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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1986 published November 1986

After holding steady at 5.8 percent for three months, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is on the move again. Unfortunately, its movement is hardly in a desirable direction. In fact, at 6.1 percent, the October 1986 unemployment rate has jumped three-tenths of a point from the the revised September figure. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 2,300 more Utahns were unemployed in October than in the previous month. Even more disquieting remains the fact that the number of jobless workers in the State has risen over 17 percent since last year. Not surprisingly, the October unemployment rate for 1986 registered six-tenths of a point higher than the year-ago figure. While Utah's rate does remain about a percentage point below the national average, the State seems to have turned a corner in the the unemployment cycle.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOB GROWTH STILL LACKLUSTER

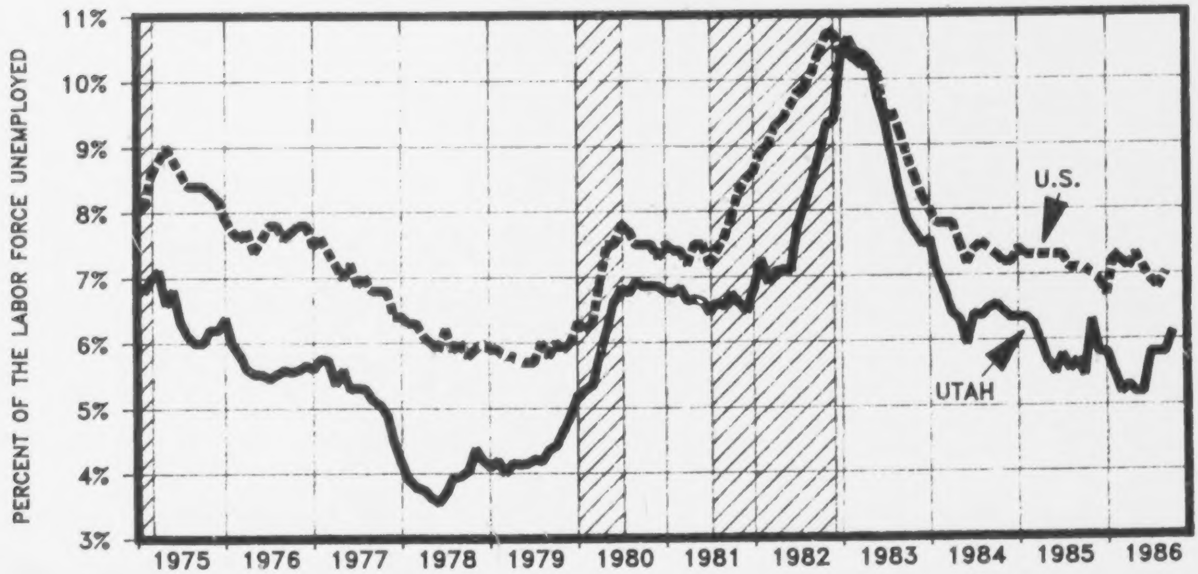
Nonfarm jobs continued to show very lackluster growth in October. Utah's employment situation remains basically unchanged. A somewhat abbreviated version of the facts and figures follows. Between October 1985 and October 1986, the State added 7,600 new jobs (net) to its payrolls, a 1.2 percent increase. Goods-producing sectors continued to lose jobs in

FEATURE ARTICLE:

Utah's Youth: A View of Their Labor Market Activity

Average Annual Pay for Metropolitan Area, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975–1986



Shaded areas represent U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

October—7,100 since last year. Depressed energy activity, the completion of the Intermountain Power Project, and the current labor/management dispute in the steel industry have (among other factors) knocked the wind out of the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries. Most service-producing sectors managed to hold on to a respectable level of growth, although rates of expansion have decreased sharply from last year. Fortunately, growth in service-producing industries has more than offset the losses on the goods-producing side. At 5.7 percent, finance/insurance/real estate made the largest year-over percentage gain of any major industrial sector. Services and retail trade tied for the largest year-to-year increase in numerical terms—each added 4,500 new jobs. State government also made a strong showing with a 6.7 percent, 2,500 job, increase over last year.

MORE THAN A COINCIDENCE

Much of the current literature remains cautiously optimistic about the near-future state of the national economy. Utah itself is expecting the addition of several thousand new jobs when a number of companies open or reopen facilities. However, the current trends cast shadows over the Utah outlook. The graph at the bottom of this page depicts monthly year-over changes in Utah nonagricultural jobs for the past thirty years. In order to simplify this discussion, these changes have been assigned a rather bureaucratic acronym—YGR for year-over growth rate (which, of course, may be negative.) Each monthly point (YGR) represents the percentage increase or decrease in total nonagricultural jobs from the same month the year before. Using these year-over changes, rather than changes in consecutive months, minimizes the effects of seasonality. Hatched areas represent national recessions as determined (significantly after the fact) by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

After a little careful scrutiny, an interesting pattern emerges. Generally, significant, lengthy declines in nonfarm year-over growth rates (YGRs) culminate in recessions—hardly a surprising connection. Obviously, a few notable exceptions exist. The two most outstanding anomalies occurred in the long 1961-1970 national expansion. The first significant drop in YGRs, not terminating in conjunction with a national recession, ended in 1964. The cause? The demise of the Utah "missile industry." Essentially, Utah suffered a recession of its own during this time period. The second exception surfaced in 1967. The major development here? A nine month strike by workers in the copper mining industry (with complimentary secondary effects)—not a phenomenon of boom and bust. In the final analysis, this relationship between long term declines in nonagricultural employment YGRs and recessionary periods remains quite constant. Accordingly, increases in employment prior to a recession appear highly improbable.

A RECESSION AROUND THE CORNER?

Given the current economic conditions in the State, the aforementioned relationship appears rather alarming. Growth in nonfarm jobs peaked in 1984 and has since declined at a fairly steady rate. If history repeats itself, Utah will not see a significant expansion in nonfarm jobs until the State has sustained a recessionary period. Judging from current and past trends, the decline in nonagricultural employment growth rates should continue until about mid-1987. Of course, a noticeable upswing in Utah unemployment has already materialized and appears destined to be nontransitory.

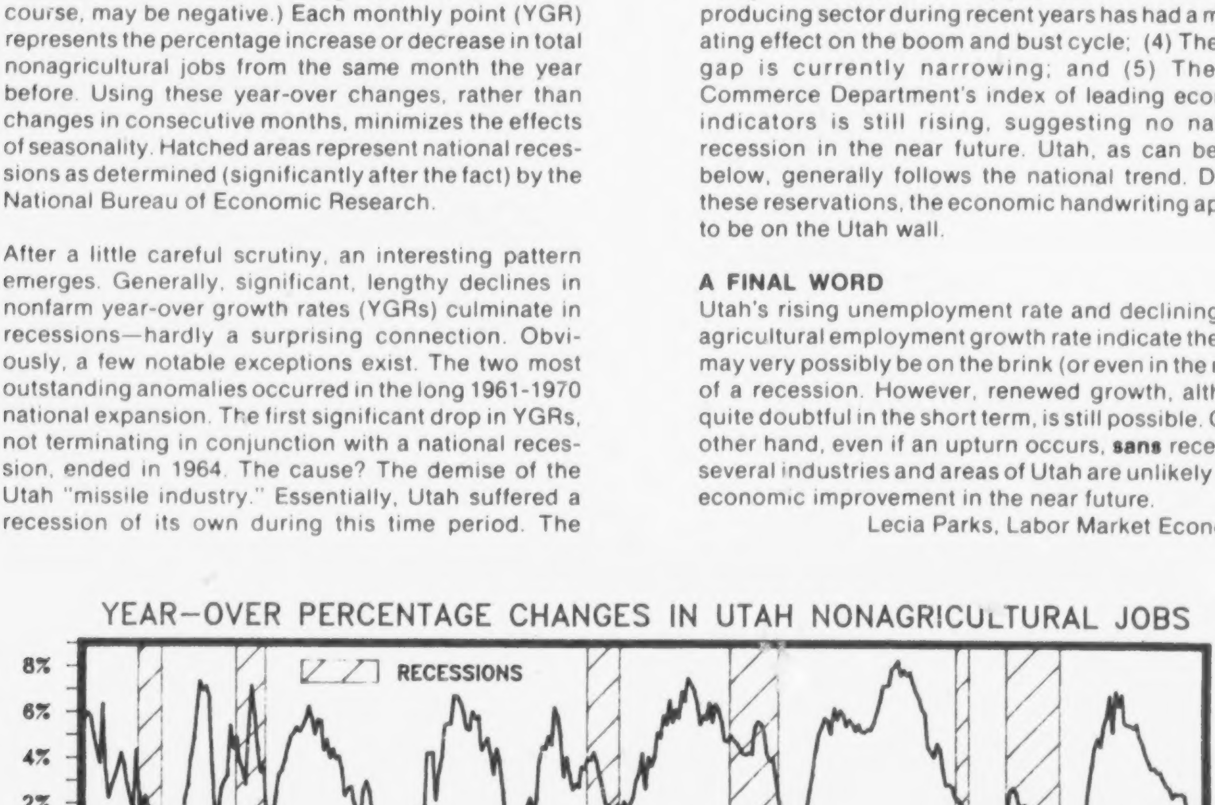
However, before the entire State resigns itself to the throes of an economic "bust," some qualifying points should be made: (1) The preceding analysis examines only one relationship in a very complex economy; (2) As the economy evolves, relationships do not always remain constant; (3) Growth in the service-producing sector during recent years has had a moderating effect on the boom and bust cycle; (4) The trade gap is currently narrowing; and (5) The U.S. Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators is still rising, suggesting no national recession in the near future. Utah, as can be seen below, generally follows the national trend. Despite these reservations, the economic handwriting appears to be on the Utah wall.

A FINAL WORD

Utah's rising unemployment rate and declining nonagricultural employment growth rate indicate the State may very possibly be on the brink (or even in the midst) of a recession. However, renewed growth, although quite doubtful in the short term, is still possible. On the other hand, even if an upturn occurs, **sans** recession, several industries and areas of Utah are unlikely to see economic improvement in the near future.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist.

YEAR—OVER PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN UTAH NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS



UTAH'S YOUTH: A VIEW OF THEIR LABOR MARKET ACTIVITY

A new publication, *Utah's Youth: A View of Their Labor Market Activity*, contains information on such topics as population growth, youth employment and unemployment, and future job prospects. Below are a few of the statistics and key points presented in that publication.

- The population of 16-19 year-olds in Utah is projected to increase by nearly 50,000 in the next ten years. Total youth (16-24) population is estimated to climb to over 310,000 by 1995. See illustration 1 and 2.

- Over the last five years, Utah's labor market absorbed a 10 percent increase in the number of 16-24 year-olds in the labor force. The 20-24 age group accounted for about two-thirds of the youth labor force increase. Over three-fourths (76.9 percent) of the state's youth in 1985 participated in the labor market verses 66.8 percent in 1980. The 1985 rate was over eight percentage points higher than the national average. The 16-24 year-olds account for about 28 percent of Utah's labor force.

- Youth's (16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually.

- Of those teenagers in the work force, one out of two are employed in the retail trade sector. Three out of four are employed in the trade and service sectors.

- One-fourth of all part-time employed workers are teenagers. For 1985, 7,000 more 16-19 year-olds held part-time jobs than full-time jobs. Conversely, teenagers in Utah hold about 5 percent of all full-time jobs, considerably higher than the national average of 2.8 percent.

- During 1985, teenage unemployment in the state was 14.1 percent. Young adult (20-24) unemployment was 9.8 percent. (See illustration 3). As a group youth (16-24) accounted for about 50 percent of the unemployed people looking for work. Since 1980 that statistic has been consistently in the 40 to 50 percent range.

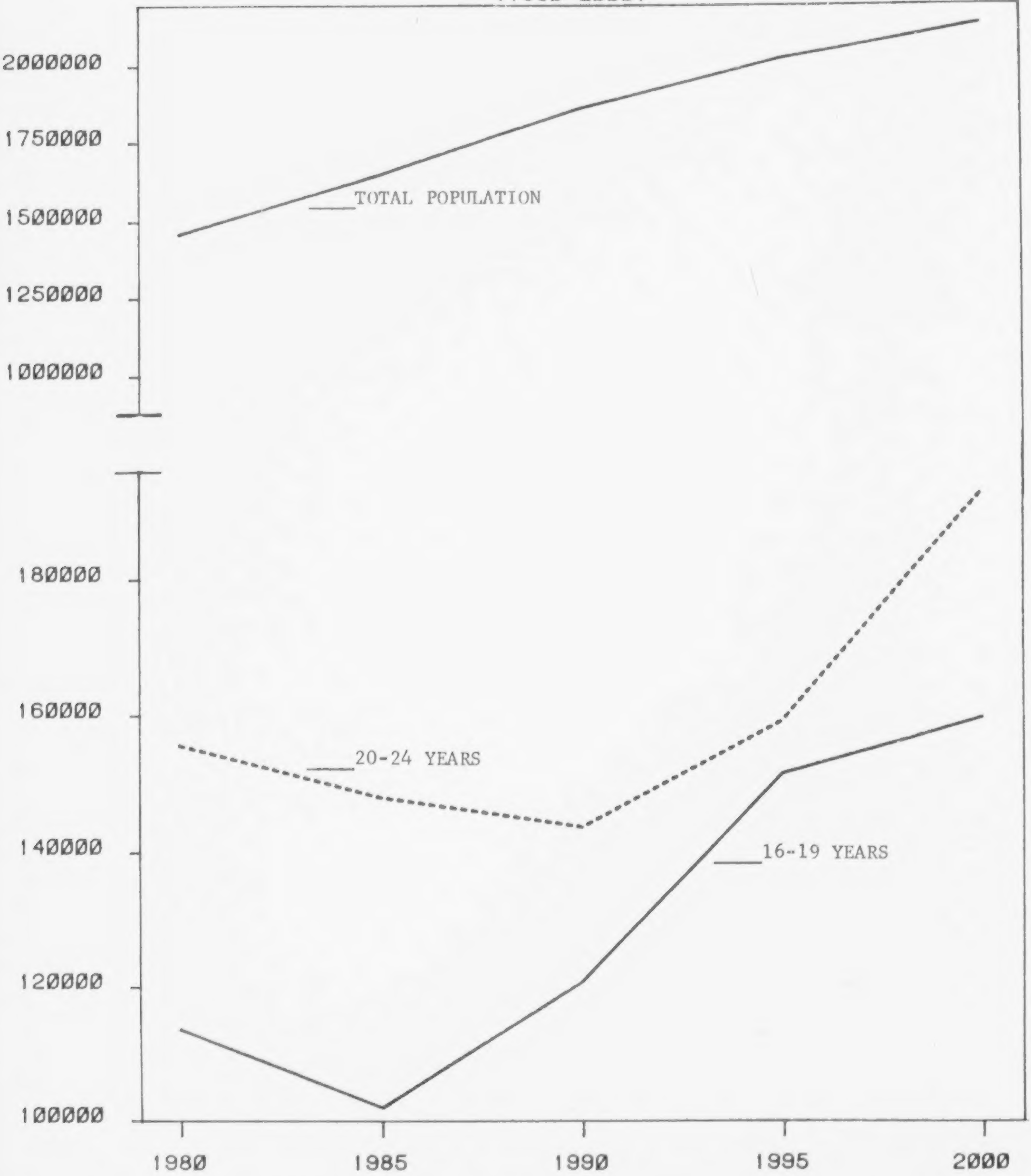
- Seven out of ten teenagers and eight out of ten young adults in Utah were working in the civilian labor force in 1985. Nationally, five out of ten teenagers and eight out of ten young adults were working in the civilian labor force.

- Utah's economy will create roughly 46,000 job openings per year from 1986 to 1991. Nearly 22,000 of the 46,000 job openings will be due to job market growth. An additional 24,000 will be replacement jobs for current workers. Almost 15,000 of the projected 46,000 jobs will require six months or less training and are typically entry-level positions for which young people can qualify.

Brad M. McGarry, Labor Market Economist

ILLUSTRATION 1

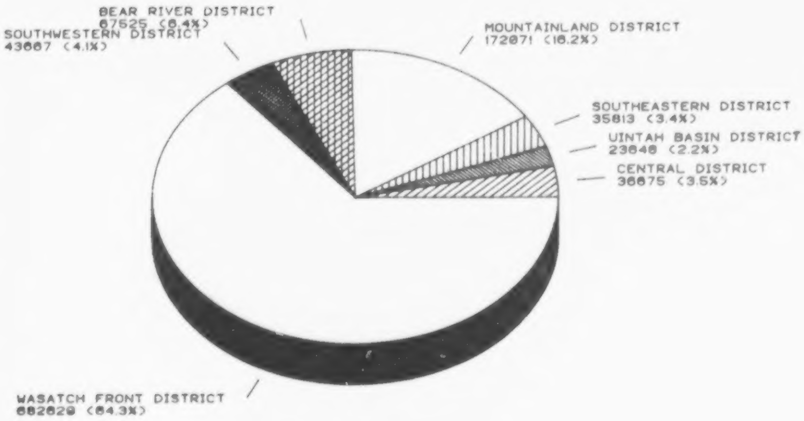
PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH IN UTAH (1980-2000)



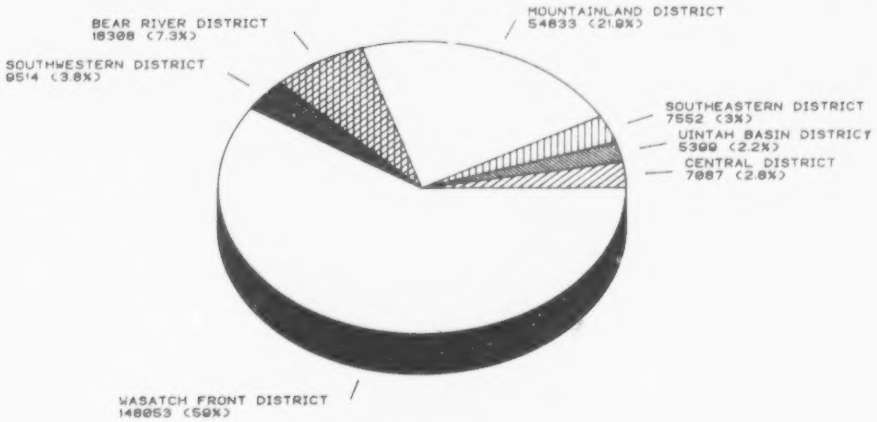
SOURCE: Utah Process Economic & Demographic Model, State Planning Coordinators Office.

ILLUSTRATION 2

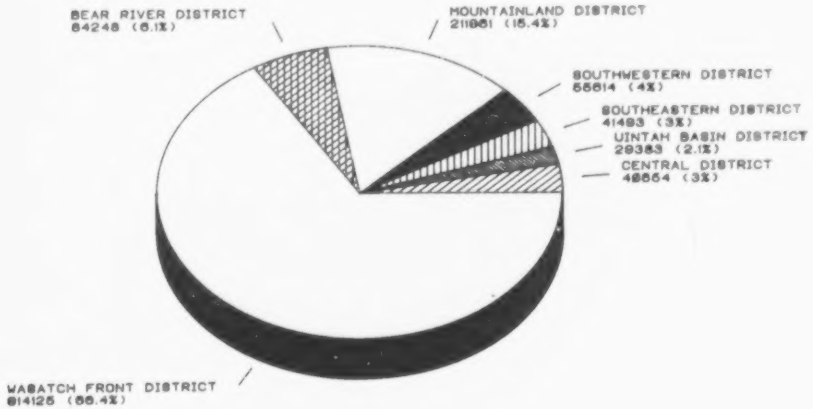
POPULATION ESTIMATE-1985
16 AND OVER



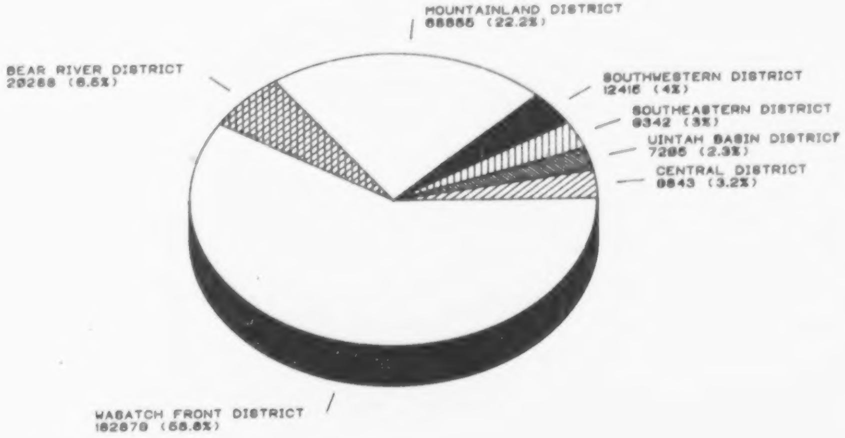
POPULATION ESTIMATE-1985
16-24 AGE GROUP



POPULATION ESTIMATE-1995
16 AND OVER

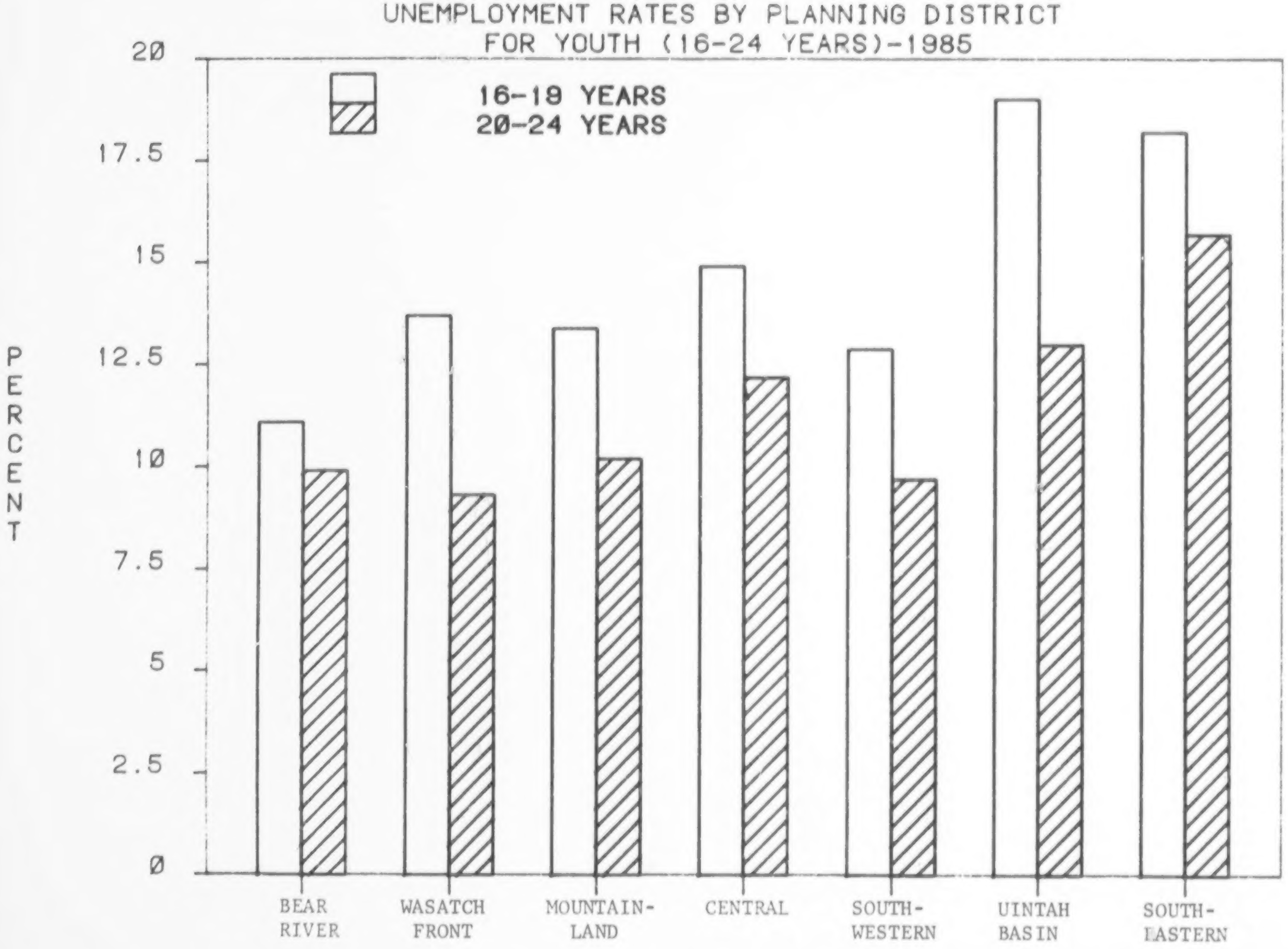


POPULATION ESTIMATE-1995
16-24 YEAR OLDS



SOURCE: Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model, State Planning Coordinators Office.

ILLUSTRATION 3



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Oct. 1986(f)	Oct. 1985	% Change	Sept. 1986(p)	Sept. 1985	% Change	Aug. 1986(r)	Aug. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**768,600**	741,700	3.6	770,500	740,600	4.0	761,300	734,600	3.6
Employed	**725,700**	705,000	2.9	730,300	703,400	3.8	721,000	697,600	3.4
Unemployed	**42,900**	36,600	17.2	40,100	37,200	7.8	40,300	37,100	8.6
Percent of Labor Force	**5.6**	4.9	—	5.2	5.0	—	5.3	5.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.1**	5.5	—	5.8	5.7	—	5.8	5.6	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Oct. 1986(f)	Oct. 1985	% Change	Sept. 1986(p)	Sept. 1985	% Change	Aug. 1986(r)	Aug. 1985	% Change
Total	**642.8**	635.2	1.2	642.6	635.0	1.2	632.9	627.5	0.9
Mining	**7.8**	9.2	—15.2	7.7	9.3	—17.2	7.6	9.3	—18.3
Metal Mining	**1.7**	1.6	6.2	1.8	1.7	5.9	1.7	1.9	—10.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	**3.0**	3.2	—6.3	2.7	3.1	—12.9	2.7	3.0	—10.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.0**	4.4	—31.8	3.1	4.5	—31.1	3.2	4.5	—28.9
Contract Construction	**36.3**	38.2	—5.0	37.2	39.1	—4.9	37.0	39.4	—6.1
Manufacturing	**90.9**	94.7	—4.0	91.0	94.8	—4.0	91.3	94.6	—3.5
Durable Goods	**62.1**	65.9	—5.8	62.1	66.0	—5.9	62.3	66.1	—5.7
Primary Metals	**2.0**	4.3	—53.5	2.1	4.5	—53.3	2.2	4.6	—52.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**20.0**	20.6	—2.9	19.7	20.3	—3.0	19.6	20.5	—4.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.4**	7.9	6.3	8.5	8.0	6.3	8.5	8.1	4.9
Transportation Equipment	**14.3**	14.9	—4.0	14.1	14.7	—4.1	14.4	14.6	—1.4
Other Durable Goods	**17.4**	18.1	—3.9	17.7	18.4	—3.8	17.5	18.3	—4.4
Non-Durable Goods	**28.8**	28.8	0.0	28.9	28.8	0.3	29.0	28.5	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	**9.7**	9.5	2.1	9.9	9.7	2.1	9.9	9.4	5.3
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.7**	5.8	—1.7	5.7	5.8	—1.7	5.8	5.9	—1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.2**	3.6	—11.1	3.2	3.6	—11.1	3.3	3.6	—8.3
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.2**	9.9	3.0	10.0	9.7	3.1	10.0	9.7	3.1
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.7**	37.6	0.3	37.7	37.7	0.0	37.8	37.5	0.8
Railroad Transportation	**3.5**	3.8	—7.9	3.5	3.8	—7.9	3.6	3.9	—7.7
Other Transportation	**18.3**	17.5	4.6	18.3	17.5	4.6	18.3	17.4	5.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.9**	16.3	—2.5	15.9	16.3	—2.5	15.9	16.3	—2.5
Trade	**154.2**	149.8	2.9	154.0	149.7	2.9	153.6	149.5	2.7
Wholesale Trade	**35.6**	35.7	—0.3	35.8	35.9	—0.3	36.0	36.0	0.0
Retail Trade	**118.6**	114.1	3.9	118.2	113.8	3.9	117.6	113.5	3.6
Building Materials	**5.6**	5.4	3.7	5.6	5.4	3.7	5.7	5.6	1.8
Food Stores	**21.1**	19.9	6.0	21.1	19.9	6.0	20.9	19.8	5.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.3**	14.0	2.1	14.4	14.1	2.1	14.4	14.1	2.1
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.1**	36.5	4.4	39.0	37.4	4.3	38.6	37.1	4.0
Other Retail	**39.5**	38.3	3.1	38.1	36.9	3.3	38.0	37.0	2.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.3**	31.5	5.7	33.3	31.5	5.7	33.4	31.4	6.4
Services	**139.1**	134.6	3.3	140.6	135.8	3.5	138.6	133.2	4.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.4**	9.1	3.3	10.1	9.8	3.1	10.3	10.0	3.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**47.2**	45.7	3.3	48.4	46.9	3.2	48.9	47.3	3.4
Medical & Other Health Services	**37.0**	34.7	6.6	37.0	34.7	6.6	36.9	34.4	7.3
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.3**	32.3	0.0	31.6	31.6	0.0	28.8	28.3	1.8
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.1**	10.6	4.7	11.1	10.6	4.7	11.2	10.7	4.7
Agricultural Services	**2.2**	2.2	0.0	2.4	2.2	9.1	2.5	2.4	4.2
Government	**143.5**	139.7	2.7	141.0	137.2	2.8	133.7	132.5	0.9
Federal Government	**40.0**	39.4	1.5	41.1	40.3	2.0	41.2	40.3	2.2
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.9**	23.1	—0.9	23.4	23.6	—0.8	23.6	23.5	0.4
Other Federal Government	**17.1**	16.2	5.6	17.7	16.8	5.4	17.6	16.8	4.8
State Government	**39.6**	37.1	6.7	36.8	34.6	6.4	36.4	34.1	6.7
State Education	**21.6**	20.2	6.9	19.0	17.8	6.7	18.7	17.5	6.9
Other State Government	**18.0**	17.0	5.9	17.8	16.8	6.0	17.6	16.6	6.0
Local Government	**64.0**	63.1	1.4	63.1	62.2	1.4	56.1	58.1	—3.4
Local Education	**40.7**	39.6	2.8	38.2	37.2	2.7	30.7	32.4	—5.2
Other Local Government	**23.3**	23.5	—0.9	24.9	25.1	—0.8	25.4	25.7	—1.2
Labor—Management Disputes	1.9	0	—	1.9	0	—	1.9	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct. '86 (f)	Oct. '85	% Change	Sept. '86 (p)	Aug. '86 (r)	July '86	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	Feb. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,683.4**	1,658.0	1.5	1,681.1	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9	1,669.6	1,667.3
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,088.1**	1,068.3	1.9	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,077.3	1,075.5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**765.8**	738.9	3.6	760.6	757.0	752.9	740.4	739.1	742.9	740.0	747.2
Participation Rate	**70.4**	69.2	0.0	70.0	69.8	69.5	68.4	68.4	68.8	68.7	69.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**719.1**	698.5	3.0	716.2	713.2	708.9	701.8	700.7	703.8	701.2	706.0
Employment Ratio[2]	**66.1**	65.4	0.0	65.9	65.8	65.5	64.8	64.8	65.2	65.1	65.6
Nonagricultural Employment	**645.4**	624.5	3.3	649.0	642.3	640.9	639.7	637.3	639.9	637.1	639.5
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**58.9**	59.2	—0.5	57.5	59.7	58.9	54.0	53.8	52.8	52.5	54.5
Agricultural Employment	**11.9**	12.1	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**46.7**	40.4	15.5	44.4	43.8	44.0	38.6	38.4	39.1	38.8	41.2
Unemployment Rate	**6.1**	5.5	0.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**322.3**	329.4	—2.2	325.7	327.5	329.8	342.3	341.8	336.2	337.3	328.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**129.3**	127.7	1.3	129.5	129.4	130.3	130.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**636.9**	629.2	1.2	635.7	633.1	636.3	633.7	637.8	636.2	635.3	634.0
Mining	**7.7**	9.1	—14.9	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.7
Contract Construction	**33.2**	34.9	—4.9	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.3	34.5	34.1	34.1	34.6
Manufacturing	**90.3**	94.1	—4.0	90.0	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.2	93.5	93.8	93.8
Durable Goods	**61.8**	65.5	—5.7	61.5	61.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.0
Nondurable Goods	**28.5**	28.5	—0.1	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.5**	37.4	0.2	37.2	37.3	37.2	36.7	36.9	37.4	37.9	38.3
Trade	**153.3**	148.9	2.9	152.7	153.1	153.7	152.5	152.5	152.0	151.0	150.5
Wholesale	**35.5**	35.6	—0.3	35.6	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	36.2	36.2
Retail	**117.8**	113.3	3.9	117.1	117.3	117.8	116.6	116.8	116.3	114.8	114.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.4**	31.6	5.7	33.2	33.3	33.1	32.9	33.2	32.8	32.4	32.2
Services	**137.9**	133.4	3.3	138.7	139.0	138.8	137.0	137.7	135.9	136.2	135.0
Government	**143.6**	139.7	2.8	142.6	138.9	140.2	141.3	141.3	141.8	141.4	140.9
Federal	**40.7**	40.0	1.5	41.0	40.6	39.6	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.3	40.2
State	**39.0**	36.6	6.6	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	37.8	37.8
Local	**64.0**	63.1	1.4	62.6	59.4	61.6	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.3	62.9

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Sept. 1986(p)	% Change from Sept. '85	% Distribution	Sept. 1986(p)	% Change from Sept. '85	% Distribution	Sept. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**365.9**	—1.1	100.0	**276.6**	4.3	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.1**	—18.4	1.9	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**5.7**	74.0
Contract Construction	**33.4**	—5.9	9.1	**3.8**	5.6	1.4	**27.7**	74.5
Manufacturing	**62.1**	—5.8	17.0	**28.9**	0.0	10.4	**60.1**	66.0
Durable Goods	**44.3**	—8.3	12.1	**17.8**	0.6	6.4	**40.9**	65.9
Nondurable Goods	**17.8**	1.1	4.9	**11.1**	—0.9	4.0	**19.2**	66.4
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.7**	2.3	7.3	**11.0**	—5.2	4.0	**26.8**	71.1
Total Trade	**83.5**	3.5	22.8	**70.5**	2.2	25.5	**134.9**	87.6
Wholesale Trade	**26.3**	—1.9	7.2	**9.5**	4.4	3.4	**29.9**	83.5
Retail Trade	**57.2**	6.1	15.6	**61.0**	1.8	22.1	**105.0**	88.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.3**	2.5	3.4	**21.0**	7.7	7.6	**26.2**	78.7
Services	**65.3**	—0.9	17.8	**75.3**	7.7	27.2	**107.6**	76.5
Total Government	**75.5**	0.7	20.6	**65.5**	5.5	23.7	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.6**	—0.4	7.0	**15.5**	6.9	5.6	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.5**	—2.9	4.5	**6.9**	4.5	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**9.1**	4.6	2.5	**8.6**	8.9	3.1	**NA**	NA
State Government	**16.7**	—0.6	4.6	**20.1**	12.9	7.3	**NA**	NA
State Education	**10.5**	5.0	2.9	**8.5**	9.0	3.1	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.2**	—8.8	1.7	**11.6**	16.0	4.2	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**33.2**	2.2	9.1	**29.9**	0.3	10.8	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.4**	8.6	4.5	**21.8**	—1.4	7.9	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**16.8**	—3.4	4.6	**8.1**	5.2	2.9	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Oct. '86(f)	Oct. '85	% Chg.	Sept. '86(p)	Aug. '86(r)	Oct. '86(f)	Oct. '85	% Chg.	Sept. '86(p)	Aug. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**511.3**	489.1	4.5	511.6	505.8	**98.6**	94.6	4.2	97.4	93.3
Employed	**484.5**	466.8	3.8	486.9	481.6	**93.4**	89.6	4.2	92.4	88.6
Unemployed	**26.8**	22.3	20.2	24.7	24.2	**5.2**	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.7
Percent of Labor Force	**5.2**	4.6	0.0	4.8	4.8	**5.3**	5.3	0.0	5.1	5.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**449.6**	440.5	2.1	450.8	446.7	**72.2**	72.7	—0.7	70.9	67.6
Mining	**2.0**	1.9	5.3	2.0	1.9	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**26.1**	25.9	0.8	26.8	26.6	**3.4**	3.7	—8.1	3.4	3.4
Manufacturing	**62.4**	63.8	—2.2	62.3	62.5	**9.3**	11.2	—17.0	9.4	9.4
Durable Goods	**44.5**	45.9	—3.1	44.4	44.6	**6.2**	8.2	—24.4	6.3	6.3
Nondurable Goods	**17.9**	17.9	0.0	17.9	17.9	**3.1**	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.2**	29.2	0.0	29.0	29.2	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.4	2.4
Total Trade	**112.9**	109.7	2.9	113.0	112.7	**15.6**	15.2	2.6	15.2	15.1
Wholesale Trade	**30.7**	30.8	—0.3	30.9	31.1	**1.6**	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	**82.2**	78.9	4.2	82.1	81.6	**14.0**	13.6	2.9	13.6	13.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.5**	26.1	5.4	27.6	27.6	**2.3**	2.1	9.5	2.3	2.3
Services	**95.4**	92.1	3.6	97.3	97.6	**26.0**	25.1	3.6	25.3	22.5
Total Government	**94.1**	91.8	2.5	92.8	88.6	**13.3**	13.1	1.5	12.9	12.5

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Oct.'86(f)	Sept.'86(p)	Aug.'86(r)	Oct.'85	Oct.'86(f)	Oct.'85	% Change	Oct.'86(f)	Oct.'85	% Change
State Total	**5.6**	5.2	5.3	4.9	**768,620**	741,690	3.6	**642,900**	635,250	1.2
Bear River	**4.3**	3.6	4.0	3.6	**46,320**	44,720	3.6	**38,040**	37,480	1.5
Box Elder	**3.5**	3.5	4.4	3.1	**16,630**	16,230	2.5	**14,200**	14,230	—0.2
Cache	**4.8**	3.7	3.8	3.8	**28,670**	27,490	4.3	**23,460**	22,910	2.4
Rich	**4.0**	3.5	4.0	4.2	**1,020**	1,000	2.0	**380**	340	11.8
Wasatch Front	**5.3**	4.8	4.8	4.6	**525,540**	502,920	4.5	**461,690**	452,140	2.1
North	**5.2**	4.8	4.7	3.6	**165,060**	156,680	5.3	**113,640**	110,880	2.5
Davis	**4.4**	4.0	4.0	3.1	**83,660**	79,560	5.2	**53,070**	52,170	1.7
Morgan	**6.2**	6.6	6.8	5.6	**1,720**	1,780	—3.4	**980**	990	—1.0
Weber	**5.9**	5.5	5.4	4.2	**79,680**	75,340	5.8	**59,590**	57,720	3.2
South	**5.3**	4.9	4.9	5.0	**360,480**	346,240	4.1	**348,050**	341,260	2.0
Salt Lake	**5.3**	4.9	4.8	5.0	**347,910**	334,140	4.1	**337,080**	330,620	2.0
Tooele	**6.2**	5.5	5.5	5.2	**12,570**	12,100	3.9	**10,970**	10,640	3.1
Mountainlands	**5.8**	5.5	5.5	5.6	**108,900**	104,660	4.1	**79,220**	80,010	—1.0
Summit	**9.1**	8.6	8.8	9.3	**6,050**	5,930	2.0	**5,060**	5,320	—4.9
Utah	**5.3**	5.1	5.1	5.3	**98,580**	94,600	4.2	**72,190**	72,750	—0.8
Wasatch	**14.7**	10.3	10.0	9.1	**4,270**	4,130	3.4	**1,970**	1,940	1.5
Central	**7.7**	7.8	8.4	7.4	**23,500**	25,260	—7.0	**15,460**	16,400	—5.7
Juab	**11.5**	11.2	12.8	12.7	**2,110**	1,970	7.1	**1,620**	1,430	13.3
Millard	**5.7**	5.2	6.1	5.7	**7,310**	9,090	—19.6	**4,500**	5,610	—19.8
Piute	**7.8**	11.5	12.9	8.6	**390**	380	2.6	**190**	170	11.8
Sanpete	**10.6**	11.3	11.7	11.0	**6,080**	6,150	—1.1	**3,660**	3,710	—1.3
Sevier	**6.1**	6.5	7.0	5.0	**6,620**	6,670	—0.7	**5,020**	5,010	0.2
Wayne	**7.0**	5.1	5.0	5.8	**990**	1,000	—1.0	**470**	470	0.0
Southwestern	**5.4**	5.0	5.1	5.0	**29,960**	28,090	6.7	**20,980**	19,920	5.3
Beaver	**6.1**	4.6	5.1	6.6	**2,300**	2,350	—2.1	**1,350**	1,310	3.1
Garfield	**8.1**	6.8	6.3	6.8	**1,560**	1,540	1.3	**1,450**	1,440	0.7
Iron	**5.9**	5.5	5.6	5.5	**8,330**	8,340	—0.1	**6,070**	6,010	1.0
Kane	**5.7**	4.2	3.9	5.2	**2,180**	2,090	4.3	**1,370**	1,320	3.8
Washington	**4.7**	4.7	4.8	4.1	**15,590**	13,770	13.2	**10,740**	9,840	9.1
Uintah Basin	**11.5**	11.4	11.5	7.2	**14,520**	15,850	—8.4	**10,700**	12,360	—13.4
Daggett	**1.9**	2.5	1.3	2.5	**370**	400	—7.5	**260**	260	0.0
Duchesne	**13.5**	12.3	12.2	8.3	**5,440**	5,810	—6.4	**3,870**	4,460	—13.2
Uintah	**10.7**	11.3	11.4	6.8	**8,710**	9,640	—9.6	**6,570**	7,640	—14.0
Southeastern	**8.8**	9.3	11.2	8.6	**19,910**	20,190	—1.4	**16,810**	16,950	—0.8
Carbon	**9.4**	8.8	9.8	7.6	**9,070**	9,090	—0.2	**7,680**	7,670	0.1
Emery	**9.1**	12.6	18.3	8.9	**4,160**	4,150	0.2	**3,990**	4,050	—1.5
Grand	**9.6**	7.9	7.9	11.1	**3,010**	3,170	—5.0	**2,140**	2,210	—3.2
San Juan	**6.4**	8.0	9.0	8.5	**3,670**	3,780	—2.9	**3,000**	3,020	—0.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1986	Aug.(r) 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept.(p) 1986	Aug.(r) 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept.(p) 1986	Aug.(r) 1986	Sept. 1985
MINING	**$443.13**	$434.30	$474.75	**38.3**	38.4	42.2	**$11.57**	$11.31	$11.25
MANUFACTURING	**397.03**	390.98	372.65	**41.1**	40.6	40.2	**9.66**	9.63	9.27
Durable Goods	**411.68**	403.27	390.10	**41.5**	40.9	41.5	**9.92**	9.86	9.60
Nondurable Goods	**360.59**	359.50	329.30	**40.2**	39.9	37.0	**8.97**	9.01	8.90
TRADE	**242.00**	244.67	239.76	**31.8**	31.9	31.3	**7.61**	7.67	7.66
Wholesale Trade	**381.47**	392.25	375.35	**37.0**	36.9	37.2	**10.31**	10.63	10.09
Retail Trade	**191.66**	191.14	189.73	**29.9**	30.1	29.1	**6.41**	6.35	6.52
AVERAGE	**309.05**	309.58	309.75	**35.0**	35.3	35.0	**8.83**	8.87	8.85

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1986	Aug.(r) 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept.(p) 1986	Aug.(r) 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept.(p) 1986	Aug.(r) 1986	Sept. 1985
MINING	**$561.85**	$542.88	$548.35	**42.5**	41.6	40.8	**$13.22**	$13.05	$13.44
Metal Mining	**483.75**	492.92	458.76	**37.5**	38.6	35.1	**12.90**	12.77	13.07
Bituminous Coal Mining	**638.84**	634.37	624.38	**41.7**	41.3	38.4	**15.32**	15.36	16.26
MANUFACTURING	**391.96**	386.51	391.40	**41.0**	40.6	41.2	**9.56**	9.52	9.50
Durable Goods	**412.57**	403.09	418.82	**41.8**	41.3	43.0	**9.87**	9.76	9.74
Primary Metal Industries	**494.64**	463.50	630.66	**43.2**	41.2	42.1	**11.45**	11.25	14.88
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**411.74**	393.54	409.47	**42.8**	42.0	45.7	**9.62**	9.37	8.96
Transportation Equipment	**517.17**	513.70	498.20	**41.3**	40.9	42.4	**12.52**	12.56	11.75
Nondurable Goods	**347.81**	350.61	333.38	**39.3**	39.0	37.5	**8.85**	8.99	8.87
Food & Kindred Products	**344.44**	357.41	313.04	**41.7**	41.9	37.4	**8.26**	8.53	8.37
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**520.40**	512.89	545.69	**41.9**	41.8	42.9	**12.42**	12.27	12.72
TRADE	**225.22**	226.81	225.09	**30.6**	30.9	30.5	**7.36**	7.34	7.38
Wholesale Trade	**383.03**	391.13	367.83	**37.7**	37.5	36.6	**10.16**	10.43	10.05
Retail Trade	**179.84**	179.51	181.90	**28.5**	29.0	28.6	**6.31**	6.19	6.36
Food Stores	**224.03**	228.16	234.52	**29.4**	30.1	30.3	**7.62**	7.58	7.74
Other Retail	**190.65**	188.80	185.13	**30.9**	30.8	29.2	**6.17**	6.13	6.34
AVERAGE	**308.14**	308.35	315.74	**34.7**	35.0	35.2	**8.88**	8.81	8.97

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Oct. '86	Preliminary Sept. '86	Final Aug. '86	Final Oct. '85	Final Sept. '85	Final Aug. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**5,895**	6,744	6,364	9,468	10,382	9,222
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**14,708**	14,731	12,796	6,838	6,849	6,678
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**20,603**	21,475	19,160	16,306	17,681	15,900
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**8,466**	9,292	8,063	9,106	9,995	9,339
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**4,360**	4,970	4,945	7,120	8,117	6,459
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,138**	1,261	1,537	2,551	1,591	1,248
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**11,608**	13,288	13,937	10,157	9,858	9,929
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.94**	2.30	2.42	1.79	1.78	1.83
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$6,499,000**	$6,593,000	$6,267,352	$5,712,635	$5,121,354	$5,587,185

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86	Sept. '85	From Last Month	Sept. '85 to Sept. '86	Aug. '85 to Aug. '86	July '85 to July '86	June '86 to June '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**330.2**	328.6	328.0	327.9	324.5	**0.5**	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Food and Beverages	**315.1**	314.6	312.2	309.5	302.1	**0.2**	4.3	4.2	3.5	2.7
Food at Home	**309.0**	308.9	305.5	301.6	295.6	**0.0**	4.5	4.4	3.1	1.9
Housing	**363.7**	362.4	361.5	361.2	353.8	**0.4**	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1
Rent Residential	**283.2**	281.7	281.2	279.4	267.7	**0.5**	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**388.3**	389.5	389.4	393.8	400.5	**—0.3**	—3.0	—2.4	—2.6	—4.2
Medical Care	**439.7**	437.5	434.8	432.0	408.3	**0.5**	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5
Apparel and Upkeep	**212.1**	207.0	203.2	204.5	209.6	**2.5**	1.2	0.8	—0.2	0.5
Transportation	**302.2**	301.3	304.7	308.6	319.7	**0.3**	—5.5	—6.0	—5.3	—4.1
Gasoline	**270.6**	265.3	279.8	299.1	377.4	**2.0**	—28.3	—30.5	—27.4	—22.2
Energy[2]	**360.6**	358.6	366.5	380.6	432.6	**0.6**	—16.6	—17.3	—16.2	—12.9
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**297.7**	297.2	297.7	298.9	305.8	**0.2**	—2.6	—3.3	—2.9	—3.3
Finished Goods	**287.5**	288.3	288.0	288.9	290.2	**—0.3**	—0.9	—1.8	2.3	—1.7
Intermediate Materials	**306.1**	304.5	305.0	307.1	317.9	**—0.5**	—3.7	—4.2	—4.3	3.8
Crude Materials	**275.5**	275.5	278.0	274.9	292.4	**0.0**	—5.6	—6.7	8.5	10.0

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY * FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS 1984, 1985

Metropolitan Areas	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change	Ranking of Areas	
	1984	1985		By Level of Pay 1985	By Percent Change 1984-85
All Metropolitan Areas [1]	$18,934	$19,816	4.7	—	—
Anchorage, Alaska	$27,994	$28,236	0.9	1	**295**
Salt Lake City-Ogden [2]	$17,632	$17,999	2.1	128	**272**
Provo-Orem [3]	$15,404	$15,881	3.1	249	**217**
Jacksonville, No. Carolina	$11,769	$12,482	6.1	305	**21**
Percent of Average of All Areas:					
Salt Lake City-Ogden	95.9	90.8	—	—	—
Provo-Orem	83.7	80.1	—	—	—

* Data for workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) Programs. Pay differences reflect varying composition of employment by occupation, industry, hours of work, and other factors.

[1] Based on 305 Metropolitan Areas for which data were available.

[2] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, Weber Counties.

[3] Includes all of Utah County.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor Statistics

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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249 Phone (801) 533-2345

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BRIGHAM CITY
138 West 990 South
84302-3195 723-5261

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153 East Main Street
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84513-0859 381-2301

CEDAR CITY
106 East 2nd North
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84720-0669 586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835
84015-0835 773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd.
Suite 109
84624-9128 864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721
84627-0721 283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847
84631-0847 743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307
84321-0307 752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580
84532-0580 259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
140 North Main
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
480 27th Street
P.O. Box 9820
84409-0820 399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61
84759-0061 676-8893

PARK CITY
1753 Sidewinder Drive
84060-0697
649-8451

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501-3111
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339
84603-1339 373-7500

RICHFIELD
115 East 1st South
P.O. Box 688
84701-0670 896-6491

ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
#330-5(5)
84066-3703 722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
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84147-0750 533-2400

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84770-0070 673-3588

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1986 published December 1986

UNEMPLOYMENT EDGES DOWN

Although Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged down one-tenth of a point to 6.1 percent in November, there is, as yet, no real indication that the State has reversed the increasing unemployment trend. In the first place, the course of unemployment (like true love) never did run smooth. In other words, these sorts of ups and downs are expected within the broader scope of the cyclical pattern. Secondly, the State's unemployment rate has risen a full point since June—even though Utah unemployment still remains about a percentage point below the national average. Finally, initial unemployment rates are often subject to revisions (its true)—although these adjustments are seldom more than one-tenth of a point. In fact, astute observers of labor force statistics have probably already noticed some upward revision in Utah's August to October unemployment figures. The cause? Certainly not statistical ineptitude. Steel workers previously considered "on strike" have now been reclassified as being "locked-out." Because of this new legal determination, steel workers are now definitionally

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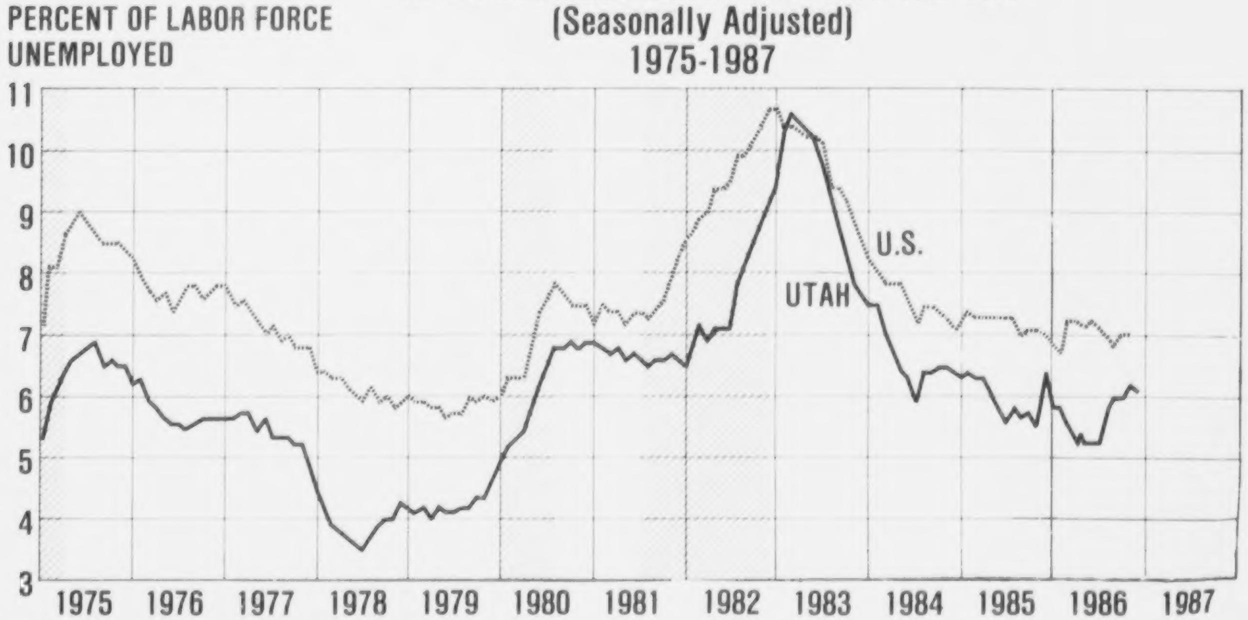
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

unemployed. Hence, a one- to two-tenth of a percentage point increase in unemployment occurred in the three months involved.

NO CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION

However, even with the inclusion of unemployed steel workers, the November 1986 unemployment figure falls two-tenths of a point below the November 1985 rate. But, this fact is hardly a cause for celebration. Last November, early and extremely heavy snowstorms caused an unseasonal eight-tenths of a point jump in Utah's unemployment rate. This rise in unemployment was subsequently eliminated. Obviously, comparing the November 1985 rate to the November 1986 rate is not a particularly informative exercise. All in all, approximately 47,200 Utahns were unemployed (on a seasonally adjusted basis) in November 1986.

JUST WHAT IS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT?

Since the subject of seasonal effects on unemployment levels has already been broached, now seems a good time to talk about an often asked question. Just what is the difference between the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate and the raw rate? This report attempts to clearly identify which rate is being discussed. Most often the seasonally adjusted rate is the topic of main interest and the rate published by the media. However, the easy definition—that of the raw rate—will be covered first. The raw unemployment rate is exactly that—an unadulterated estimate of the percent of the labor force which is unemployed based on sampling and various other procedures.

Now, to the more challenging explanation. First, what is the nature of the Utah employment and unemployment in the course of a year? Obviously, seasonal events such as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools have a great influence on the number of unemployed individuals and/or in the size of the labor force itself. For example, construction activity slows down in the winter causing increased unemployment. When schools close for the summer, a large influx of students into the labor force occurs, and so on, and so on. Often, these seasonal occurrences obscure cyclical or nonseasonal movements in the unemployment rate. However, because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence can be minimized by using statistical techniques to adjust the rate. In other words, seasonal adjustment basically reduces the impact of seasonal fluctuations, allowing observation of the cyclical trends. Of course, it's important to remember that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Therefore, back in November 1985, the seasonal adjustment process failed to eliminate the "unseasonal" unemployment due to the early bad weather.

NONFARM JOB GROWTH STILL LETHARGIC

Now, back to some data that is not seasonally adjusted. During November, growth in Utah nonfarm jobs lingered in the basic lethargic trend of the rest of 1986. Jobs grew only 1.4 percent from November 1985—an increase of approximately 9,200 jobs. (Comparing the same month in consecutive years also tends to eliminate seasonality.) Metal mining showed significant year-over growth as workers returned to copper industry jobs. However, this expansion was not enough to offset continued losses in coal, oil, and gas extraction. The net outcome was an 11 percent decline in mining employment. The construction industry followed the same pattern of the past few months by showing a yearover decline of 2,200 jobs (nearly 8 percent.) Also, holding true to recent trends, manufacturing exhibited a 3,500 job, 3 percent drop from a year ago. Most manufacturing sectors shared in the decline—most notable were losses in primary metals, fabricated metal products, and chemical/petroleum products manufacturing. On the other hand, electric machinery and supplies (computer components) and food/kindred products manufacturing showed healthy gains of 8 and 4 percent respectively.

Fortunately, growth in service-producing industries continued to more than offset the losses mentioned above. With year-over growth of almost 6 percent, finance/insurance/real estate showed the heartiest percentage gain of any major industrial sector (6 percent). However, services (5,000 jobs) and trade (5,200 jobs) made larger numerical contributions to overall growth. Government grew at a moderate 3 percent rate, adding 3,900 jobs. Both State schools employment and nondefense federal jobs exhibited year-over expansion of 5 percent or more.

NO UPSWING PROBABLE

In spite of the momentary lull in Utah's climbing unemployment trend, the failure of job growth to pick up substantially fails to signal any upswing in the current economic cycle. Of course, urban areas, which are more economically and industrially diversified, are weathering the downturn better than most of their rural counterparts.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

THE UTAH LABOR FORCE

What it is, How it works

Utah's civilian labor force consists of people 16 years and older who are employed for pay or profit, or who are unemployed and actively seeking a job. It is an ever changing entity—usually expanding but occasionally contracting in size. Depending on the phase and intensity of the business cycle and current economic conditions, Utah's labor force growth may range from 1,000 to 50,000 persons, with an average year numbering approximately 22,000. To accommodate future growth in Utah's labor force, an average of 22,000 to 25,000 new jobs will need to be created each year through 1995. The actual performance will vary from far less to far more in any given year. These fluctuations will result from the vagaries of the business cycle, the whimsical choices of people on whether to work or not, the unpredictably of political decisions, and the expected 2 percent annual growth in Utah's population.

Every time an individual is put onto the payroll of an employer a "new hire" occurs. In 1985 this transaction occurred more than 404,000 times—that was an average of over 1,100 new hires each day of the year. These figures are conservative and represent only one phase of the total job changing activity which occurs within the labor market. New hires data indicate that the job market is a teeming cauldron of activity reflecting the dynamic and mobile nature of Utah's labor force.

The Utah Labor Force 1985

During 1985 an average of 730,000 individuals were in the Utah labor force. Of these 687,000 were employed, and only 43,000 or 5.9 percent were unemployed. Those in the labor force comprised 68.7 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 years and older. This means that nearly one-third, 31.3 percent, of the people 16 years and older chose not to participate in the labor force. Males in the labor force accounted for 58.6 percent of the total and females made up 41.4 percent. Almost 93 percent of the labor force is white non-Hispanic, and 7 percent are from minority races. Geographically, over one-fourth of Utah's labor force is located in the Wasatch Front counties—Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber—with Salt Lake County alone claiming 45 percent of the total. Most Utahns (97%) work in nonagricultural jobs, consisting of occupations ranging from professional and managerial to unskilled laborers. In 1985 men worked one-third more hours per week than women—an average of 42 hours for men and 33 hours for women. Interestingly, just over one-third (35 percent) of employed persons worked a 40 hour week. Two-thirds (67 percent) of Utah's work force were married with spouse present. Among employed females 15 percent were widowed, divorced, or separated; compared to 7 percent for men. An accompanying chart shows the status of Utah's labor force resources in 1985.

The Changing Utah Labor Force

Between 1950 and 1985 Utah's labor force more than tripled in size, became younger as the youth age groups (16 to 24 years) dramatically increased their share, and the female share of the labor force increased significantly. The increased participation rates of youth and females are perhaps the most notable changes. Similar changes occurred in the national labor force but were of lesser magnitude than in Utah.

Labor Force Growth: Utah's labor force grew by 206 percent (more than tripling its size), from 1950 to 1985. This growth was 2.4 times faster than occurred in the national labor force. Nearly one-half of the total increase in Utah's labor force since 1950 has been in the female portion. Growth in the female labor force was 437 percent, a gain of 5.3 times; while the male labor force grew by only 155 percent, or 2.5 times, over the 35-year period.

The median age of Utah's labor force in 1950 was about 36 years. By 1985 the median age had dropped to about 31 years. This is primarily due to the increasingly larger share of youth (age 16 to 24) in the labor force. In 1950 this age group supplied approximately 20 percent of the total labor force, but by 1985 its share had risen to almost 26 percent.

From 1950 to 1985 the share of the labor force under 35 years of age increased from 45.7 percent to 56.3 percent, an increase of 10.6 percentage points. Both males and females shared in this gain of younger members in the labor force, with men providing the larger gain of 10.7 points, compared to 7.7 points for women.

There has also been a significant change in the male/female mix of the labor force. In 1950 males represented three out of every four, 76.4 percent, members of the labor force. By 1985 females had increased their share of the labor force to 41.4 percent, a gain of 17.8 percentage points. This reduced the ratio of men to women in the labor force by more than one-half, to 1.4 males for each female.

Labor Force Participation: The most dramatic changes in labor force participation have been among the female participants. From 1950 to 1985 the labor force participation rate for women in Utah more than doubled, increasing from 25.2 percent to 56.4 percent. This is a 2.2 times increase in 35 years. All age groups of women shared in producing this large gain in labor force participation.

Coincident changes occurred in participation rates for men. The changes for the men's labor force participation have been of significantly lesser magnitude and generally in the opposite direction. Overall, between 1950 and 1985 the labor force participation rate for men declined from 82.5 percent to 81.3 percent. This contrasts to the increase from 25 percent to 56 percent for women. The decrease in the men's participation rate is wholly attributable to the declining participation by men aged 45 years and older. Apparently more men of pre-retirement and retirement age are leaving the labor force while women of child-bearing years and beyond have entered the labor force in increasing numbers.

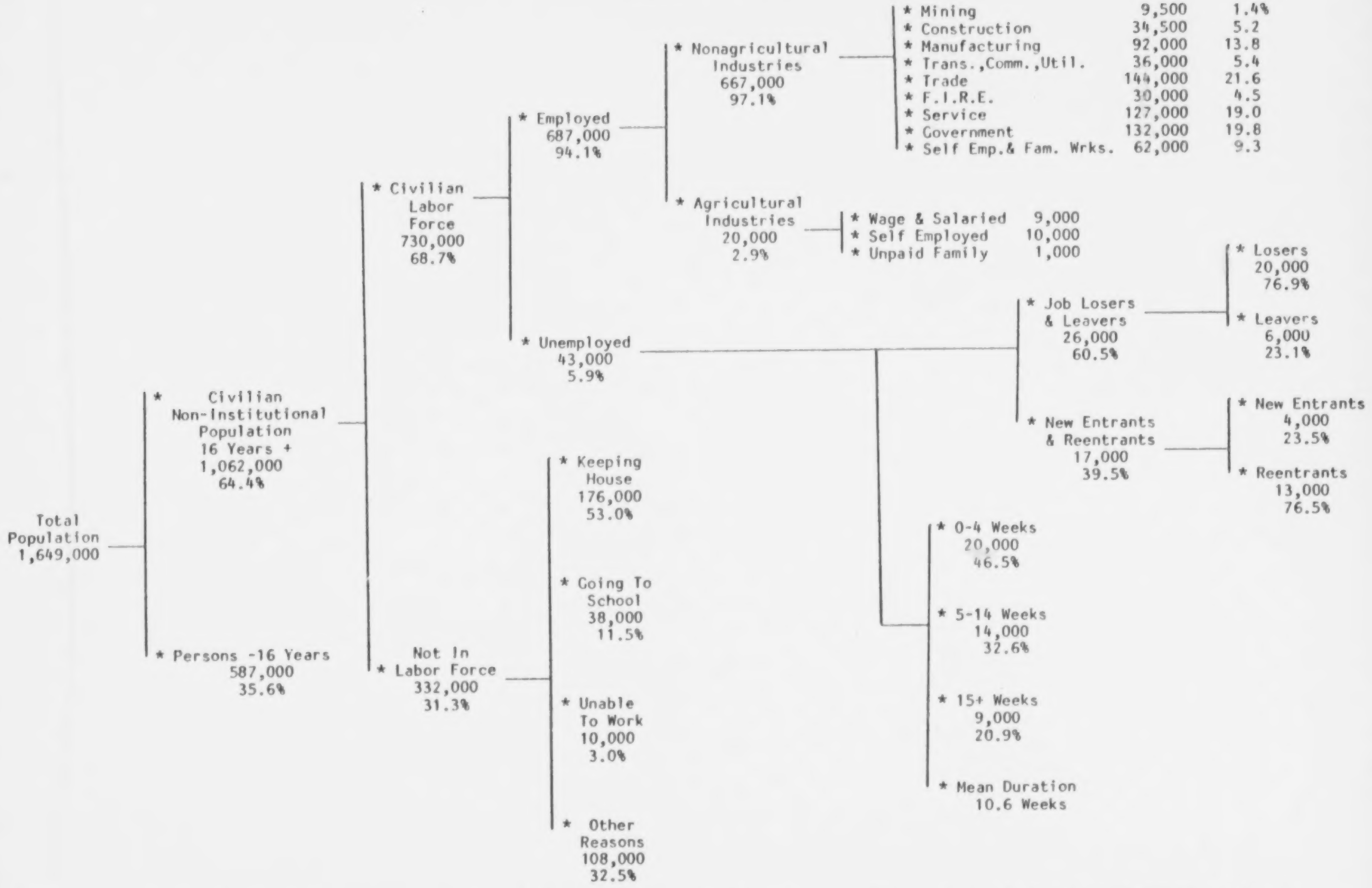
Labor Force Composition: From 1950 to 1985 the male share in each labor force age group has declined, while the female share has increased. For example, among the 16 to 19 year olds the male share decreased 9 percentage points. The switch in male/female shares was 18 points in the 20 to 34 age group, 7 points in the 35 to 54 age group, and 19 points in the 55 and older age group.

Just over 7 percent of Utah's labor force in 1985 were from minority population groups, and 93 percent were nonminorities. Among the minority groups 53 percent were Hispanic, 27 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, 12 percent were American Indian, and about 8 percent were Black. A significant change in minority shares of the labor force occurred between 1980 and 1985. The Asian and Pacific Islander share increased by 8.7 percentage points to 27 percent, while the Hispanic share decreased by 8.9 percentage points to 53 percent. Blacks and American Indians experienced little change in their shares of the labor force.

The accompanying charts show some of these changing characteristics of Utah's labor force. This article summarizes a new publication, "Utah's Labor Force Characteristics," which will soon be available. For a free copy call 533-2740.

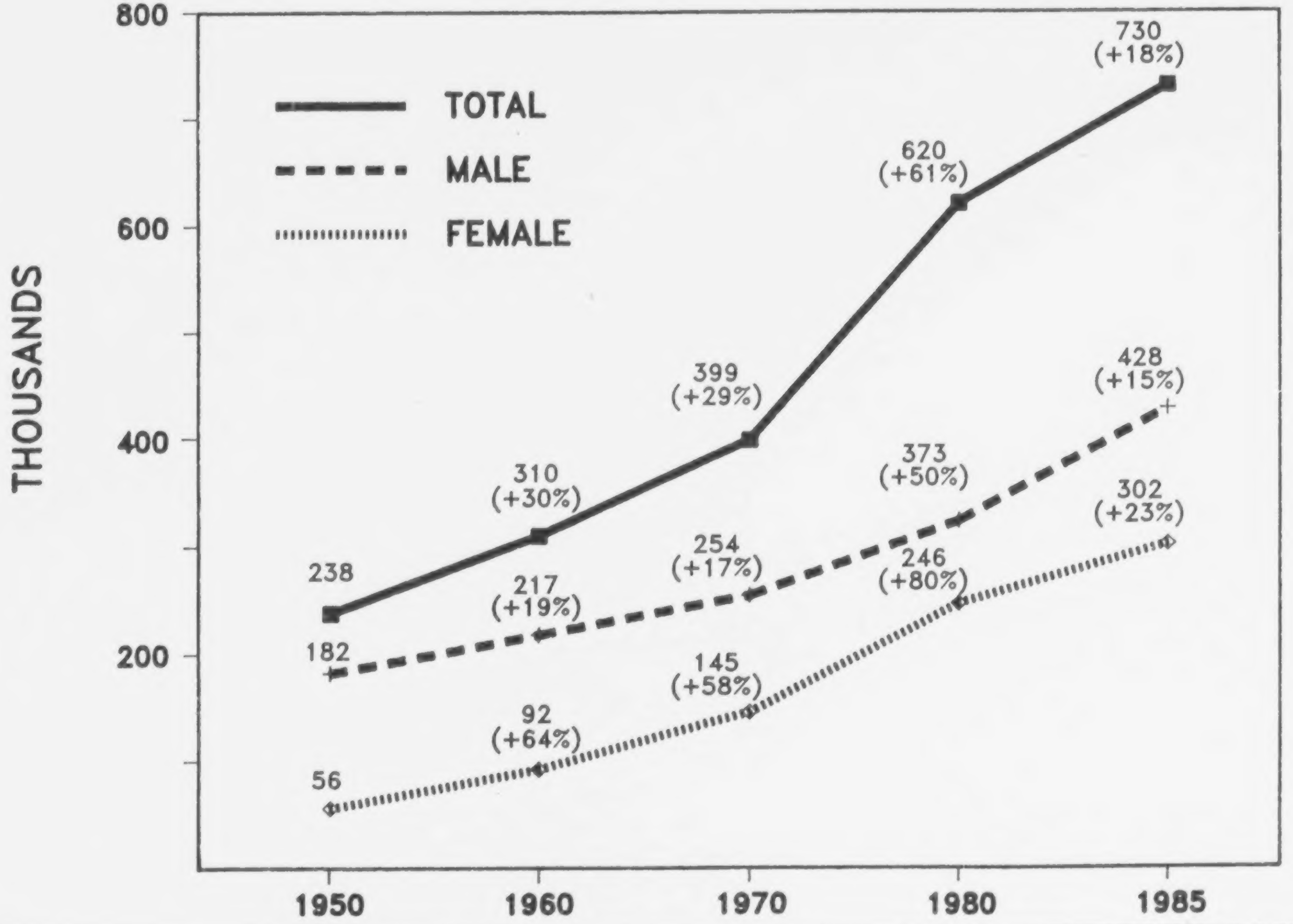
Ray L. Sargent, Labor Market Economist

STATUS OF UTAH'S LABOR FORCE RESOURCES - 1985
(Number of Persons)


Total Population 1,649,000
* Civilian Non-Institutional Population 16 Years + 1,062,000 64.4%
* Persons -16 Years 587,000 35.6%
* Civilian Labor Force 730,000 68.7%
* Not In Labor Force 332,000 31.3%
* Employed 687,000 94.1%
* Unemployed 43,000 5.9%
* Nonagricultural Industries 667,000 97.1%
* Agricultural Industries 20,000 2.9%
* Mining 9,500 1.4%
* Construction 34,500 5.2
* Manufacturing 92,000 13.8
* Trans.,Comm.,Util. 36,000 5.4
* Trade 144,000 21.6
* F.I.R.E. 30,000 4.5
* Service 127,000 19.0
* Government 132,000 19.8
* Self Emp.& Fam. Wrks. 62,000 9.3
* Wage & Salaried 9,000
* Self Employed 10,000
* Unpaid Family 1,000
* Job Losers & Leavers 26,000 60.5%
* New Entrants & Reentrants 17,000 39.5%
* Losers 20,000 76.9%
* Leavers 6,000 23.1%
* New Entrants 4,000 23.5%
* Reentrants 13,000 76.5%
* 0-4 Weeks 20,000 46.5%
* 5-14 Weeks 14,000 32.6%
* 15+ Weeks 9,000 20.9%
* Mean Duration 10.6 Weeks
* Keeping House 176,000 53.0%
* Going To School 38,000 11.5%
* Unable To Work 10,000 3.0%
* Other Reasons 108,000 32.5%

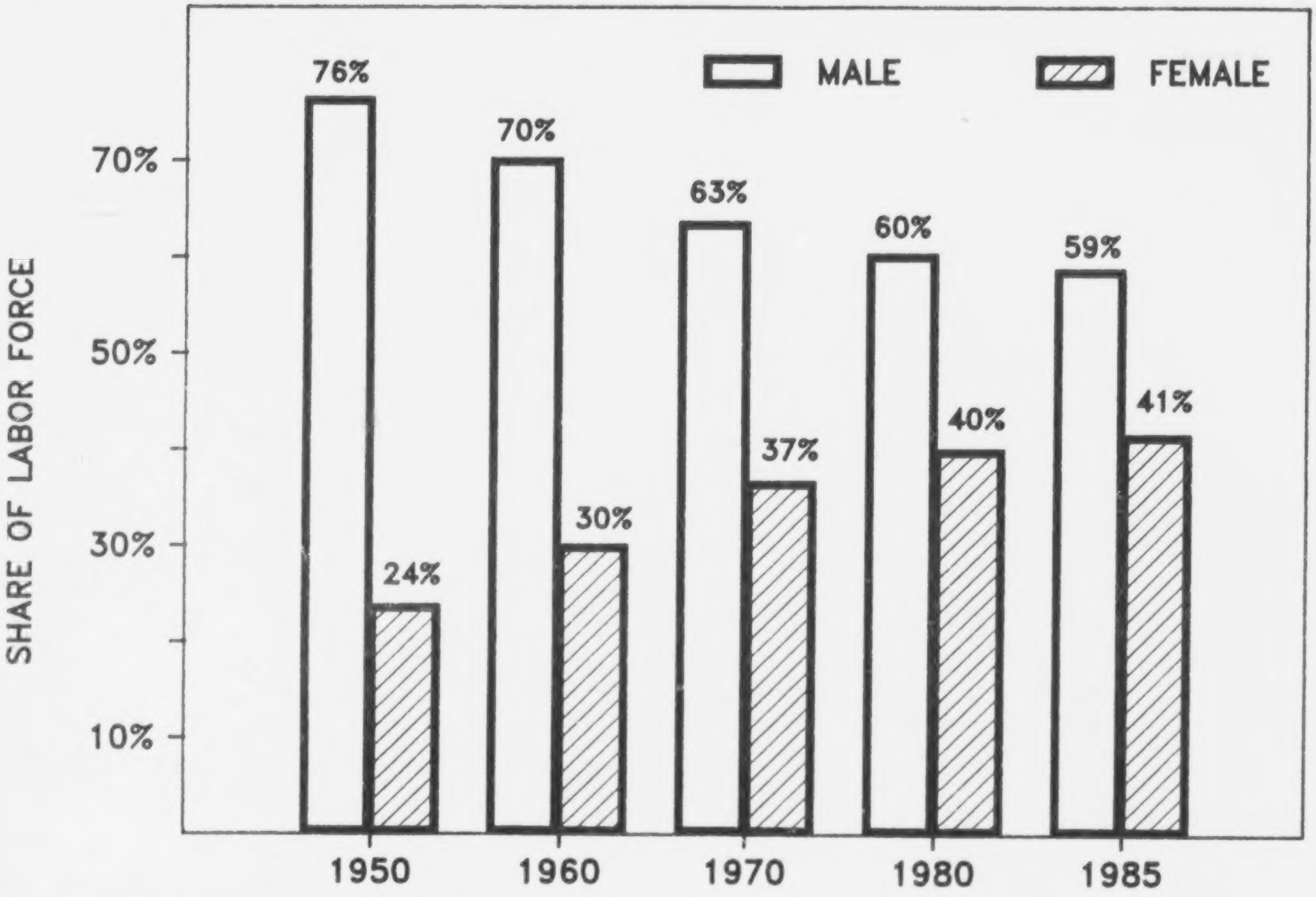
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, and unpublished Current Population Survey tables. Nonagricultural Industries distributions, Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

GROWTH IN UTAH'S LABOR FORCE
1950 – 1985



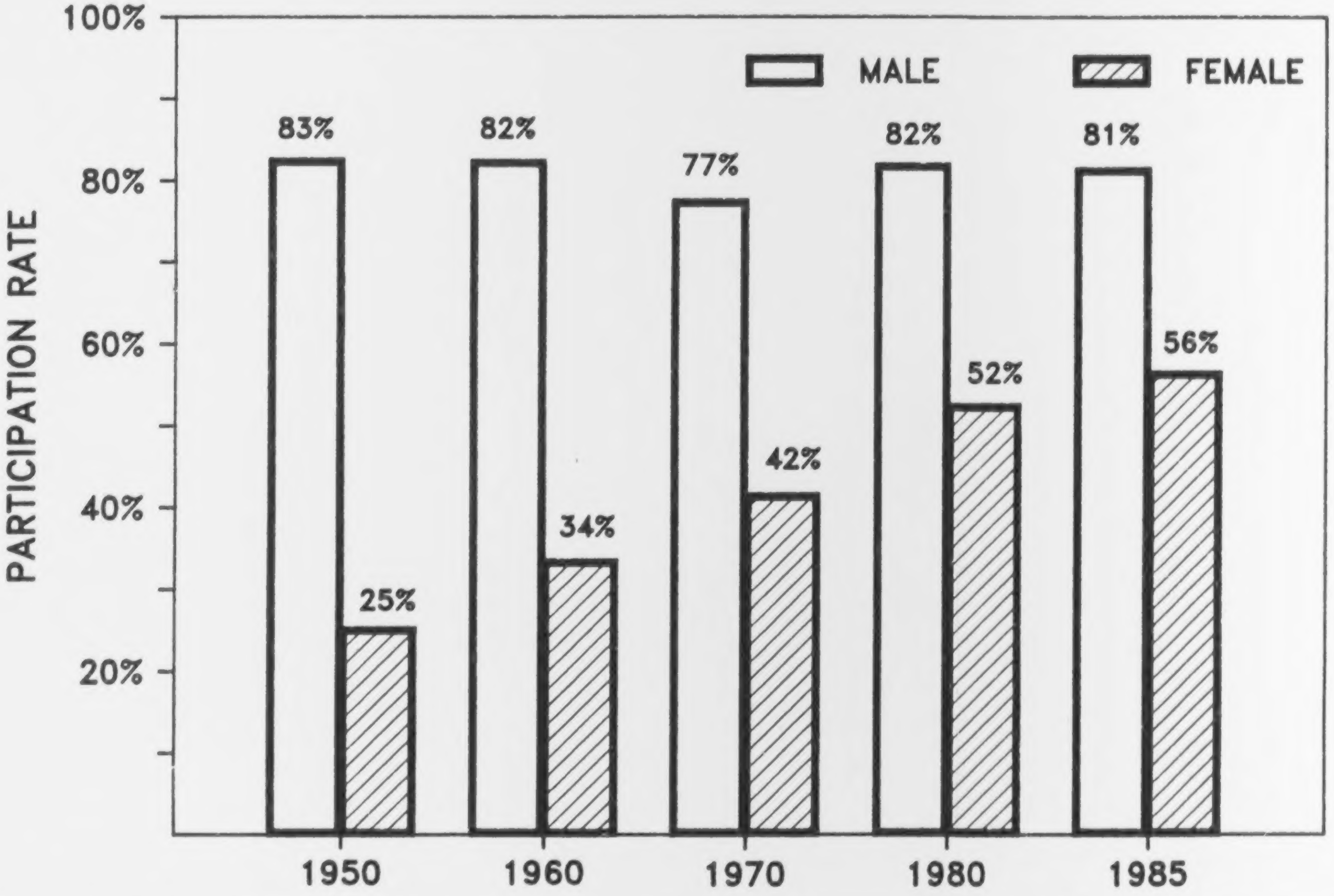
SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

SHARE OF UTAH'S LABOR FORCE BY SEX
1950 TO 1985



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

CHANGE IN UTAH'S LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY SEX, 1950 TO 1985



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1986(f)	Nov. 1985	% Change	Oct. 1986(p)	Oct. 1985	% Change	Sept. 1986(r)	Sept. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**773,300**	742,100	4.2	771,800	741,700	4.1	770,700	740,600	4.1
Employed	**728,500**	697,800	4.4	727,900	705,000	3.2	729,000	703,400	3.6
Unemployed	**44,800**	44,300	1.1	43,900	36,600	19.9	41,700	37,200	12.1
Percent of Labor Force	**5.8**	6.0	—	5.7	4.9	—	5.4	5.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.1**	6.3	—	6.2	5.5	—	6.0	5.7	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Nov. 1986(f)	Nov. 1985	% Change	Oct. 1986(p)	Oct. 1985	% Change	Sept. 1986(r)	Sept. 1985	% Change
Total	**647.0**	637.8	1.4	643.4	635.2	1.3	633.9	635.0	1.4
Mining	**8.1**	9.1	−11.0	8.2	9.2	−10.9	7.7	9.3	−17.2
Metal Mining	**2.2**	1.6	37.5	2.2	1.6	37.5	1.8	1.7	5.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.8**	3.2	−12.5	2.8	3.2	−12.5	2.8	3.1	−9.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.1**	4.3	−27.9	3.2	4.4	−27.3	3.2	4.5	−28.9
Contract Construction	**33.4**	36.1	−7.5	35.3	38.2	−7.6	36.0	39.1	−7.9
Manufacturing	**91.3**	94.3	−3.2	91.4	94.7	−3.5	91.8	94.8	−3.2
Durable Goods	**62.0**	65.5	−5.3	62.2	65.9	−5.6	62.5	66.0	−5.3
Primary Metals	**2.2**	4.2	−47.6	2.4	4.3	−44.2	2.3	4.5	−48.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.4**	20.6	−5.8	19.4	20.6	−5.8	19.6	20.3	−3.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.4**	7.8	7.7	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.7	8.0	8.7
Transportation Equipment	**14.6**	15.1	−3.3	14.4	14.9	−3.4	14.4	14.7	−2.0
Other Durable Goods	**17.2**	17.8	−3.4	17.6	18.1	−2.8	17.6	18.4	−4.3
Non-Durable Goods	**29.3**	28.9	1.4	29.1	28.8	1.0	29.3	28.8	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	**10.0**	9.6	4.2	9.9	9.5	4.2	9.9	9.7	2.1
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.7**	5.8	−1.7	5.7	5.8	−1.7	5.8	5.8	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.4**	3.6	−5.6	3.4	3.6	−5.6	3.4	3.6	−5.6
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.2**	9.9	3.0	10.2	9.9	3.0	10.2	9.7	5.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.7**	37.7	0.0	37.8	37.6	0.5	37.7	37.7	0.0
Railroad Transportation	**3.4**	3.8	−10.5	3.4	3.8	−10.5	3.5	3.8	−7.9
Other Transportation	**18.5**	17.5	5.7	18.5	17.5	5.7	18.4	17.5	5.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.8**	16.3	−3.1	15.8	16.3	−3.1	15.8	16.3	−3.1
Trade	**158.5**	153.3	3.4	154.8	149.8	3.3	154.8	149.7	3.4
Wholesale Trade	**36.2**	35.7	1.4	36.2	35.7	1.4	36.1	35.9	0.6
Retail Trade	**122.3**	117.6	4.0	118.6	114.1	3.9	118.7	113.8	4.3
Building Materials	**5.5**	5.3	3.8	5.6	5.4	3.7	5.6	5.4	3.7
Food Stores	**21.8**	20.3	7.4	21.4	19.9	7.5	21.4	19.9	7.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.1**	13.9	1.4	14.2	14.0	1.4	14.3	14.1	1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.4**	36.5	5.2	38.4	36.5	5.2	38.9	37.4	4.0
Other Retail	**42.5**	41.6	2.2	39.1	38.3	2.1	38.5	36.9	4.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.5**	31.7	5.7	33.3	31.5	5.7	33.3	31.5	5.7
Services	**139.5**	134.4	3.8	139.5	134.6	3.6	140.4	135.8	3.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.2**	9.0	2.2	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.8	9.8	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**47.3**	45.4	4.2	47.6	45.7	4.2	48.4	46.9	3.2
Medical & Other Health Services	**37.1**	34.9	6.3	36.9	34.7	6.3	36.9	34.7	6.3
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.7**	32.5	0.6	32.5	32.3	0.6	31.8	31.6	0.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.0**	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8
Agricultural Services	**2.2**	2.0	10.0	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.4	2.2	9.1
Government	**145.0**	141.1	2.8	143.3	139.7	2.6	142.2	137.2	3.6
Federal Government	**40.1**	39.2	2.3	40.3	39.4	2.3	40.6	40.3	0.7
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.4**	23.2	0.9	23.3	23.1	0.9	23.2	23.6	−1.7
Other Federal Government	**16.7**	15.9	5.0	17.0	16.2	4.9	17.4	16.8	3.6
State Government	**40.1**	38.3	4.7	38.9	37.1	4.9	37.5	34.6	8.4
State Education	**22.5**	21.3	5.6	21.3	20.2	5.4	19.2	17.8	7.9
Other State Government	**17.6**	17.0	3.5	17.6	17.0	3.5	18.3	16.8	8.9
Local Government	**64.8**	63.7	1.7	64.1	63.1	1.6	64.1	62.2	3.1
Local Education	**41.5**	40.5	2.5	40.6	39.6	2.5	39.1	37.2	5.1
Other Local Government	**23.3**	23.2	0.4	23.6	23.5	0.4	25.0	25.1	−0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. '86 (f)	Nov. '85	% Change	Oct. '86 (p)	Sept. '86 (r)	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86	Mar. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,685.3**	1,660.3	1.5	1,683.4	1,681.1	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9	1,669.6
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,089.4**	1,070.1	1.8	1,088.1	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,077.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**774.0**	742.8	4.2	769.0	760.8	756.8	752.9	740.4	739.1	742.9	740.0
Participation Rate	**71.0**	69.4	0.0	70.7	70.0	69.8	69.5	68.4	68.4	66.8	68.7
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**726.8**	696.1	4.4	721.3	714.9	711.6	708.9	701.8	700.7	703.8	701.2
Employment Ratio[2]	**66.7**	65.0	0.0	66.3	65.8	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.8	65.2	65.1
Nonagricultural Employment	**648.6**	620.8	4.5	645.9	647.7	640.7	640.9	639.7	637.3	639.9	637.1
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**60.9**	58.3	4.4	60.6	57.5	59.7	58.9	54.0	53.8	52.8	52.5
Agricultural Employment	**11.9**	12.1	−1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**47.2**	46.7	1.1	47.7	46.0	45.2	44.0	38.6	38.4	39.1	38.8
Unemployment Rate	**6.1**	6.3	0.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**315.4**	327.3	−3.6	319.1	325.5	327.7	329.8	342.3	341.8	336.2	337.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**129.8**	127.9	1.5	129.4	129.7	129.4	130.3	130.0	131.0	131.0	131.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**640.5**	631.3	1.5	637.5	637.1	633.1	636.3	633.7	637.8	636.2	635.3
Mining	**8.1**	9.0	−10.8	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.4
Contract Construction	**31.4**	34.0	−7.6	32.3	32.6	33.7	33.7	33.3	34.5	34.1	34.1
Manufacturing	**90.5**	93.5	−3.2	90.6	90.8	90.3	91.6	92.2	93.2	93.5	93.8
Durable Goods	**61.4**	64.9	−5.3	61.9	61.9	61.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.6	65.0
Nondurable Goods	**29.1**	28.7	1.4	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.9	28.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.8**	37.7	0.1	37.6	37.2	37.3	37.2	36.7	36.9	37.4	37.9
Trade	**154.9**	149.9	3.4	153.9	153.5	153.1	153.7	152.5	152.5	152.0	151.0
Wholesale	**36.0**	35.6	1.3	36.1	35.9	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	36.2
Retail	**118.9**	114.3	4.0	117.8	117.6	117.3	117.8	116.6	116.8	116.3	114.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.6**	31.8	5.6	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.1	32.9	33.2	32.8	32.4
Services	**139.8**	134.7	3.8	138.3	138.5	139.0	138.8	137.0	137.7	135.9	136.2
Government	**144.4**	140.6	2.7	143.3	143.8	138.9	140.2	141.3	141.3	141.8	141.4
Federal	**41.0**	40.1	2.4	41.0	40.5	40.6	39.6	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.3
State	**39.0**	37.3	4.7	38.3	39.7	38.9	38.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	37.8
Local	**64.3**	63.2	1.8	64.1	63.6	59.4	61.6	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.3

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1986(p)	% Change from Oct. '85	% Distribution	Oct. 1986(p)	% Change from Oct. '85	% Distribution	Oct. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**365.4**	0.2	100.0	**278.2**	2.8	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.5**	−12.8	2.1	**0.7**	16.7	0.3	**6.2**	75.6
Contract Construction	**31.8**	−8.1	8.7	**3.5**	−2.8	1.3	**26.2**	74.2
Manufacturing	**62.1**	−5.5	17.0	**29.2**	0.7	10.5	**60.6**	66.4
Durable Goods	**44.2**	−8.3	12.1	**18.0**	1.7	6.5	**40.9**	65.8
Nondurable Goods	**17.9**	2.3	4.9	**11.2**	−0.9	4.0	**19.7**	67.7
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**27.0**	4.2	7.4	**10.8**	−7.7	3.9	**27.2**	72.0
Total Trade	**82.9**	6.1	22.7	**71.9**	0.3	25.8	**136.1**	87.9
Wholesale Trade	**26.3**	−0.8	7.2	**9.9**	7.6	3.6	**30.4**	84.0
Retail Trade	**56.6**	9.7	15.5	**62.0**	−0.8	22.3	**105.7**	89.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.4**	3.3	3.4	**20.9**	7.2	7.5	**26.3**	79.0
Services	**65.9**	1.7	18.0	**73.6**	5.4	26.5	**105.9**	75.9
Total Government	**75.8**	1.2	20.7	**67.6**	4.5	24.3	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.3**	2.4	6.9	**15.0**	2.7	5.4	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.5**	1.2	4.5	**6.8**	0.0	2.4	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.8**	4.8	2.4	**8.2**	5.1	2.9	**NA**	NA
State Government	**18.1**	0.0	5.0	**20.8**	8.9	7.5	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.8**	5.4	3.2	**9.5**	5.6	3.4	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.3**	−8.7	1.7	**11.3**	11.9	4.1	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.4**	0.9	8.9	**31.8**	2.6	11.4	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.5**	3.1	4.5	**24.1**	2.1	8.7	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.9**	−1.2	4.4	**7.7**	4.1	2.8	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Nov. '86(f)	Nov. '85	% Chg.	Oct. '86(p)	Sept. '86(r)	Nov. '86(f)	Nov. '85	% Chg.	Oct. '86(p)	Sept. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	516.6	491.6	5.1	513.4	511.7	98.7	96.1	2.7	98.9	97.2
Employed	490.0	464.8	5.4	487.3	487.4	92.2	89.6	2.9	91.9	90.3
Unemployed	26.6	26.8	—0.7	26.1	24.3	6.5	6.5	0.0	7.0	6.9
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.5	0.0	5.1	4.7	6.6	6.8	0.0	7.1	7.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	453.0	443.4	2.2	450.2	451.7	73.0	73.0	0.0	72.0	71.0
Mining	2.2	1.9	15.8	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	24.1	24.9	—3.2	25.6	26.0	3.2	3.4	—5.9	3.2	3.3
Manufacturing	62.6	63.7	—1.7	62.5	62.9	9.3	11.1	—16.2	9.3	9.4
Durable Goods	44.4	45.7	—2.8	44.5	44.7	6.2	8.0	—22.5	6.2	6.3
Nondurable Goods	18.2	18.0	1.1	18.0	18.2	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.3	29.2	0.3	29.2	29.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.4
Total Trade	116.3	112.8	3.1	113.4	113.7	16.2	15.5	4.5	15.6	15.3
Wholesale Trade	31.2	30.8	1.3	31.2	31.2	1.7	1.6	6.3	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	85.1	82.0	3.8	82.2	82.5	14.5	13.9	4.3	14.0	13.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.7	26.2	5.7	27.5	27.5	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.3
Services	95.6	92.1	3.8	95.8	97.2	26.2	25.3	3.6	26.0	25.2
Total Government	95.2	92.6	2.8	93.9	93.4	13.5	13.2	2.3	13.3	13.1

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov.'86(f)	Oct.'86(p)	Sept.'86(r)	Nov.'85	Nov.'86(f)	Nov.'85	% Change	Nov.'86(f)	Nov.'85	% Change
State Total	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.0	773,300	742,120	4.2	647,000	637,840	1.4
Bear River	4.3	4.2	3.5	5.2	45,960	44,270	3.8	38,300	37,710	1.6
Box Elder	4.9	3.5	3.4	4.6	16,390	16,150	1.5	14,160	14,200	—0.3
Cache	4.0	4.5	3.6	5.7	28,820	27,240	5.8	23,830	23,210	2.7
Rich	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.5	750	880	—14.8	310	300	3.3
Wasatch Front	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.5	530,800	505,210	5.1	464,950	455,030	2.2
North	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.6	166,700	157,430	5.9	114,080	111,680	2.1
Davis	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	84,570	79,600	6.2	53,090	52,070	2.0
Morgan	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.9	1,650	1,710	—3.5	950	950	0.0
Weber	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	80,480	76,120	5.7	60,040	58,660	2.4
South	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.9	364,100	347,780	4.7	350,870	343,350	2.2
Salt Lake	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.9	351,510	335,800	4.7	339,890	332,710	2.2
Tooele	6.7	5.9	5.3	6.5	12,590	11,980	5.1	10,980	10,640	3.2
Mountainlands	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.0	109,650	106,290	3.2	80,680	80,660	0.0
Summit	8.7	9.5	8.6	8.0	6,710	6,120	9.6	5,800	5,750	0.9
Utah	6.3	7.1	7.1	6.8	98,700	96,160	2.6	72,950	73,000	—0.1
Wasatch	17.0	12.5	11.5	10.8	4,240	4,010	5.7	1,930	1,910	1.0
Central	8.1	7.7	7.8	8.8	22,640	24,140	—6.2	15,220	16,010	—4.9
Juab	9.7	12.0	11.9	15.1	1,960	1,860	5.4	1,530	1,430	7.0
Millard	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.4	6,850	8,580	—20.2	4,270	5,280	—19.1
Piute	12.2	8.9	10.8	7.4	360	340	5.9	170	170	0.0
Sanpete	11.1	10.5	11.2	12.1	6,090	6,080	0.2	3,750	3,710	1.1
Sevier	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.2	6,550	6,450	1.6	5,060	4,980	1.6
Wayne	8.8	6.5	5.7	7.1	830	830	0.0	440	440	0.0
Southwestern	6.2	5.2	5.0	6.3	29,680	27,200	9.1	20,560	19,700	4.4
Beaver	6.4	5.5	5.0	6.7	2,190	2,220	—1.4	1,320	1,280	3.1
Garfield	13.1	7.3	6.7	13.7	1,460	1,380	5.8	1,280	1,270	0.8
Iron	6.5	6.3	5.5	6.7	8,280	8,410	—1.5	6,200	6,170	0.5
Kane	6.8	5.3	4.5	8.9	2,170	1,960	10.7	1,230	1,200	2.5
Washington	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	15,580	13,230	17.8	10,530	9,780	7.7
Uintah Basin	12.4	11.6	11.3	8.2	14,630	15,380	—4.9	10,740	12,140	—11.5
Daggett	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.4	360	380	—5.3	260	250	4.0
Duchesne	14.5	13.2	12.5	9.1	5,560	5,610	—0.9	3,950	4,430	—10.8
Uintah	11.4	11.0	10.9	7.9	8,710	9,390	—7.2	6,530	7,460	—12.5
Southeastern	10.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	19,970	19,650	1.6	16,560	16,570	—0.1
Carbon	10.1	9.2	8.7	8.1	9,150	8,830	3.6	7,660	7,560	1.3
Emery	10.5	11.5	12.4	9.8	4,170	4,080	2.2	3,970	4,060	—2.2
Grand	12.6	8.8	7.8	12.7	3,110	3,070	1.3	2,040	2,040	0.0
San Juan	7.9	6.7	8.0	8.4	3,540	3,670	—3.5	2,890	2,910	—0.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1986	**Sept.(r) 1986**	**Oct. 1985**	**Oct.(p) 1986**	**Sept.(r) 1986**	**Oct. 1985**	**Oct.(p) 1986**	**Sept.(r) 1986**	**Oct. 1985**
MINING	**$467.97**	$426.01	$455.92	**40.1**	37.7	41.0	**$11.67**	$11.30	$11.12
MANUFACTURING	**387.69**	396.20	370.40	**40.3**	41.1	39.7	**9.62**	9.64	9.33
Durable Goods	**400.32**	410.85	384.20	**40.6**	41.5	40.4	**9.86**	9.90	9.31
Nondurable Goods	**354.60**	359.39	334.66	**39.4**	40.2	37.9	**9.00**	8.94	8.83
TRADE	**239.93**	241.11	238.55	**31.2**	31.6	30.9	**7.69**	7.63	7.72
Wholesale Trade	**386.77**	379.91	366.12	**36.8**	36.6	36.0	**10.51**	10.38	10.17
Retail Trade	**187.76**	191.32	192.35	**29.2**	29.8	29.1	**6.43**	6.42	6.61
AVERAGE	**306.05**	304.29	298.59	**34.7**	34.5	34.4	**8.82**	8.82	8.68

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1986	**Sept.(r) 1986**	**Oct. 1985**	**Oct.(p) 1986**	**Sept.(r) 1986**	**Oct. 1985**	**Oct.(p) 1986**	**Sept.(r) 1986**	**Oct. 1985**
MINING	**$569.41**	$587.41	$601.97	**43.4**	44.1	45.5	**$13.12**	$13.32	$13.23
Metal Mining	**497.35**	488.22	505.83	**39.1**	37.7	39.0	**12.72**	12.95	12.97
Bituminous Coal Mining	**689.07**	711.78	706.99	**44.6**	46.4	42.9	**15.45**	15.34	16.48
MANUFACTURING	**385.67**	392.51	388.27	**40.3**	41.1	41.0	**9.57**	9.55	9.47
Durable Goods	**402.52**	412.00	409.92	**40.7**	41.7	42.0	**9.89**	9.88	9.76
Primary Metal Industries	**494.51**	495.62	583.61	**40.5**	42.8	40.5	**12.21**	11.58	14.41
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**391.13**	410.35	385.28	**40.7**	42.7	43.0	**9.61**	9.61	8.96
Transportation Equipment	**525.39**	516.66	529.83	**41.5**	41.3	43.5	**12.66**	12.51	12.18
Nondurable Goods	**349.38**	350.15	339.79	**39.3**	39.7	38.7	**8.89**	8.82	8.78
Food & Kindred Products	**347.77**	351.39	327.53	**41.9**	42.8	39.7	**8.30**	8.21	8.25
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**512.47**	519.57	558.56	**41.8**	41.8	43.4	**12.26**	12.43	12.87
TRADE	**221.97**	224.69	223.34	**30.2**	30.6	30.1	**7.35**	7.34	7.42
Wholesale Trade	**384.28**	379.81	363.73	**37.2**	37.2	35.8	**10.33**	10.21	10.16
Retail Trade	**175.40**	179.61	181.76	**28.2**	28.6	28.4	**6.22**	6.28	6.40
Food Stores	**219.93**	224.07	238.68	**28.9**	29.6	30.6	**7.61**	7.57	7.80
Other Retail	**186.35**	190.96	186.41	**30.4**	30.9	28.9	**6.13**	6.18	6.45
AVERAGE	**305.27**	309.02	312.16	**34.3**	34.8	34.8	**8.90**	8.88	8.97

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Nov. '86	**Preliminary Oct. '86**	**Final Sept. '86**	**Final Nov. '85**	**Final Oct. '85**	**Final Sept. '85**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**5,520**	8,075	6,744	6,472	9,468	10,382
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**9,863**	15,762	14,731	4,279	6,838	6,849
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**15,383**	23,837	21,475	10,751	16,306	17,681
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**7,621**	8,781	9,292	7,903	9,106	9,995
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**5,631**	6,990	4,970	5,736	7,120	8,117
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,957**	2,138	1,261	4,486	2,551	1,591
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**12,818**	11,608	13,288	11,463	10,157	9,858
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.14**	1.94	2.30	2.02	1.79	1.78
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$9,445,000**	$6,560,275	$6,593,000	$5,562,777	$5,712,635	$5,121,354

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86	Oct. '85	From Last Month	Oct. '85 to Oct. '86	Sept. '85 to Sept. '86	Aug. '85 to Aug. '86	July '86 to July '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**330.5**	330.2	328.6	328.0	325.5	**0.1**	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
Food and Beverages	**315.6**	315.1	314.6	312.2	302.5	**0.2**	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.5
Food at Home	**309.5**	309.0	308.9	305.5	295.3	**0.2**	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.1
Housing	**363.0**	363.7	362.4	361.5	354.4	**—0.2**	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
Rent Residential	**284.6**	283.2	281.7	281.2	269.9	**0.5**	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.1
Fuel and Other Util.	**379.1**	388.3	389.5	389.4	395.6	**—2.4**	—4.2	—3.0	—2.4	—2.6
Medical Care	**442.3**	439.7	437.5	434	410.5	**0.6**	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6
Apparel and Upkeep	**213.2**	212.1	207.0	203.2	211.1	**0.5**	1.0	1.2	0.8	—0.2
Transportation	**302.6**	302.2	301.3	304.7	320.9	**0.1**	—5.7	—5.5	—6.0	—5.3
Gasoline	**262.6**	270.6	265.3	279.8	374.2	**—3.0**	—29.8	—28.3	—30.5	—27.4
Energy[2]	**348.6**	360.6	358.6	366.5	427.1	**—3.3**	—18.4	—16.6	—17.3	—16.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**298.3**	297.7	297.2	297.7	308.0	**0.2**	—3.1	—2.6	—3.3	—2.9
Finished Goods	**290.5**	287.5	288.3	288.0	294.8	**1.0**	—1.4	—0.9	—1.8	2.3
Intermediate Materials	**304.9**	306.1	304.5	305.0	317.8	**—0.4**	—4.0	—3.7	—4.2	—4.3
Crude Materials	**276.7**	275.5	275.5	278.0	298.0	**0.4**	—7.1	—5.6	—6.7	—8.5

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHANGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT — WESTERN STATES

(In Thousands)

	1980	1985	Number Change	Percent Change
FAST GROWING				
Alaska	169.4	231.4	62.0	36.6
Arizona	1,014.0	1,277.5	263.5	26.0
MODERATE GROWTH				
California	9,848.8	10,965.3	1,116.5	11.3
Colorado	1,251.1	1,422.4	171.3	13.7
Nevada	399.9	445.9	46.0	11.5
New Mexico	465.4	518.2	52.8	11.3
UTAH	**550.8**	**624.6**	**73.8**	**13.4**
SLOW GROWING				
Hawaii	404.7	423.1	18.4	4.5
Idaho	330.0	338.3	8.3	2.5
Washington	1,608.3	1,707.6	99.3	6.2
DECLINING				
Montana	280.4	278.4	—2.0	—0.7
Oregon	1,044.5	1,029.0	—15.5	—1.5
Wyoming	210.2	204.9	—5.3	—2.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1986 published January 1987

A LITTLE GOOD NEWS

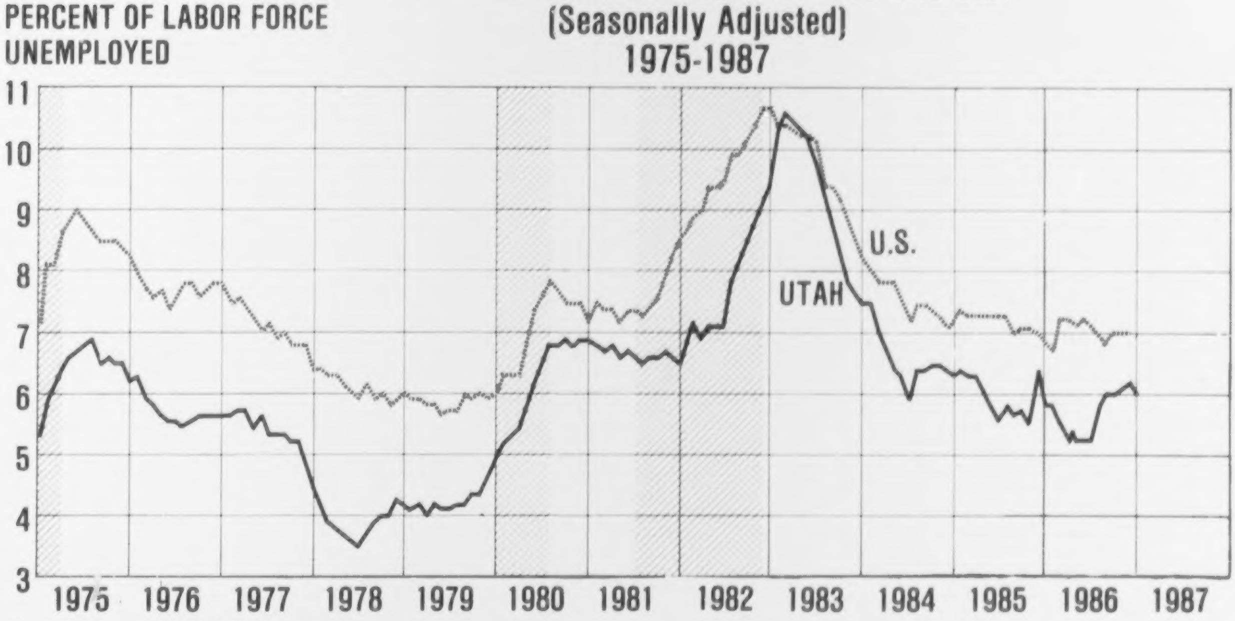
Utah's unemployment rate, which had been drifting upward since July, dropped two-tenths of a point in December to 6.0 percent. By settling back to its late summer level rather than continuing the recent trend, this key economic indicator closed 1986 with a ray of sunshine. Nevertheless, December's unemployment rate reflects a year-over increase of two-tenths of a percentage point from the December 1985 level of 5.8 percent. Thus, 1986 ended with 46,000 Utahns unemployed, up 3,000 from year-end 1985.

IN A RUT

Nonagricultural payroll jobs in Utah, numbering 645,000 in December, are only 7,900 higher than December 1985's count. This is a paltry 1.2 percent increase, which is nearly identical to the performance of the previous two months. Also very similar

IN THIS ISSUE:
Feature Article:
A Look Forward and Back . . . Utah's Labor Market 1986 and 1987

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

to previous months' activity levels is December's industry-by-industry pattern of year-over employment changes. These data are illustrated in Table 2. True to form, the services and trade industries led the state in the number of jobs created in the past year. Also not surprising are the employment declines experienced by the goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing). It is interesting to note, however, that as a group these three industries suffered worse losses in 1985 than in 1986 (based on year-end comparisons as presented in the following chart).

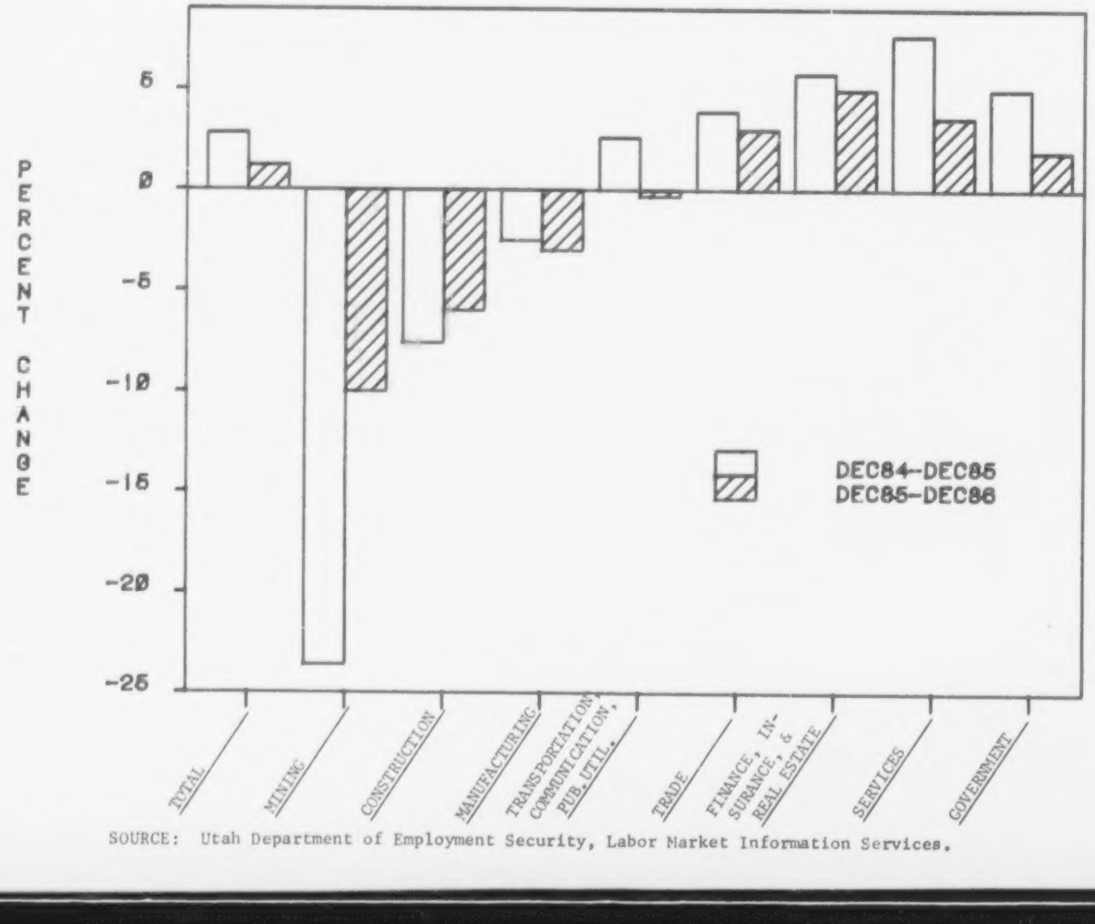
ANOTHER PERSPECTIVE

This month's feature article describes Utah's 1985 to 1986 economic activity using annual average changes. It is also interesting to analyze the changes that **actually** occurred during 1985 and 1986 by comparing December 1984, December 1985, and December 1986 job levels. The scene painted using this procedure is similar to, but importantly different from, that reflected by the annual average analysis. For example, the feature article portrays Utah's 1986 mining industry job loss at 17.5 percent (9,700 to 8,000); but its actual 1986 decline, as indicated by the year-end analysis, is 10.0 percent (9,100 to 8,100). Thus, much of the job loss attributed to 1986 in the annual average analysis actually occurred in 1985. The following chart compares 1986 and 1985 changes in Utah's industries using the December-to-December statistics.

In conclusion, it may be noted that although 1986 was clearly a less productive year in terms of job growth, 1985 also had its set of problems. It was a year of contrasts that perhaps foreshadowed the 1986 difficulties.

Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist

YEAR-END CHANGES IN UTAH'S INDUSTRIES
DECEMBER 1984-1985 AND DECEMBER 1985-1986 (IN PERCENT)



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

A LOOK FORWARD AND BACK...
UTAH'S LABOR MARKET
1986 and 1987

There's some kind of compulsion that seems to come over economists this time of year. It's the irresistible urge to review what happened in the year just past and get involved in the risky business of projecting the future. True, this course of action is often pressed upon economists by a society trying to find a modicum of certainty in an ambiguous economic world. Unfortunately, this seemingly inevitable response may lead to ridicule when the result is a failure to predict the unpredictable. Still, economists seem driven to follow the time honored tradition of their peers—and the economists in this particular Department are no different from the rest. Here then, is the Utah Department of Employment Security's response to that irresistible urge.

DETERIORATION IN NONFARM JOB GROWTH

Probably the most significant 1986 labor force occurrence was the slowdown in the growth of nonagricultural jobs. This measure is often the best indicator of labor market health or affliction. During 1985, Utah saw its nonfarm employment increase by almost 4 percent—a very healthy and welcome rate of growth. However, figures for 1986 suggest a growth rate of less than 2 percent—1.7 percent to be exact. In terms of net employment, Utah added only 10,800 new jobs during 1986. The shutdown of the USX Geneva Steel plant, low oil prices, and the loss of jobs in several mining and manufacturing industries all contributed to the lackluster growth. What appears to have happened is a severe economic downturn in the goods-producing sector—mining, manufacturing, and construction. All three of these industries lost employment during 1986. Fortunately, service-producing industries continued to yield somewhat moderate growth. After covering the unemployment facet, this article will turn to an in-depth examination of these industrial sectors.

WHAT OF UNEMPLOYMENT?

It may appear contradictory in view of low job growth, but Utah's unemployment rate actually dropped to an annual average of 5.7 percent in 1986—the lowest rate so far this decade. It should be noted, however, that this decline registered only two-tenths of a percentage point. Moreover, after falling to a low of 5.2 percent in June 1986, Utah's jobless rate had risen a full percentage point by November 1986. Basically, the unemployment rate rise has lagged behind the slowdown in the growth of nonfarm jobs. On the bright side, the State continues to experience unemployment about one percentage point below the national average. Still, an average of 43,000 Utah workers were without jobs during the year. This figure is unchanged from the 1985 level.

CONTINUED GLOOM IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

Now as promised, here's an industry-by-industry commentary. During 1986, mining employment dropped by a whopping 18 percent. This sector lost 1,700 jobs over the course of the year. Utah's 1986 average of 8,000 mining jobs ranks as the lowest level of mining employment during the past 35 years. Lost copper mining jobs combined with a decline in energy-related extraction positions to produce this dramatic drop. Both coal mining and oil extraction were still experiencing significant job loss at the end of 1986. Nevertheless, by year-end, rehiring in the copper industry had started to pull up the metal mining figures.

CONSTRUCTION TAPERS OFF

Although declines in construction employment have not been as dramatic as in the mining industry, the 7 percent decline this industry experienced in 1986 appears disheartening. The 2,400 jobs lost dropped construction employment to 33,100. One of the principal reasons for the downturn was the completion of the first phase of the Intermountain Power Project. Add to that cutback the slowdown in nonresidential building and in multi-family dwelling construction and the picture painted for this industry looks somewhat less than rosy.

A MIXED MANUFACTURING BAG

The manufacturing industry rounds out the job-losing goods-producing sector. Between 1985 and 1986, employment in this industry dropped 2 percent (2,000 positions) to register at 92,000 jobs. Layoffs in the steel industry culminating in the shutdown of the USX Geneva Steel plant caused much of the decline. However, the computer manufacturing industry also contributed to the overall degeneration of manufacturing. Textile and apparel manufacturing also exhibited a mild decline in employment as the trade imbalance perpetuated. In addition, it should come as no surprise that petroleum products manufacturing suffered a loss of employment. On the other hand, a number of manufacturing divisions strengthened their employment stance. Transportation equipment manufacturing (which includes defense and space shuttle manufacturers) managed to gain employment after a number of layoffs early in the year. Food and kindred products manufacturing also added new jobs and should continue to see growth.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES

While the service-producing sector proved to be the savior of Utah 1986 job growth, transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) appeared as the one major service-producing industry to show less than moderate growth. Over the 1985 to 1986 time period, TCPU added only 600 jobs, a 1.6 percent increase. Railroad employment has dropped significantly since 1985. Moreover, communications and utilities also sustained a slight decline. Only the employment contributions of the transportation industry (exclusive of railroad employment) staved off a loss for the entire industry.

TRADING PLACES

The trade sector continued to be a major contributor of employment during 1986. Since 1985, this industry has accumulated 4,500 jobs. This nice, moderate 3.0 percent increase brought trade employment to 152,400 jobs. However, the vast majority of these new jobs appeared in the retail trade sector; wholesale trade grew by only 1 percent. Both food stores and eating and drinking establishments appear to be doing a booming business. At year end, employment in food stores was up more than 7 percent! Even so, growth in the trade sector has slowed from the previous two years. The automotive dealers and service stations division showed rather slow growth—only 1.4 percent between December 1985 and December 1986.

ON THE FINANCIAL SCENE . . .

The big winner of employment in percentage terms during 1986 turned out to be finance/insurance/real estate. Between 1985 and 1986, this industry grew 6 percent to 33,000 jobs—that's an addition of 1,900 positions. This expansion is greater (in terms of jobs) than the gains made in either 1984 or 1985! Of the major industrial sectors, only finance/insurance/real estate can exhibit this record.

SERVICE GROWTH STARTS TO SLOW

In 1985, the service industry reigned as the star of the economic stage. However, although growth in this industry could still be called moderate during 1986, less "dazzle" was in evidence. Between 1985 and 1986, the service industry grew by 4.6 percent to 137,400 jobs. This growth rate is down four percentage points from the 1985 figure. In terms of jobs, the service industry still made the largest contribution of any major industry. The 6,000 new jobs added by this industry outshined numeric gains made by all other sectors. However, by year-end, growth in service jobs had slowed significantly. There were no major layoffs, just expansion at a slower rate. By December 1986, medical and health services showed the largest gains (both numeric and percentage) of any service division. Personal and business service growth—formerly in the lead—slowed to about 4 percent. Furthermore, in some service industries, growth came to a virtual standstill by the end of 1986. The importance of the performance of this sector is clear—it accounts for more than one-fifth of the total nonfarm employment in the State.

GOVERNMENT GROWS, NICE AND EASY

This time last year, nearly everyone was concerned about what effect the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation would have on federal government employment growth and on the expansion of public service jobs in general. Who would have predicted that federal government would grow by 2.5 percent in 1986? However, State government exhibited the highest expansion of any public sector—5.5 percent. Only local government manifested less than "moderate" growth (1.1 percent). On the federal side, most of the new employment was added in nondefense agencies and was tax-processing related. State government saw growth in both education and noneducation sectors, while most of the increase in local government appeared to be school related. All in all, government added 3,800 jobs to the Utah economy—half of which were in State government. This total increase averaged out to a 2.8 percent gain, bringing total government employment to 141,600.

A BRIEF REVIEW

So, what happened in the Utah labor market in 1986? Unemployment dropped about one percentage point during the first half of the year only to shoot up that same amount in the final six months. Job growth in the State slowed to a crawl as all major goods-producing industries lost jobs. The moderate growth in service-producing industries managed to just barely offset the goods-producing losses. Moreover, growth in most service-producing industries had started to wane by the end of 1986.

CLIMBING OUT ON A LIMB

A recent article in a local newspaper suggested that economists who forecast the business activity of the upcoming year are climbing out on a limb and sawing that limb off. Well, maybe, maybe not. Keep in mind that forecasts or projections can only be made on the basis of current knowledge. It is very difficult to foresee the human behavior which has such a great effect on economic activity. However, based on current trends, Utah's economy should continue to slow down through about mid-1987. After that, past experience seems to indicate the State should make a recovery and start expanding at a faster rate. Of course, this projection precludes any national recession which would definitely pull the rug further out from under Utah. However, the most recent GNP reading shows 3 percent growth—certainly in the moderate range. Leading indicators do not suggest a national recession as yet, although job growth has slowed on the national scene also.

DOWN TO A CRAWL

But what does all this jargon mean in terms of jobs? Utah's nonfarm employment is expected to increase between 7,900 and 12,900. However, at this point the low growth scenario seems the most probable. This would mean an increase in nonfarm employment of only 1.2 percent. Recent and anticipated layoffs in a number of goods-producing industries coupled with reduced expansion in the service-producing sector don't seem to hold out hope of any massive expansion. In addition, with budget problems in State government, growth in this sector doesn't appear likely. In view of the fact that State government accounted for almost one-fifth of new 1986 Utah jobs, slower expansion seems almost inevitable. Although a number of firms are anticipating the addition of numerous jobs during 1987, these gains, at this point, do not seem sufficient to spur significant growth for total nonfarm jobs.

Of course, with such slow growth in nonfarm jobs, the unemployment rate in Utah seems destined to rise. During 1987, the jobless rate should rise to at least 6.4 percent—perhaps higher. A rate this high would force Utah out of the "full employment" range economists talk about. Even so, Utah's unemployment rate should still fall below the national average. Unfortunately, nothing seems to suggest any great improvement in economic conditions for rural areas of the State, particularly if workers are not mobile enough to leave these areas. Even urban areas should start to feel the pinch of a tightening economic belt. Here's a look at how the various industries seem destined to perform.

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS . . .

With mining at what appears to be rock bottom in 1986, there seems little place to go but up. The modernization of Kennecott Minerals Corporation's Utah operations provides good news for the metal mining industry. The rehires here should push the mining growth rate up into the positive range in 1987. In fact, the 1987 annual average should reflect an industry employment growth of almost 19 percent. Of course, the price of oil has a profound effect on employment in this industry. Whether OPEC will restrict production sufficiently to make the Utah oil business profitable remains to be seen.

CONSTRUCTION BUILDING DOWN

The loss of Intermountain Power Plant construction jobs in mid-1986 coupled with what appears to be some overbuilding and tax reform do not seem to imply great things for the construction industry. However, significant activity in single family dwellings appears likely given current plans and low mortgage rates. Even so, construction employment is expected to drop by at least 8 percent during 1987.

MANUFACTURING STILL IN TROUBLE

Although several divisions should continue to do quite well, improvement in the overall state of the manufacturing industry seems unlikely at this point. The fate of primary metals manufacturing in Utah remains uncertain, but in the near term, seems destined for further deterioration. Recent and announced layoffs in computer-related manufacturing also do not point toward a rosy future for this industry. However, some defense-related industries should continue to do well along with food and kindred products manufacturing. Moreover, textile and apparel manufacturing should at least maintain current levels. The international trade situation seems bound to improve sooner or later which should help bail out this failing industry to some extent. However, with all these factors on the assembly line, the loss of at least 2,200 jobs seems probable.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Nothing at this point suggests any great growth in transportation/communications/utilities employment during 1987. The decline in railroad employment seems unlikely to turn around and no other great gains are anticipated. And though some new communications jobs have been announced, layoff also threaten. Still the industry should not lose jobs overall. Current projections place growth at less than 1 percent—about 100 jobs.

THE BIG THREE

Trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services seem likely to be the big employment winners in 1987. Retail trade should add about 4,400 jobs continuing its current moderate trend. Although finance/insurance/real estate should grow somewhat less (1,600 jobs), this division should show the largest percentage gain (5 percent) of any major industrial category. Deregulation, expanding financial markets, and a new investment firm in the State seem likely to keep this sector expanding. Even though employment growth in the service industry has been slowing, 1987 expansion should register a moderate 3 percent. In terms of jobs, services should add approximately 3,800 new positions to the Utah economy.

ON THE PUBLIC SIDE . . .

Very little employment growth is expected for government in Utah this year Any significant increases in federal jobs appear to have passed, despite the failure of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to noticeably slow spending. On the State government level, current budget problems should preclude any significant employment expansion. Nor should local government expand in any consequential manner. In the final analysis, all sectors of government should only add a combined 900 jobs to the total nonfarm figure.

FINISHING UP

The current trend seems to indicate even slower growth in the year ahead. Unfortunately, Utah's jobless rate should continue to rise. However, the State should rebound about mid-year. Of course, this projection excludes any unforeseen major catastrophes such as have struck in recent years. On the bright side of this rather negative picture, given current circumstances, improvement in the labor market should start about mid-year.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1983 - 1985
PROJECTED 1986 and 1987 DATA

	(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)					PERCENT CHANGE			
	1983	1984	1985	1986(p)	1987(f)	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	692.0	702.0	730.0	754.0	777.0	1.4%	4.0%	3.3%	3.1%
Total Employed Persons	628.0	656.0	687.0	711.0	727.0	4.5%	4.7%	4.0%	4.0%
Unemployed Persons	64.0	46.0	43.0	43.0	50.0	—28.1%	—6.5%	0.0%	16.3%
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	6.5%	5.9%	5.7%	6.4%				
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	567.0	601.1	624.4	635.2	643.1	6.0%	3.9%	1.7%	1.2%
Mining	14.0	12.8	9.7	8.0	9.5	—8.5%	—24.0%	—17.5%	18.8%
Contract Construction	28.7	34.8	35.5	33.1	30.4	21.0%	2.1%	—6.8%	—8.2%
Manufacturing	85.5	94.0	94.0	92.0	89.8	9.9%	0.0%	—2.1%	—2.4%
Durable Goods	59.1	66.5	65.9	63.2	60.4	12.5%	—0.9%	—4.1%	—4.4%
Nondurable Goods	26.4	27.5	28.1	28.7	29.4	4.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	35.9	36.5	37.0	37.6	37.7	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	0.3%
Trade	133.5	140.8	147.9	152.4	157.2	5.5%	5.0%	3.0%	3.1%
Wholesale	34.2	34.7	35.6	36.0	36.4	1.3%	2.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Retail	99.3	106.2	112.4	116.4	120.8	6.9%	5.9%	3.6%	3.8%
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	28.0	29.7	31.1	33.0	34.6	6.0%	4.7%	6.1%	4.8%
Services	112.6	121.0	131.4	137.4	141.2	7.5%	8.6%	4.6%	2.8%
Government	128.8	131.5	137.8	141.6	142.7	2.1%	4.8%	2.8%	0.8%
Federal	37.1	37.5	39.4	40.4	40.7	1.0%	5.2%	2.5%	0.7%
State	34.3	35.1	36.3	38.3	38.4	2.1%	3.5%	5.5%	0.3%
Local	57.3	59.0	62.1	62.8	63.6	2.9%	5.2%	1.1%	1.3%

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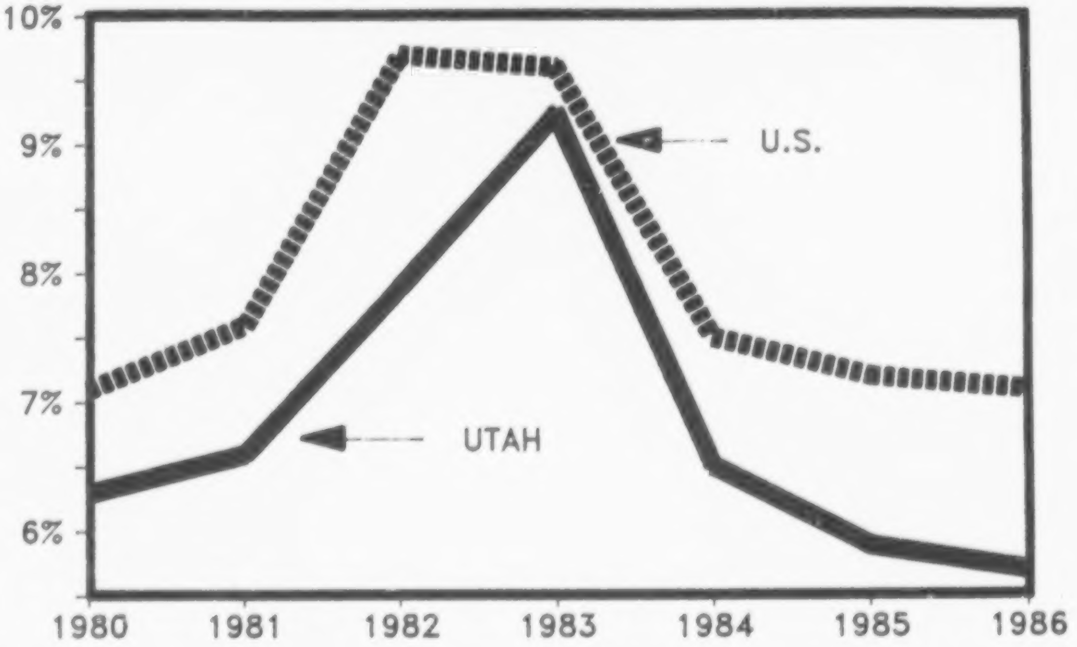
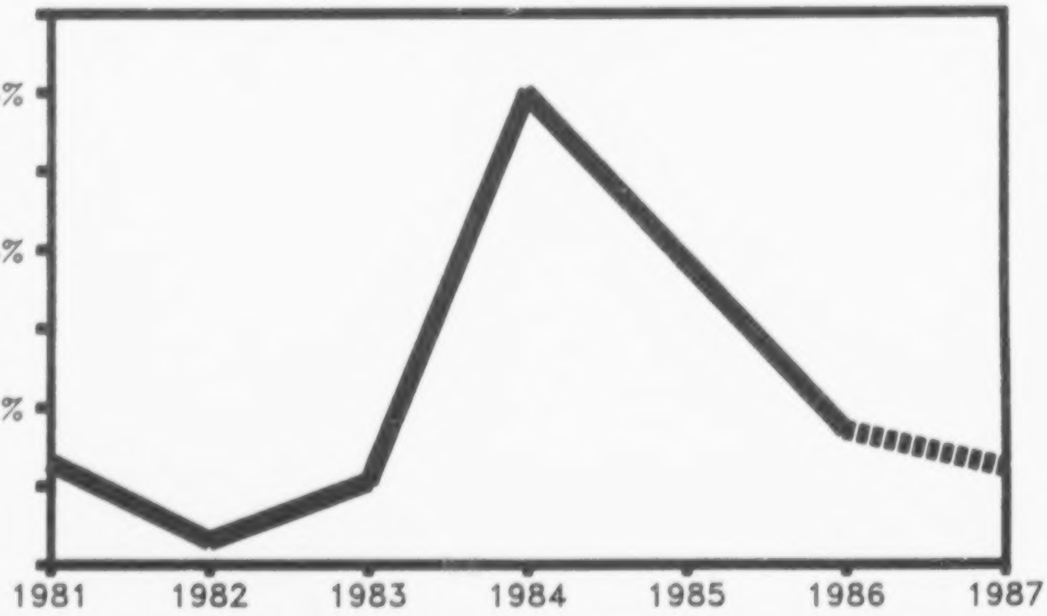
p = preliminary, December 1986.
f = forecast, December 1986.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

UTAH AND U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

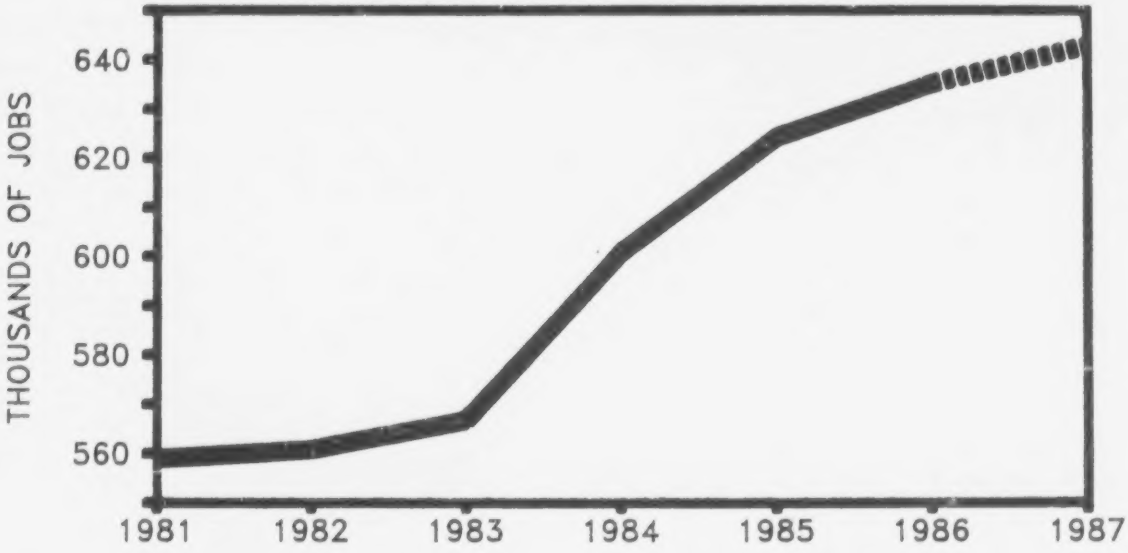


PERCENT GROWTH IN NONFARM JOBS
1981–1986, 1987 FORECAST

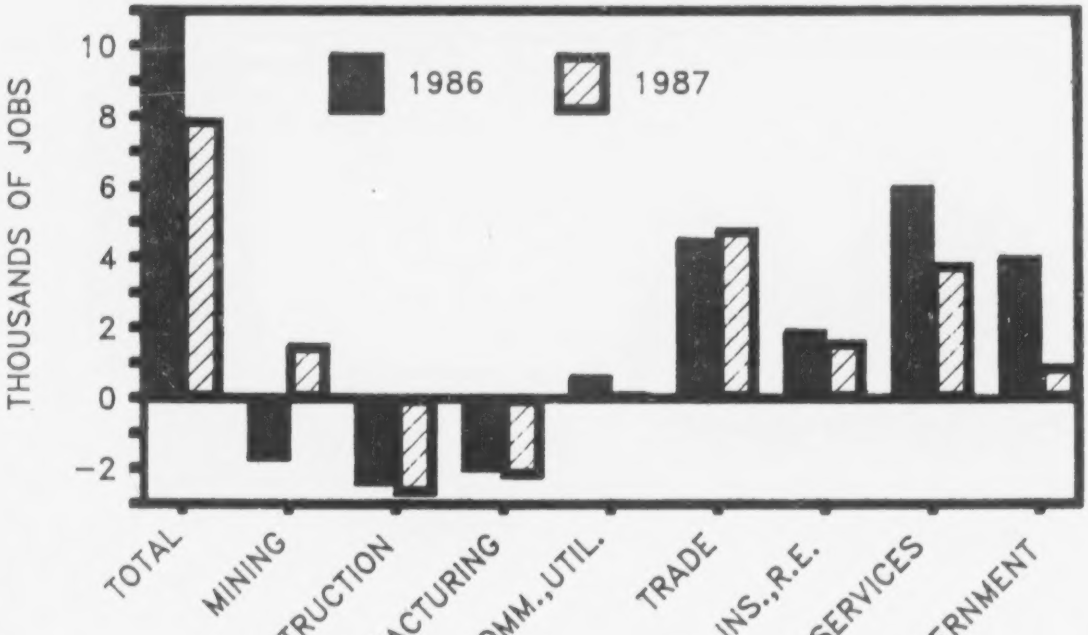


SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

UTAH NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1981–1986, 1987 FORECAST



UTAH GROWTH IN NONFARM JOBS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1986 ESTIMATE AND 1987 PROJECTIONS



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Dec. 1986(f)	Dec. 1985	% Change	Nov. 1986(p)	Nov. 1985	% Change	Oct. 1986(r)	Oct. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**771,200**	739,600	4.3	770,800	742,100	3.9	771,500	741,700	4.0
Employed	**724,000**	695,700	4.1	725,100	697,800	3.9	728,200	705,000	3.3
Unemployed	**47,200**	43,900	7.5	45,700	44,300	3.2	43,300	36,600	18.3
Percent of Labor Force	**6.1**	5.9	—	5.9	6.0	—	5.6	4.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.0**	5.8	—	6.2	6.3	—	6.1	5.5	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Dec. 1986(f)	Dec. 1985	% Change	Nov. 1986(p)	Nov. 1985	% Change	Oct. 1986(r)	Oct. 1985	% Change
Total	**645.1**	637.2	1.2	644.9	637.8	1.1	643.1	635.2	1.2
Mining	**8.1**	9.0	—10.0	8.1	9.1	—11.0	8.2	9.2	—10.9
Metal Mining	**2.3**	1.6	43.7	2.3	1.6	43.7	2.2	1.6	37.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	3.1	—16.1	2.7	3.2	—15.6	2.8	3.2	—12.5
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.2**	4.4	—27.3	3.1	4.3	—27.9	3.2	4.4	—27.3
Contract Construction	**31.3**	33.3	—6.0	33.9	36.1	—6.1	35.2	38.2	—7.9
Manufacturing	**90.2**	93.0	—3.0	91.2	94.3	—3.3	91.3	94.7	—3.6
Durable Goods	**61.5**	64.7	—4.9	61.8	65.5	—5.6	62.2	65.9	—5.6
Primary Metals	**2.2**	4.0	—45.0	2.3	4.2	—45.2	2.4	4.3	—44.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.0**	20.3	—6.4	19.3	20.6	—6.3	19.4	20.6	—5.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.6**	7.8	10.3	8.6	7.8	10.3	8.5	7.9	7.6
Transportation Equipment	**14.5**	15.2	—4.6	14.4	15.1	—4.6	14.4	14.9	—3.4
Other Durable Goods	**17.2**	17.5	—1.7	17.3	17.8	—2.8	17.5	18.1	—3.3
Non-Durable Goods	**28.7**	28.2	1.8	29.3	28.9	1.4	29.2	28.8	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	**9.4**	9.0	4.4	10.0	9.6	4.2	9.9	9.5	4.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.6**	5.8	—3.4	5.6	5.8	—3.4	5.7	5.8	—1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.4**	3.6	—5.6	3.4	3.6	—5.6	3.4	3.6	—5.6
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.3**	9.9	4.0	10.3	9.9	4.0	10.2	9.9	3.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.8**	37.9	—0.3	37.6	37.7	—0.3	37.6	37.6	0.0
Railroad Transportation	**3.4**	3.7	—8.1	3.5	3.8	—7.9	3.4	3.8	—10.5
Other Transportation	**18.8**	17.8	5.6	18.5	17.5	5.7	18.5	17.5	5.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.6**	16.3	—4.3	15.6	16.3	—4.3	15.7	16.3	—3.7
Trade	**160.3**	155.7	3.0	157.8	153.3	2.9	154.8	149.8	3.3
Wholesale Trade	**36.2**	35.8	1.1	36.1	35.7	1.1	36.1	35.7	1.1
Retail Trade	**124.1**	120.1	3.3	121.7	117.6	3.5	118.7	114.1	4.0
Building Materials	**5.4**	5.2	3.8	5.5	5.3	3.8	5.6	5.4	3.7
Food Stores	**22.0**	20.6	6.8	21.7	20.3	6.9	21.4	19.9	7.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.1**	13.8	2.2	14.2	13.9	2.2	14.2	14.0	1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.5**	36.7	4.9	38.3	36.5	4.9	38.4	36.5	5.2
Other Retail	**44.1**	43.7	0.9	42.0	41.6	1.0	39.0	38.3	1.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.5**	31.9	5.0	33.3	31.7	5.0	33.3	31.5	5.7
Services	**139.8**	135.0	3.6	139.1	134.4	3.5	139.6	134.6	3.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.6**	9.7	—1.0	8.9	9.0	—1.1	9.2	9.1	1.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**48.1**	46.1	4.3	47.4	45.4	4.4	47.6	45.7	4.2
Medical & Other Health Services	**37.2**	35.0	6.3	37.1	34.9	6.3	37.0	34.7	6.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**31.9**	31.8	0.3	32.6	32.5	0.3	32.5	32.3	0.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.0**	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8
Agricultural Services	**2.0**	1.8	11.1	2.2	2.0	10.0	2.3	2.2	4.5
Government	**144.1**	141.4	1.9	144.0	141.1	2.1	143.1	139.7	2.4
Federal Government	**40.3**	39.8	1.3	39.7	39.2	1.3	40.0	39.4	1.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.4**	23.6	—0.8	23.0	23.2	—0.9	23.1	23.1	0.0
Other Federal Government	**16.9**	16.1	5.0	16.7	15.9	5.0	17.0	16.2	4.9
State Government	**38.9**	37.7	3.2	39.4	38.3	2.9	38.9	37.1	4.9
State Education	**21.3**	20.8	2.4	21.8	21.3	2.3	21.2	20.2	5.0
Other State Government	**17.6**	17.0	3.5	17.6	17.0	3.5	17.6	17.0	3.5
Local Government	**64.9**	63.9	1.6	64.8	63.7	1.7	64.2	63.1	1.7
Local Education	**41.9**	40.9	2.4	41.5	40.5	2.5	40.6	39.6	2.6
Other Local Government	**23.0**	23.0	0.0	23.2	23.2	0.0	23.6	23.5	0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. '86 (f)	Dec. '85	% Change	Nov. '86 (p)	Oct. '86 (r)	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,687.2	1,662.7	1.5	1,685.3	1,683.4	1,681.1	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,090.7	1,071.9	1.8	1,089.4	1,088.1	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771.2	739.7	4.3	771.5	768.7	760.8	756.8	752.9	740.4	739.1	742.9
Participation Rate	70.7	69.0	0.0	70.8	70.6	70.0	69.8	69.5	68.4	68.4	68.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	724.9	696.7	4.1	723.3	721.6	714.9	711.6	708.9	701.8	700.7	703.8
Employment Ratio[2]	66.5	65.0	0.0	66.4	66.3	65.8	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.8	65.2
Nonagricultural Employment	646.2	620.3	4.2	646.1	646.2	647.7	640.7	640.9	639.7	637.3	639.9
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	60.5	58.3	3.7	60.0	60.6	57.5	59.7	58.9	54.0	53.8	52.8
Agricultural Employment	11.9	12.1	−1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	46.3	43.0	7.6	48.1	47.1	46.0	45.2	44.0	38.6	38.4	39.1
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.8	0.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	319.5	332.2	−3.8	317.9	319.4	325.5	327.7	329.8	342.3	341.8	336.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	129.2	127.6	1.3	129.8	129.4	129.7	129.4	130.2	130.0	131.0	131.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	638.7	631.1	1.2	638.3	637.2	637.1	633.1	636.3	634.6	634.1	633.0
Mining	8.1	9.0	−10.3	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.3	8.0	8.1
Contract Construction	31.6	33.6	−5.9	31.9	32.2	32.6	33.7	33.7	32.8	32.9	33.5
Manufacturing	89.6	92.4	−3.0	90.4	90.7	90.8	90.3	91.8	92.3	93.3	93.5
Durable Goods	61.2	64.4	−5.0	61.3	61.9	61.9	61.8	63.2	63.7	64.5	64.7
Nondurable Goods	28.4	28.0	1.6	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8	28.9
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.9	37.9	−0.2	37.7	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.2	36.9	37.4	37.5
Trade	153.6	149.3	2.9	154.2	153.9	153.5	153.1	153.7	152.5	151.3	151.4
Wholesale	35.9	35.4	1.3	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1
Retail	117.7	113.8	3.4	118.3	117.9	117.6	117.3	117.8	116.4	115.3	115.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.4	31.9	4.9	33.4	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.0	32.7
Services	139.7	134.9	3.5	139.4	138.4	138.5	139.0	138.8	137.8	136.9	134.7
Government	144.9	142.1	1.9	143.3	143.1	143.8	138.9	140.2	142.1	141.5	141.5
Federal	41.5	41.0	1.3	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.6	39.6	39.7	40.2	40.3
State	38.5	37.4	3.1	38.4	38.3	39.7	38.9	38.9	38.8	37.9	37.9
Local	64.8	63.8	1.6	64.3	64.2	63.6	59.4	61.6	63.6	63.4	63.3

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1986(p)	% Change from Nov. '85	% Distribution	Nov. 1986(p)	% Change from Nov. '85	% Distribution	Nov. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	364.1	0.6	100.0	280.6	3.4	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.5	−12.8	2.1	0.6	20.0	0.2	6.1	75.3
Contract Construction	30.8	−5.2	8.5	3.1	−13.9	1.1	24.9	73.5
Manufacturing	61.8	−5.8	17.0	29.3	1.7	10.4	60.5	66.4
Durable Goods	43.8	−8.6	12.0	18.0	2.3	6.4	40.6	65.7
Nondurable Goods	18.0	1.7	4.9	11.3	0.9	4.0	19.9	67.9
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.8	1.9	7.4	10.8	−5.3	3.8	26.5	70.5
Total Trade	84.3	3.9	23.2	73.5	1.8	26.2	139.0	88.1
Wholesale Trade	26.1	−0.8	7.2	10.0	6.4	3.6	30.3	83.9
Retail Trade	58.2	6.2	16.0	63.5	1.1	22.6	108.7	89.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.4	1.6	3.4	20.9	7.2	7.4	26.3	79.0
Services	65.6	1.5	18.0	73.5	5.3	26.2	105.2	75.6
Total Government	74.9	−0.7	20.6	68.9	4.9	24.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.7	0.4	6.8	15.0	3.4	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.2	−1.8	4.4	6.8	1.5	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.5	4.9	2.3	8.2	5.1	2.9	NA	NA
State Government	18.1	−3.7	5.0	21.3	9.2	7.6	NA	NA
State Education	12.0	0.0	3.3	9.8	5.4	3.5	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.1	−10.3	1.7	11.5	12.7	4.1	NA	NA
Local Government	32.1	0.3	8.8	32.6	2.8	11.6	NA	NA
Local Education	16.5	1.2	4.5	25.0	3.3	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.6	−0.6	4.3	7.6	1.3	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Dec. '86(f)	Dec. '85	% Chg.	Nov. '86(p)	Oct. '86(r)	Dec. '86(f)	Dec. '85	% Chg.	Nov. '86(p)	Oct. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	515.6	490.9	5.0	513.9	513.6	97.9	95.6	2.4	98.6	97.9
Employed	487.6	464.8	4.9	487.2	487.3	91.4	89.2	2.5	91.7	91.8
Unemployed	28.0	26.1	7.3	26.7	26.3	6.5	6.4	1.6	6.9	6.1
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.3	0.0	5.2	5.1	6.7	6.7	0.0	7.0	6.3
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	452.8	444.5	1.9	451.6	449.8	72.5	72.2	0.4	72.7	72.1
Mining	2.3	2.0	15.0	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	22.4	23.1	—3.0	24.7	25.6	3.0	3.2	—6.3	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	61.9	62.9	—1.6	62.4	62.4	9.3	11.1	—16.2	9.3	9.3
Durable Goods	43.9	45.1	—2.7	44.2	44.3	6.2	8.0	—22.5	6.2	6.2
Nondurable Goods	18.0	17.8	1.1	18.2	18.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.5	29.4	0.3	29.3	29.1	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	118.0	114.6	3.0	115.9	113.5	16.5	15.9	3.8	16.2	15.8
Wholesale Trade	31.2	30.8	1.3	31.0	31.0	1.8	1.7	5.9	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	86.8	83.8	3.6	84.9	82.5	14.7	14.2	3.5	14.4	14.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.7	26.4	4.9	27.5	27.5	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.3	2.3
Services	95.7	92.6	3.3	95.2	95.7	25.8	24.6	4.9	26.0	25.8
Total Government	95.3	93.5	1.9	94.3	93.6	13.4	13.0	3.1	13.4	13.4

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec.'86(f)	Nov.'86(p)	Oct.'86(r)	Dec.'85	Dec.'86(f)	Dec.'85	% Change	Dec.'86(f)	Dec.'85	% Change
State Total	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.9	771,180	739,620	4.3	645,100	637,240	1.2
Bear River	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.8	45,780	43,650	4.9	37,870	37,430	1.2
Box Elder	4.3	5.2	3.6	4.6	16,370	15,970	2.5	14,070	14,180	—0.8
Cache	4.9	3.8	4.5	5.0	28,610	26,750	7.0	23,450	22,950	2.2
Rich	8.4	3.0	3.5	5.6	800	930	—14.0	350	300	16.7
Wasatcn Front	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	529,730	504,410	5.0	464,370	456,110	1.8
North	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	166,470	157,480	5.7	113,840	112,040	1.6
Davis	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.7	84,290	79,690	5.8	52,790	52,160	1.2
Morgan	5.6	7.4	6.6	6.4	1,600	1,640	—2.4	930	940	—1.1
Weber	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	80,580	76,150	5.8	60,120	58,940	2.0
South	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.7	363,260	346,930	4.7	350,530	344,070	1.9
Salt Lake	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.6	350,800	335,070	4.7	339,740	333,450	1.9
Tooele	7.5	6.6	6.0	6.5	12,460	11,860	5.1	10,790	10,620	1.6
Mountainlands	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.8	109,540	106,510	2.8	80,880	80,730	0.2
Summit	7.8	9.2	9.2	5.5	7,470	6,930	7.8	6,560	6,760	—3.0
Utah	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	97,970	95,640	2.4	72,410	72,100	0.4
Wasatch	17.8	14.1	11.9	11.5	4,100	3,940	4.1	1,910	1,870	2.1
Central	9.5	8.6	7.8	11.0	22,480	23,660	—5.0	14,640	15,260	—4.1
Juab	14.8	13.8	11.7	19.3	2,020	1,920	5.2	1,520	1,440	5.6
Millard	6.6	6.2	5.7	7.8	6,770	8,050	—15.9	4,260	5,120	—16.8
Piute	18.0	13.9	9.0	11.7	380	330	15.2	180	160	12.5
Sanpete	12.6	11.1	10.2	14.2	6,120	6,040	1.3	3,420	3,280	4.3
Sevier	7.4	6.8	6.4	9.7	6,340	6,480	—2.2	4,860	4,840	0.4
Wayne	10.5	10.1	7.3	10.6	850	840	1.2	400	420	—4.8
Southwestern	6.7	6.1	5.2	6.2	29,260	26,680	9.7	20,530	19,740	4.0
Beaver	7.1	7.0	5.6	6.6	2,090	2,190	—4.6	1,270	1,260	0.8
Garfield	18.7	13.4	7.0	18.3	1,430	1,410	1.4	1,170	1,140	2.6
Iron	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.9	8,340	8,390	—0.6	6,350	6,450	—1.6
Kane	9.3	6.8	5.4	8.3	2,060	1,820	13.2	1,140	1,130	0.9
Washington	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.6	15,340	12,870	19.2	10,600	9,760	8.6
Uintah Basin	13.5	13.9	11.7	9.4	14,650	15,380	—4.7	10,740	11,880	—9.6
Daggett	3.3	2.0	1.4	3.3	340	340	0.0	250	240	4.2
Duchesne	16.7	17.3	13.4	11.6	5,480	5,690	—3.7	3,870	4,340	—10.8
Uintah	12.0	12.2	11.2	8.2	8,830	9,350	—5.6	6,620	7,300	—9.3
Southeastern	10.1	10.6	9.3	9.5	19,620	19,350	1.4	16,100	16,090	0.1
Carbon	10.0	11.0	9.4	8.2	8,920	8,590	3.8	7,470	7,360	1.5
Emery	10.8	11.6	11.7	10.2	4,050	4,040	0.2	3,820	3,930	—2.8
Grand	11.9	10.8	8.6	13.8	3,100	3,080	0.6	2,000	1,970	1.5
San Juan	8.0	8.4	6.9	8.0	3,550	3,640	—2.5	2,810	2,830	—0.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985
MINING	$573.30	$550.65	$458.21	45.5	44.3	40.3	$12.60	$12.43	$11.37
MANUFACTURING	401.39	385.83	373.46	41.0	39.9	39.9	9.79	9.67	9.36
Durable Goods	422.24	398.19	383.11	41.6	40.1	40.2	10.15	9.93	9.53
Nondurable Goods	349.67	354.60	347.99	39.6	39.4	39.1	8.83	9.00	8.90
TRADE	228.75	239.47	226.87	30.5	31.1	30.7	7.50	7.70	7.39
Wholesale Trade	369.14	386.45	356.36	35.7	36.7	36.7	10.34	10.53	9.71
Retail Trade	181.44	187.70	181.04	28.8	29.1	28.6	6.30	6.45	6.33
AVERAGE	303.35	305.82	298.59	34.2	34.4	34.4	8.87	8.89	8.68

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985
MINING	$577.11	$575.05	$606.22	43.1	43.4	46.1	$13.39	$13.25	$13.15
Metal Mining	543.51	523.77	505.01	40.5	39.5	37.8	13.42	13.26	13.36
Bituminous Coal Mining	612.70	689.07	718.90	39.3	44.6	45.5	15.63	15.45	15.80
MANUFACTURING	393.98	382.80	396.20	40.7	40.0	41.1	9.68	9.57	9.64
Durable Goods	411.59	398.57	420.61	41.2	40.3	42.4	9.99	9.89	9.92
Primary Metal Industries	592.33	495.92	608.35	47.5	42.9	42.1	12.47	11.56	14.45
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	403.60	381.35	396.36	42.8	39.6	43.7	9.43	9.63	9.07
Transportation Equipment	549.12	525.39	551.04	42.9	41.5	44.8	12.80	12.66	12.30
Nondurable Goods	357.19	349.38	344.45	39.6	39.3	38.4	9.02	8.89	8.97
Food & Kindred Products	359.13	346.94	336.19	42.4	41.8	40.8	8.47	8.30	8.24
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	529.19	512.47	545.28	42.2	41.8	42.6	12.54	12.26	12.80
TRADE	217.97	221.84	211.39	29.9	30.1	29.9	7.29	7.37	7.07
Wholesale Trade	368.69	383.99	358.07	35.9	37.1	36.5	10.27	10.35	9.81
Retail Trade	175.69	175.34	169.12	28.2	28.1	28.0	6.23	6.24	6.04
Food Stores	223.49	219.93	218.77	29.1	28.9	28.9	7.68	7.61	7.57
Other Retail	189.41	186.66	167.24	30.5	30.4	29.6	6.21	6.14	5.65
AVERAGE	305.75	305.06	305.17	34.2	34.2	34.6	8.74	8.92	8.82

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Dec. '86	Preliminary Nov. '86	Final Oct. '86	Final Dec. '85	Final Nov. '85	Final Oct. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,073	5,520	8,075	5,948	6,472	9,468
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	8,807	9,863	15,762	3,820	4,279	6,838
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	13,880	15,383	23,837	9,768	10,751	16,306
Number of New Applications for Jobs	6,524	7,621	8,781	6,765	7,903	9,106
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	4,844	5,631	6,990	4,934	5,736	7,120
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,283	1,957	2,138	3,643	4,486	2,551
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	14,606	12,821	11,608	15,805	11,463	10,157
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.62	2.14	1.94	2.78	2.02	1.79
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$8,635,000	$9,295,270	$6,560,275	$8,832,608	$5,562,777	$5,712,635

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	Nov. '85	From Last Month	Nov. '85 to Nov. '86	Oct. '85 to Oct. '86	Sept. '85 to Sept. '86	Aug. '86 to Aug. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	330.8	330.5	330.2	328.6	326.6	0.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6
Food and Beverages	316.4	315.6	315.1	314.6	303.6	0.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Food at Home	309.9	309.5	309.0	308.9	296.6	0.1	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4
Housing	361.7	363.0	363.7	362.4	355.0	—0.4	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.7
Rent Residential	285.6	284.6	283.2	281.7	271.7	0.4	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7
Fuel and Other Util.	371.1	379.1	388.3	389.5	392.1	—2.1	—5.4	—4.2	—3.0	—2.4
Medical Care	444.6	442.3	439.7	437.5	413.0	0.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6
Apparel and Upkeep	213.1	213.2	212.1	207.0	211.2	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8
Transportation	304.3	302.6	302.2	301.3	323.2	0.6	—5.8	—5.7	—5.5	—6.0
Gasoline	260.2	262.6	270.6	265.3	376.1	—0.9	—30.8	—29.8	—28.3	—30.5
Energy[2]	341.7	348.6	360.6	358.6	425.1	—2.0	—19.6	—18.4	—16.6	—17.3
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	298.7	298.3	297.7	297.2	309.7	0.1	—3.6	—3.1	—2.6	—3.3
Finished Goods	290.7	290.5	287.5	288.3	296.7	0.1	—1.9	—1.4	—0.9	—1.8
Intermediate Materials	304.9	304.9	306.1	304.5	318.1	0.0	—4.1	—4.0	—3.7	—4.2
Crude Materials	278.4	276.7	275.5	275.5	305.6	0.6	—8.6	—7.1	—5.6	—6.7

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JANUARY 1987

published February 1987

THE YEAR STARTS ON A DISMAL NOTE

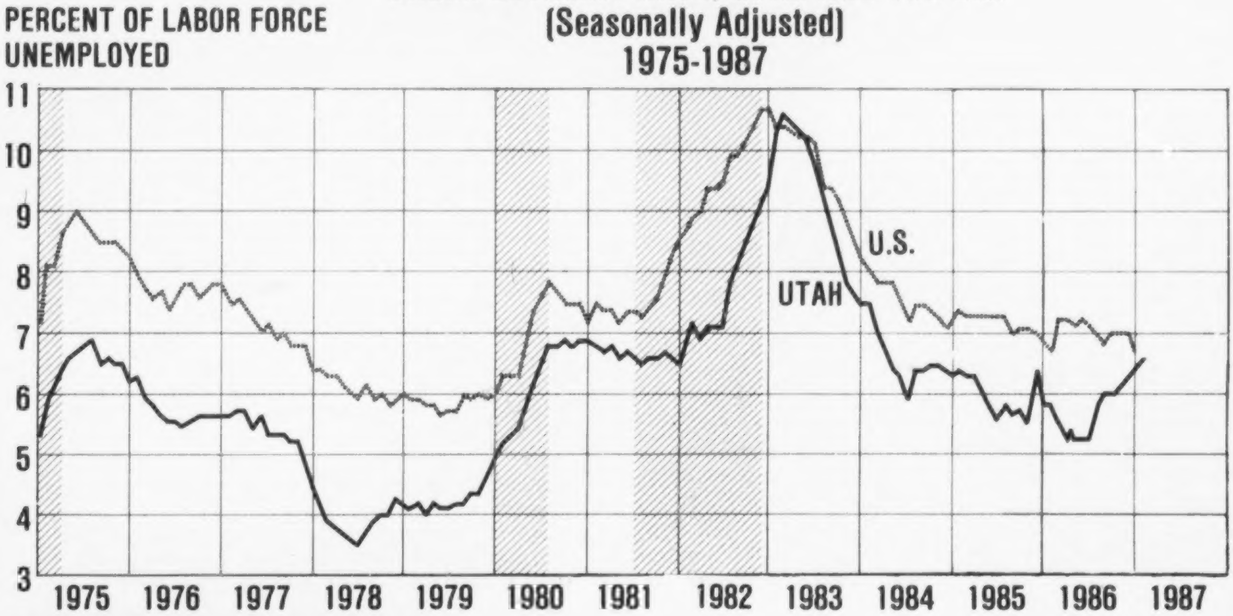
Unemployment in Utah is up—hardly the brightest tidings for a new year. In fact, at 6.6 percent, the January 1987 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate represents the highest level of joblessness the State has experienced in nearly three years. Slow job growth and continued layoffs have combined to nudge Utah's unemployment rate up two-tenths of a point from the revised December 1986 figure. The State's jobless rate has been following the upward track for the past half-year—note the chart below. Since mid-1986, unemployment in the Beehive State has increased almost one and one-half percentage points. Furthermore, Utah's rate, which typically falls approximately a percentage point below the national average, may soon converge with the U.S. rate (6.7 percent in December 1986). Even so, the national December 1986 figure ranks as the lowest U.S. unemployment since early 1980. In other words, Utah is still in relatively good shape when compared to some other sections of the country—although it may not seem so to those 52,000 Utahns who were out of work in January.

JOB GROWTH STILL LANGUID

January brought no respite to Utah's low-growth nonfarm employment scenario. Nonagricultural employ-

Feature Articles:
- A Look at Utah's Service Economy
- U.S. Consumer Price Index 1967 to 1986
- U.S. Female Labor Force Participation Rates, 1985-86, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

ment totaled 631,900 positions for the month. Compared to January 1986, nonagricultural jobs in the Beehive State were up by only 1.2 percent—an increase of approximately 7,500 jobs. This increase occurred in spite of employment losses in transportation/ communications/ utilities, mining, manufacturing and construction due to continued growth in services, trade, finance/insurance/ real estate and government.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE MINING FRONT

Returning copper workers did help mining to show only a slight decrease in employment from the past year (1 percent)—quite a change from 1986 when mining often endured year-over declines of more than 25 percent. Even so, coal mining employment dropped almost 13 percent when compared to year-ago figures; and oil extraction declines continued to pull the miscellaneous mining group down 30 percent. Upward movement in the price of oil could help expand mining employment in the future.

CONTRACTING EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIES

Transportation/communications/utilities also suffered a slight decline in employment. In this industry, the decline amounted to only 500 jobs—a drop of 0.5 percent from January 1985. While gains in motor freight and air transportation were evident, they were not sufficient to offset losses in railroad and communications/utilities employment.

Once more, the construction industry proved to be one of the heavy employment losers. January 1987 construction employment declined 6 percent from the January 1986 level. Loss of Intermountain Power Project construction jobs along with a general slowdown in nonresidential and multifamily dwelling building contributed to the employment casualties in this particular industry. Low mortgages may continue to spur construction of single family units while tax reform may blight other areas.

Manufacturing jobs continued to dwindle, falling more than 3 percent from last January. However, some manufacturing industries are realizing significant gains. Electric machinery/ supplies manufacturing (computer components) employment is up almost 9 percent (700 jobs) from January 1986. Food and kindred products manufacturing showed a similar 700-job increase over the year. In fact, this industry's growth helped push the nondurable goods manufacturing group into the black (a 2 percent increase). On the downside, problems in the steel industry pushed primary metals manufacturing employment down 46 percent from the January 1986 level. Current conditions at the USX Geneva plant make imminent improvements in this industry unlikely. Moreover, recent layoffs in computer products manufacturing did nothing to improve the losing position of fabricated metal production. Jobs in this industry dipped almost 6 percent (1,100 positions) on a year-over basis. Transportation equipment employment (which includes defense and space shuttle jobs) shrank by 800 positions—a 5 percent decline from last year. Chemical/petroleum production (down 3 percent) and textile/apparel manufacturing (down 2 percent) also sustained employment losses in comparison with last year.

SERVICE JOBS STILL GROWING

Fortunately, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and government industries all managed to show employment increases from January 1986. Finance/insurance/real estate produced the largest percentage increase, growing by almost 5 percent (1,500 jobs). On the other hand, services made the largest numeric gain of any Utah industry by adding 5,100 new jobs to the economy—a year-over improvement of 3.8 percent. The majority of these positions were created in the business and health services category. Trade (primarily retail trade) also made a strong showing with a 4,100 job, 3.7 percent increase over January of last year. Overall growth in government jobs slowed significantly. In fact, federal defense employment exhibits a 3 percent reduction from last January. On the other hand, local school employment (with a 2.5 percent increase) and federal nondefense employment (with a 5.6 percent increase) managed relatively strong gains. As a result of budgetary constraints, state government growth has dwindled significantly. This month, jobs in state government are up only 0.8 percent (300 positions) over the January 1986 level. Back in mid-1986, state government was showing year-over increases of nearly 8 percent.

SIZING UP THE COUNTY SCENE

How did Utah's various counties start the new year? Out of Utah's 29 counties, 13 experienced unemployment rates above the 10 percent mark. (Please note these rates have not been adjusted for seasonality and are therefore rather high due to typically cold January weather.) How does that compare to January 1986? Essentially the same—13 counties suffered unemployment above 10 percent. But exactly where is unemployment the highest? Garfield, Wasatch, Duchesne, Sanpete, Juab and Kane counties all endured joblessness of more than 18 percent. However, ten Utah counties actually experienced a decline in unemployment when comparing January 1986 to January 1987. Nevertheless, on the average, rates are up six-tenths of a percentage point in Utah's counties. Who is experiencing the lowest unemployment? Residents of Daggett, Rich, Box Elder, Davis and Summit counties saw January unemployment of less than 6 percent.

A PARTING WORD . . .

Utah's increasing unemployment rate should come as no surprise after the slow job growth and layoffs of the recent past. However, some promising developments (i.e., returning copper workers and anticipated new manufacturing and retail jobs) have surfaced. Yet they may be moderated by slowing (although still moderate) growth in the service industry, continued layoffs in some manufacturing industries, and the projected slow growth in state government employment. On the plus side, the national economy, although not roaring, is still expanding and should help drive the Utah economy.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

THE SHIFT FROM GOODS TO SERVICES

The citizens of the United States live in a service economy. So do Utahns. This discovery has moved out of academia and into mass media. But, just what is a service economy? More importantly, what does this shift from a goods-producing base to a service-producing base mean to Utah's labor force and the population in general? Does this "new" service economy mean that Utah and the the United States are on the brink of "deindustrialization?" Is the State losing its tax base? Are "new-collar" service workers destined to see a declining lifestyle? These questions suggest just a few of the issues of the current debate. Of course, the answers to these questions are not easy, nor does a general consensus exist. Moreover, service-producing sector data are often difficult to obtain. However, this article attempts to shed some new insights on the subject as it relates to Utah.

SOME DEFINITIONS

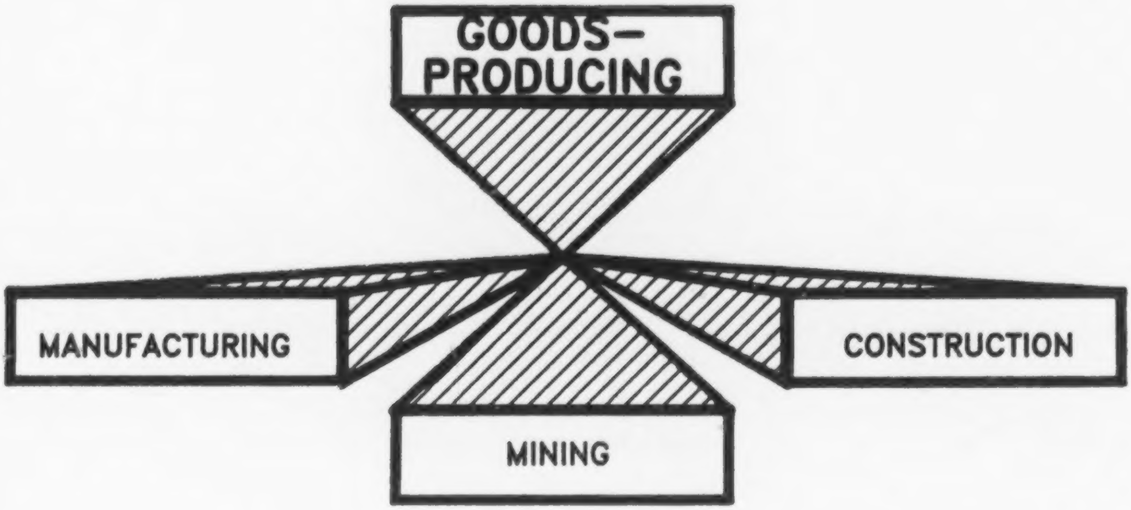
In the common nomenclature of today, industries are divided into two groups—goods-producing and service-producing—terms made common by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The goods-producing sector includes mining, construction, and manufacturing industries. Although technically a goods-producing industry, agriculture is generally categorized as a sector in and of itself. On the other side of the spectrum, the service-producing sector encompasses the industries of trade, government, transportation/communications/utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and services (not to be confused with the larger service-producing group).

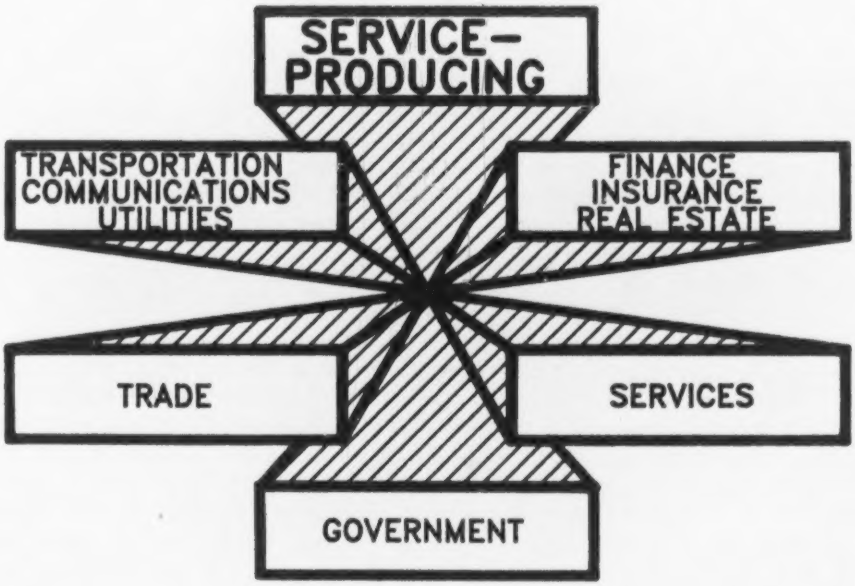
SHIFTING GEARS TO SERVICES

Surface examination of the current debate may lead to the conclusion that goods-producing employment is shrinking. Such is not the case. In Utah, as well as in the United States as a whole, the employment shift from the goods-producing sector to the service-producing sector has been **relative**. In other words, an actual migration of workers from one sector to the other has not really occurred. What, then, has happened? Employment expansion in the service-producing sector has simply outpaced that of the goods-producing sector. Please note, the goods-producing sector **has** lost jobs on a cyclical basis. But, over the long run, goods-producing employment growth—rather than contraction—appears to be the norm. On the other hand, a number of individual industries, particularly in manufacturing, appear to be in the midst of a long-range employment decline—at least here in the U.S. However, for the most part total goods-producing employment continues to slowly expand.

How much have the growth rates differed for goods-producing and service-producing industries? During the 35-year period from 1950 to 1985, U.S. service-producing jobs have expanded at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent, while goods-producing jobs lagged far behind with a 0.9 percent growth rate. Over that time period, the U.S. created 6.4 million new goods-producing jobs, compared with 50.0 million service-producing jobs. In Utah, goods-producing jobs grew at the very respectable average annual rate of 3.0 percent during the same 35-year period. The service-producing sector grew somewhat faster with a 3.7 average annual growth rate. Obviously, goods-producing jobs grew at a faster pace in Utah than in the nation in general. In fact, during most of the 1970s, the annual percentage growth in Utah goods-producing jobs out-paced that of service-producing jobs. Still, over the long run, Utah goods-producing jobs experienced slower growth than service-producing jobs. Between 1950 and 1985, Utah added 350,000 new service-producing jobs, compared to only 125,000 goods-producing jobs.

BREAKDOWN OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES INTO GOODS-PRODUCING AND SERVICE-PRODUCING SECTORS





IT'S ALL RELATIVE

Since both goods-producing and service-producing jobs have been created over the last 35 years, the relativity of the employment shift from goods to services becomes clear. What are the figures? In 1950, 41 percent of all U.S. jobs were involved in goods-production. By 1985, goods-producing jobs made up only about 26 percent of U.S. nonfarm employment. Conversely, the service-producing sector picked up the 15 share points the goods-producing sector dropped, rising from a 59 percent share in 1950 to a 75 percent share of total nonfarm employment in 1985. Here in Utah, the labor market has always been more service oriented. Utah goods-producing jobs made up only 29 percent of total nonagricultural employment in 1950; by 1985 its share had dropped only 7 points to 22 percent. In other words the last 35 years have produced the same sort of job mix shift in Utah as experienced by the nation as a whole. However, the magnitude of the Utah shift registered significantly less. Service-producing jobs accounted for about 78 percent of Utah's nonfarm employment in 1985—not significantly higher than the national average.

Since 1950, mining has been the only Utah goods-producing industry to experience a major decline in both employment share and in actual jobs. In fact, over the past 35 years, manufacturing in Utah almost equaled the growth rate of total nonfarm jobs. Such has not been the case in the U.S.—both mining and manufacturing have lost significant job share. On the service-producing side, both government and transportation/communication/utilities have suffered job share loss. Of course, in actual numbers both these industries continued to grow in both Utah and the U.S.

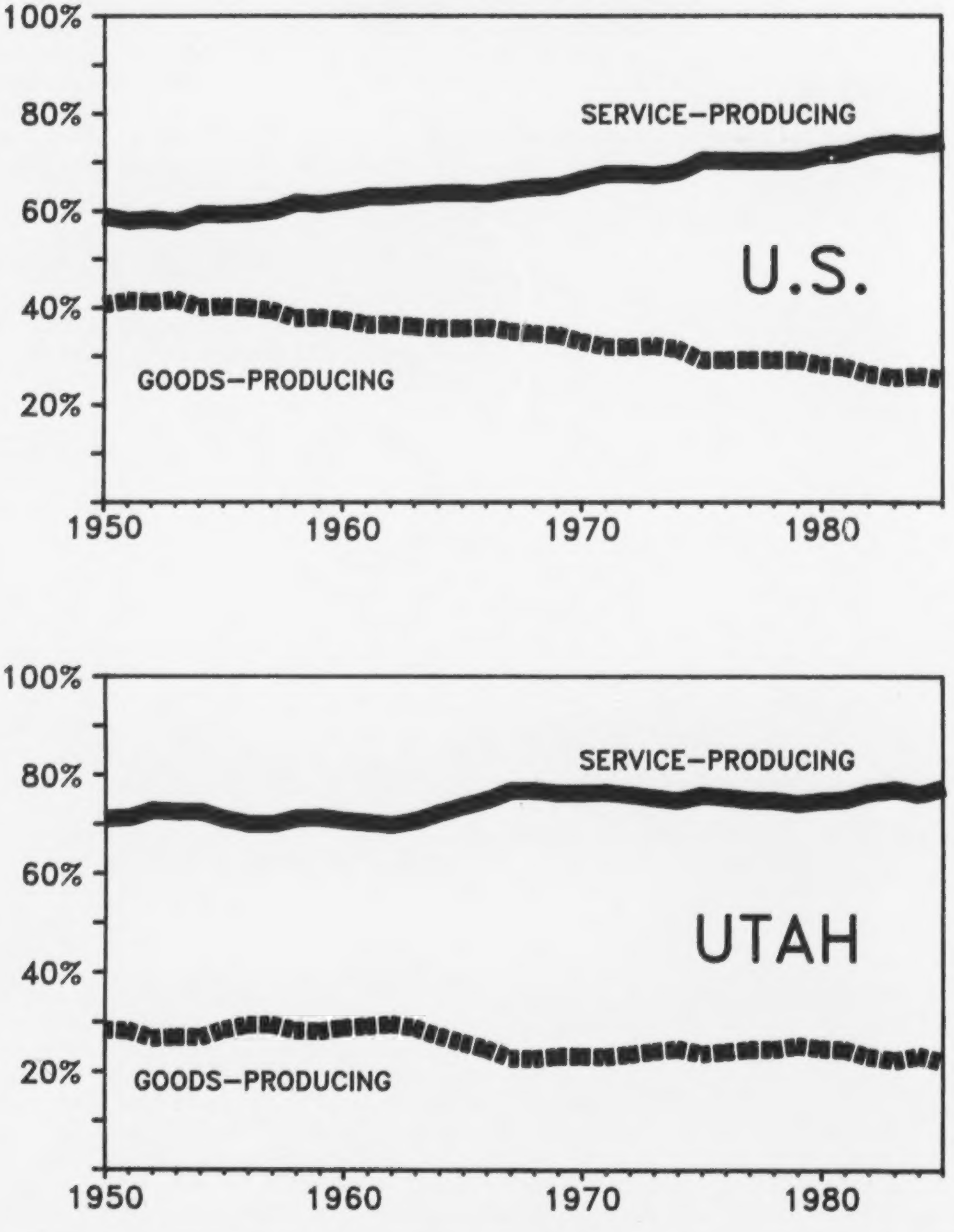
WHY THE SHIFT?

What has caused the shift to a service economy? Not surprisingly, opinions differ both as to the nature and extent of the causal factors. However, the following list includes some of the major factors influencing this alteration in the job mix: (1) changes in the demand for goods and services as a result of rising incomes; (2) slower productivity growth in the service-producing sector than in the goods-producing sector; (3) increasing participation of women and (particularly in Utah) youth in the work force; (4) a change in the way firms conduct business; and (5) changes in the world economy and the nature of international trade. Moreover, the lower average number of hours worked per employee in the service-producing sector may overstate the shift between goods and services.

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION?

Much of the rhetoric of our day suggests that the shift to services is a precursor of the deindustrialization of Utah and the U.S. However, when a variety of data are taken into account, deindustrialization does not seem near at hand. First of all, as mentioned before, the shift has been a relative one. Moreover, output has continued to increase through productivity gains. In fact, U.S. manufacturing's share of value-added (at current prices) has wavered only narrowly within a 20 to 25 percent range for nearly 50 years. In addition, our competitors are in the same position—service-producing jobs account for 60 to 80 percent of nonfarm employment in every advanced country in the world. In fact, one method for classifying economies is based on the degree of service orientation—those with the largest service-producing sectors are ranked as the most advanced. A transition as natural as the shift from agriculture to manufacturing seems to be occurring.

UNITED STATES AND UTAH PERCENT SHARE OF SERVICE–PRODUCING AND GOODS–PRODUCING JOBS 1950 TO 1985



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

THE WAGE ISSUE

One main concern over the shift to services relates to people's pocketbooks. Many individuals have voiced apprehension that the U.S. and Utah are replacing high-paying goods-producing jobs with low-paying service-producing jobs. Indeed, Utah's average 1985 service-producing job payed only $1,328 a month compared with the average goods-producing wage of $1,831 a month. Moreover, Utah has lost a number of high-paying goods-producing jobs during the past few years which has had a definite effect on total wages in the State. However, a few mitigating factors should be mentioned in this regard. First, the high ratio of part-time workers in service-producing jobs tends to pull the average wage down. These part-time jobs in the service-producing sector fill a demand created by Utah's female workers and large youth labor force. It should be noted also that large numbers of new "entry-level" jobs in the service-producing sector tend to pull the average down. Finally, if the mix of jobs had remained the same between 1979 and 1985, total Utah nonfarm wages would have registered only 1.1 percent higher than was actually the case.

Because the issue of wages is such a vital one, many studies on a national level have been conducted to better understand the effect of the shift to services. Many individuals have seen this shift as a major factor behind the "shrinking middle class." On the other hand, a number of studies have found no evidence at all of this much-discussed phenomenon. Researchers point out that many low-paying service-producing jobs simply replace other low-paying jobs whose growth is now small. Moreover, many service-producing jobs pay extremely well. For example, this sector includes most doctors, lawyers, computer programmers, managers and other professionals. In fact, the shift to services has in no way hindered the overall wage growth of the past three decades. One study found that workers in the service-producing sector have recently had larger increases in compensation (wages and fringes) than factory workers have. Finally, the impact of the baby boom generation seems to have had a much more significant impact on the earnings distribution than the shift from goods-producing to service-producing jobs. All in all, it becomes readily apparent that the subject of earnings and the shift in jobs mix is very complex and is not as cut and dried as the aggregate figures may seem to suggest.

A STABILIZING FACTOR

What other changes seem to be occurring because of changes in the job mix? The shift towards service-producing jobs seems to have a stabilizing effect on the economy. Service-producing jobs appear much more immune to the cycle of boom and bust. For example, since 1950, the Utah goods-producing sector has lost jobs during every recession—at rates sometimes reaching nearly 7 percent. On the other hand, the Utah service-producing sector has experienced job growth in every year since 1950—with the exception of 1958 when jobs dropped a mere 0.2 percent. As relatively stable service-producing jobs make up a larger and larger share of total employment, the overall economy has become less susceptible to business cycles.

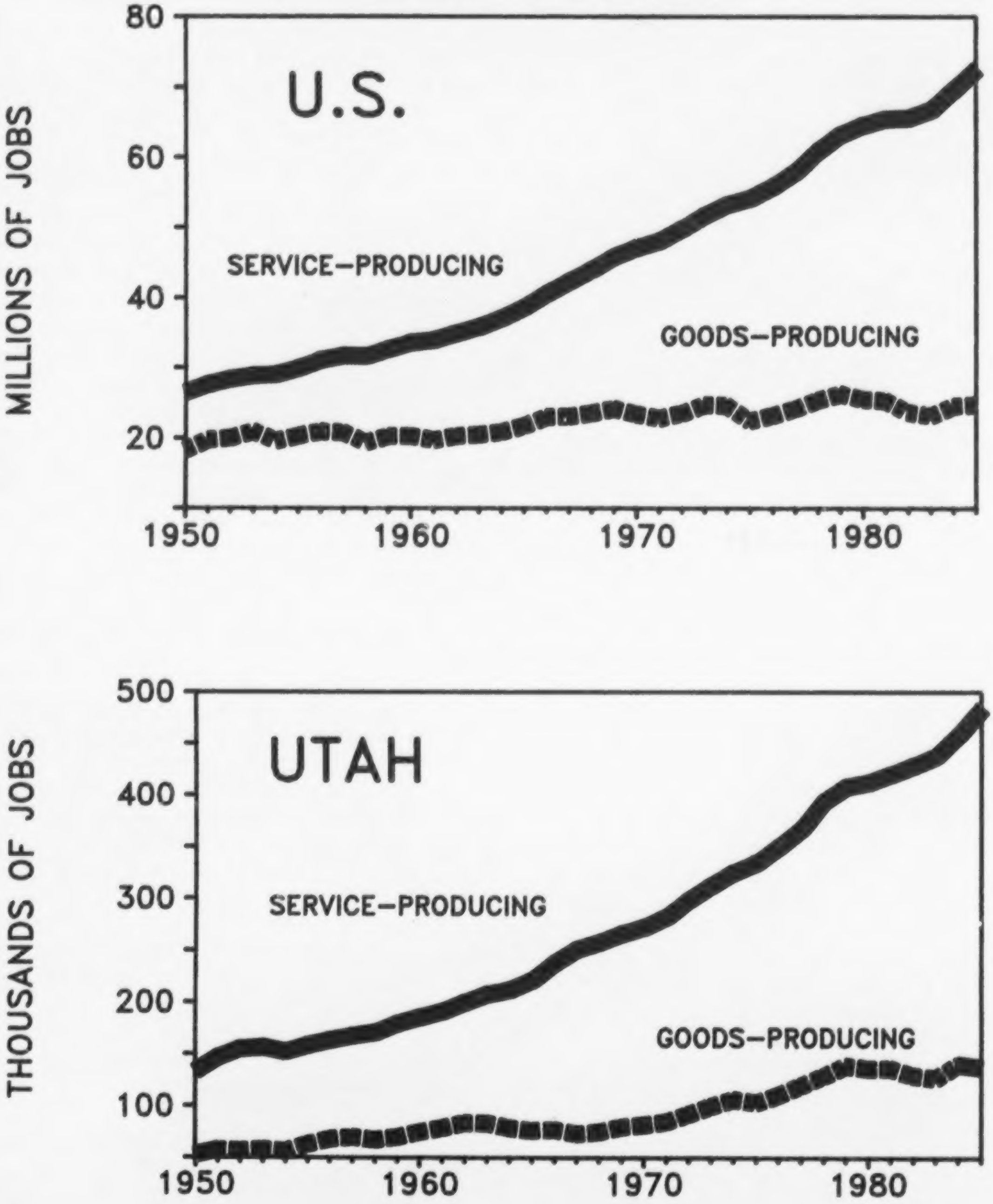
Acting in the favor of the service-producing sector is its great diversity. At times this variation almost defies quantification. Moreover, because of the goods-producing orientation of the past, data gathering has been focused in this area. However, new efforts are being made to collect more relevant service-producing data. This article has just hinted at the forces behind the transition to a service-producing economy—there is much still to be learned about this relative shift from goods to services.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

This article summarizes a new Utah Department of Employment Security publication *At Your Service: A Look at Utah's Service Economy*. Copies are available upon request.

UNITED STATES AND UTAH GROWTH OF GOODS–PRODUCING AND SERVICE–PRODUCING JOBS

1950 TO 1985

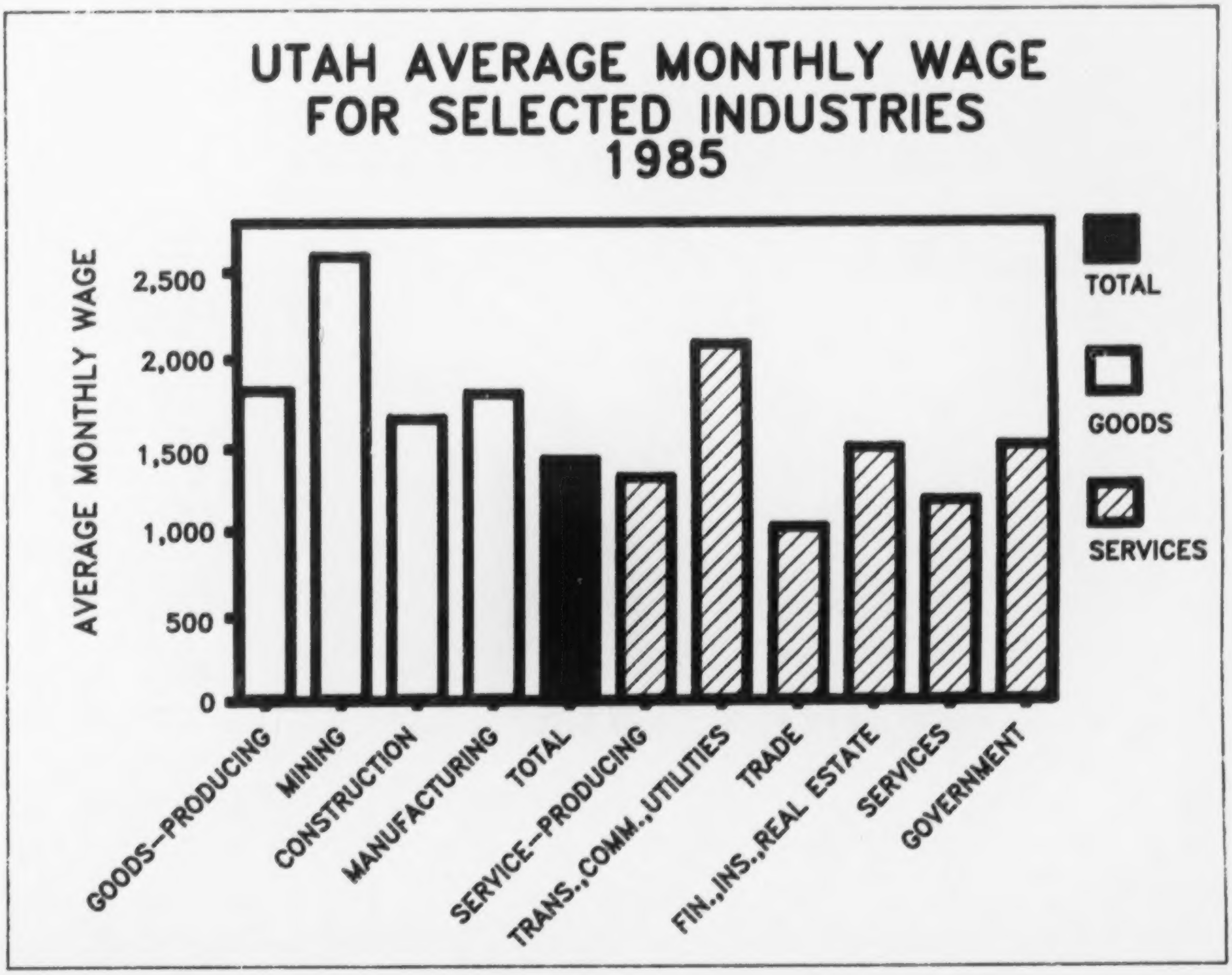


SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

UTAH AND UNITED STATES
SHARE OF GOODS AND SERVICE-PRODUCING NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1985

	U.S.		UTAH	
Year	Share of Goods-Producing Jobs	Share of Service-Producing Jobs	Share of Goods-Producing Jobs	Share of Service-Producing Jobs
1950	40.9%	59.1%	28.7%	71.3%
1960	37.7	62.3	29.1	70.9
1970	33.3	66.7	23.4	76.6
1980	28.4	71.6	25.0	75.0
1985	25.5	74.5	22.3	77.7

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureaur of Labor Statistics.


UTAH AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 1985

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1987(f)	Jan. 1986	% Change	Dec. 1986(p)	Dec. 1985	% Change	Nov. 1986(r)	Nov. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**772,100**	741,300	4.2	770,200	739,600	4.1	770,600	742,100	3.8
Employed	**715,700**	692,800	3.3	719,900	695,700	3.5	724,700	697,800	3.9
Unemployed	**56,400**	48,500	16.3	50,300	43,900	14.6	45,900	44,300	3.6
Percent of Labor Force	**7.3**	6.5	—	6.5	5.9	—	6.0	6.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.6**	5.9	—	6.4	5.8	—	6.3	6.3	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Jan. 1987(f)	Jan. 1986	% Change	Dec. 1986(p)	Dec. 1985	% Change	Nov. 1986(r)	Nov. 1985	% Change
Total	**631.9**	624.4	1.2	645.5	637.2	1.3	644.5	637.8	1.1
Mining	**8.7**	8.8	−1.1	8.5	9.0	−5.6	8.2	9.1	−9.9
Metal Mining	**3.0**	1.6	87.5	2.7	1.6	68.8	2.3	1.6	43.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.7**	3.1	−12.9	2.7	3.1	−12.9	2.8	3.2	−12.5
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.0**	4.2	−28.6	3.1	4.4	−29.5	3.1	4.3	−27.9
Contract Construction	**27.6**	29.4	−6.1	31.3	33.3	−6.0	33.8	36.1	−6.4
Manufacturing	**89.1**	92.2	−3.4	90.8	93.0	−2.4	91.1	94.3	−3.4
Durable Goods	**60.5**	64.1	−5.6	61.5	64.7	−4.9	61.7	65.5	−5.8
Primary Metals	**2.3**	4.3	−46.5	2.3	4.0	−42.5	2.3	4.2	−45.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.7**	19.8	−5.6	19.2	20.3	−5.4	19.3	20.6	−6.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.6**	7.9	8.9	8.5	7.8	9.0	8.6	7.8	10.3
Transportation Equipment	**14.5**	15.3	−5.2	14.4	15.2	−5.3	14.4	15.1	−4.6
Other Durable Goods	**16.4**	16.8	−2.4	17.1	17.5	−2.3	17.2	17.8	−3.4
Non-Durable Goods	**28.7**	28.1	2.1	29.2	28.2	3.5	29.4	28.9	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	**9.5**	8.8	8.0	9.7	9.0	7.8	10.0	9.6	4.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.6**	5.7	−1.8	5.7	5.8	−1.7	5.6	5.8	−3.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.6	−2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.3**	9.9	4.0	10.3	9.9	4.0	10.3	9.9	4.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.3**	37.5	−0.5	37.7	37.9	−0.5	37.5	37.7	−0.5
Railroad Transportation	**3.3**	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.4	3.8	−10.5
Other Transportation	**18.6**	17.7	5.1	18.7	17.8	5.1	18.4	17.5	5.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.4**	16.1	−4.3	15.6	16.3	−4.3	15.6	16.3	−4.3
Trade	**152.3**	147.8	3.0	160.4	155.7	3.0	157.8	153.3	2.9
Wholesale Trade	**36.1**	35.7	1.1	36.2	35.8	1.1	36.0	35.7	0.8
Retail Trade	**116.2**	112.1	3.7	124.1	120.1	3.3	121.7	117.6	3.5
Building Materials	**5.2**	4.9	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.3	3.8
Food Stores	**21.9**	20.6	6.3	21.9	20.6	6.3	21.7	20.3	6.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.7**	13.4	2.2	14.1	13.8	2.2	14.2	13.9	2.2
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.9**	35.3	4.5	38.4	36.7	4.6	38.3	36.5	4.9
Other Retail	**38.5**	38.0	1.3	44.3	43.7	1.4	42.1	41.6	1.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.3**	31.8	4.7	33.4	31.9	4.7	33.3	31.7	5.0
Services	**140.6**	135.5	3.8	140.0	135.0	3.7	139.3	134.4	3.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.4**	9.6	−2.1	9.5	9.7	−2.1	8.9	9.0	−1.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**48.1**	46.2	4.1	48.0	46.1	4.1	47.6	45.4	4.8
Medical & Other Health Services	**37.5**	35.2	6.5	37.3	35.0	6.6	37.1	34.9	6.3
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.0**	31.6	1.3	32.2	31.8	1.3	32.6	32.5	0.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**12.1**	11.7	3.4	11.0	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8
Agricultural Services	**1.4**	1.2	16.7	2.0	1.8	11.1	2.2	2.0	10.0
Government	**142.9**	141.4	1.1	143.5	141.4	1.5	143.6	141.1	1.8
Federal Government	**39.9**	39.7	0.5	39.9	39.8	0.3	39.8	39.2	1.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.9**	23.6	−3.0	22.9	23.6	−3.0	23.0	23.2	−0.9
Other Federal Government	**17.0**	16.1	5.6	17.0	16.1	5.6	16.7	15.9	5.0
State Government	**38.7**	38.4	0.8	38.5	37.7	2.1	38.9	38.3	1.6
State Education	**21.5**	21.2	1.4	21.1	20.8	1.4	21.9	21.3	2.8
Other State Government	**17.2**	17.2	0.0	17.3	17.0	1.8	17.3	17.0	1.8
Local Government	**64.3**	63.2	1.7	65.2	63.9	2.0	65.0	63.7	2.0
Local Education	**41.5**	40.5	2.5	41.9	40.9	2.4	41.6	40.5	2.7
Other Local Government	**22.8**	22.6	0.9	23.2	23.0	0.9	23.4	23.2	0.9
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. '87 (f)	Jan. '86	% Change	Dec. '86 (p)	Nov. '86 (r)	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86	May '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,687.2**	1,665.0	1.3	1,687.2	1,685.3	1,683.4	1,681.1	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,090.7**	1,072.3	1.7	1,090.7	1,089.4	1,088.1	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**783.8**	752.9	4.1	770.2	771.3	768.7	760.8	756.8	752.9	740.4	739.1
Participation Rate	**71.9**	70.2	0.0	70.6	70.8	70.6	70.0	69.8	69.5	68.4	68.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**731.7**	708.8	3.2	720.8	723.0	721.6	714.9	711.6	708.9	701.8	700.7
Employment Ratio[2]	**67.1**	66.1	0.0	66.1	66.4	66.3	65.8	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.8
Nonagricultural Employment	**661.6**	640.1	3.4	643.4	645.8	646.2	647.7	640.7	640.9	639.7	637.3
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**60.0**	58.1	3.3	59.2	60.0	60.6	57.5	59.7	58.9	54.0	53.8
Agricultural Employment	**11.7**	11.9	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**52.0**	44.1	17.9	49.4	48.3	47.1	46.0	45.2	44.0	38.6	38.4
Unemployment Rate	**6.6**	5.9	0.0	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.2
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**306.9**	319.4	—3.9	320.5	318.1	319.4	325.5	327.7	329.8	342.3	341.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.4**	130.7	1.3	129.3	129.4	129.4	129.7	129.4	130.2	130.2	130.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**642.1**	633.5	1.4	639.1	638.0	637.2	637.1	633.1	636.3	634.6	634.1
Mining	**8.7**	8.8	1.3	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.3	8.0
Contract Construction	**32.4**	34.4	—6.0	31.6	31.8	32.2	32.6	33.7	33.7	32.8	32.9
Manufacturing	**90.4**	93.4	—3.2	90.1	90.3	90.7	90.8	90.3	91.8	92.3	93.3
Durable Goods	**61.2**	64.8	—5.6	61.2	61.1	61.9	61.9	61.8	63.2	63.7	64.5
Nondurable Goods	**29.2**	28.6	2.2	28.9	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**38.3**	38.5	—0.6	37.8	37.5	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.2	36.9	37.4
Trade	**154.6**	150.0	3.1	153.6	154.1	153.9	153.5	153.1	153.7	152.5	151.3
Wholesale	**36.6**	36.2	1.2	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.9	36.1	36.0
Retail	**118.0**	113.8	3.6	117.7	118.3	117.9	117.6	117.3	117.8	116.4	115.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.5**	32.0	4.7	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.0
Services	**141.7**	135.3	4.8	139.9	139.6	138.4	138.5	139.0	138.8	137.8	136.9
Government	**142.6**	141.1	1.1	144.3	143.2	143.1	143.8	138.9	140.2	142.1	141.5
Federal	**40.6**	40.4	0.5	41.1	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.6	39.6	39.7	40.2
State	**37.8**	37.5	0.7	38.1	37.9	38.3	39.7	38.9	38.9	38.8	37.9
Local	**64.2**	63.2	1.7	65.1	64.5	64.2	63.6	59.4	61.6	63.6	63.4

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1986(p)	% Change from Dec. '85	% Distribution	Dec. 1986(p)	% Change from Dec. '85	% Distribution	Dec. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**366.0**	0.4	100.0	**279.3**	2.4	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.9**	—6.0	2.2	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.6**	77.6
Contract Construction	**28.3**	—5.7	7.7	**3.0**	—9.1	1.1	**22.5**	71.9
Manufacturing	**61.3**	—4.4	16.7	**29.4**	2.1	10.5	**60.3**	66.5
Durable Goods	**43.5**	—7.2	11.9	**18.0**	1.1	6.4	**40.4**	65.7
Nondurable Goods	**17.8**	3.5	4.9	**11.4**	3.6	4.1	**19.9**	68.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.7**	0.0	7.3	**11.0**	—1.8	3.9	**26.8**	71.1
Total Trade	**86.1**	5.4	23.5	**74.2**	0.0	26.6	**140.8**	87.8
Wholesale Trade	**26.3**	—2.2	7.2	**9.9**	11.2	3.5	**30.6**	84.5
Retail Trade	**59.8**	9.1	16.3	**64.3**	—1.5	23.0	**110.2**	88.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.5**	—4.6	3.4	**20.9**	11.2	7.5	**26.4**	79.0
Services	**66.0**	1.5	18.0	**74.0**	5.7	26.5	**105.8**	75.6
Total Government	**77.2**	2.1	21.1	**66.2**	0.6	23.7	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.8**	3.2	7.0	**14.1**	—4.1	5.0	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.1**	—4.7	4.4	**6.8**	1.5	2.4	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**9.7**	19.8	2.7	**7.3**	—8.8	2.6	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.8**	—2.2	4.9	**20.6**	5.1	7.4	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.7**	0.9	3.2	**9.4**	2.2	3.4	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.1**	—7.6	1.7	**11.2**	7.7	4.0	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**33.6**	3.7	9.2	**31.5**	0.0	11.3	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**18.2**	8.3	5.0	**23.7**	—1.7	8.5	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.4**	—1.3	4.2	**7.8**	5.4	2.8	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Jan. '87(f)	Jan. '86	% Chg.	Dec. '86(p)	Nov. '86(r)	Jan. '87(f)	Jan. '86	% Chg.	Dec. '86(p)	Nov. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**513.1**	489.8	4.8	512.8	513.4	**99.4**	97.3	2.2	98.6	98.8
Employed	**480.8**	460.9	4.3	484.4	486.6	**90.6**	90.6	0.0	90.8	91.8
Unemployed	**32.3**	28.9	11.8	28.4	26.8	**8.8**	6.7	31.3	7.8	7.0
Percent of Labor Force	**6.3**	5.9		5.5	5.2	**8.8**	6.9		8.0	7.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**441.3**	432.8	2.0	452.5	451.4	**71.3**	71.6	—0.4	72.7	72.8
Mining	**2.6**	1.9	36.8	2.6	2.4	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**19.7**	20.5	—3.9	22.4	24.6	**2.6**	2.7	—3.7	3.0	3.2
Manufacturing	**61.1**	62.1	—1.6	62.2	62.3	**9.2**	11.2	—17.9	9.4	9.4
Durable Goods	**43.1**	44.6	—3.4	43.9	44.1	**6.0**	8.1	—25.9	6.2	6.2
Nondurable Goods	**18.0**	17.5	2.9	18.3	18.2	**3.2**	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.0**	29.1	—0.3	29.4	29.2	**2.3**	2.4	—4.2	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	**111.5**	108.4	2.9	118.0	115.9	**15.5**	15.0	3.3	16.5	16.2
Wholesale Trade	**31.0**	30.7	1.0	31.2	31.0	**1.8**	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	**80.5**	77.7	3.6	86.8	84.9	**13.7**	13.2	3.8	14.7	14.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.5**	26.2	5.0	27.6	27.5	**2.2**	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.3
Services	**96.0**	91.6	4.8	95.7	95.4	**25.9**	24.8	4.4	25.9	26.0
Total Government	**93.9**	93.0	1.0	94.6	94.1	**13.6**	13.4	1.5	13.4	13.4

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan.'87(f)	Dec.'86(p)	Nov.'86(r)	Jan.'86	Jan.'87(f)	Jan.'86	% Change	Jan.'87(f)	Jan.'86	% Change
State Total	**7.3**	6.5	6.0	6.5	**772,100**	741,260	4.2	**631,890**	623,020	1.4
Bear River	**5.8**	4.9	4.3	4.8	**46,180**	44,170	4.6	**37,520**	36,980	1.5
Box Elder	**5.4**	4.7	5.2	4.2	**16,390**	15,860	3.3	**13,860**	13,840	0.1
Cache	**6.0**	5.0	3.8	5.1	**29,080**	27,700	5.0	**23,340**	22,850	2.1
Rich	**5.3**	7.8	3.0	7.5	**710**	610	16.4	**320**	290	10.3
Wasatch Front	**6.3**	5.6	5.3	5.9	**526,960**	503,170	4.7	**452,840**	444,050	2.0
North	**6.5**	5.4	5.2	5.2	**166,070**	156,990	5.8	**112,380**	110,620	1.6
Davis	**5.3**	4.8	4.4	4.4	**83,830**	79,630	5.3	**52,210**	51,730	0.9
Morgan	**7.9**	7.4	7.4	8.3	**1,630**	1,600	1.9	**920**	920	0.0
Weber	**7.7**	6.1	6.1	5.9	**80,610**	75,760	6.4	**59,250**	57,970	2.2
South	**6.3**	5.6	5.3	6.3	**360,890**	346,180	4.2	**340,460**	333,430	2.1
Salt Lake	**6.2**	5.6	5.2	6.3	**348,600**	334,480	4.2	**329,970**	323,160	2.1
Tooele	**8.1**	7.4	6.6	6.8	**12,290**	11,700	5.0	**10,490**	10,270	2.1
Mountainlands	**9.0**	8.2	7.5	7.0	**111,730**	108,920	2.6	**80,470**	80,500	0.0
Summit	**5.8**	7.9	9.2	5.9	**8,370**	8,050	4.0	**7,390**	7,170	3.1
Utah	**8.8**	8.0	7.1	6.9	**99,350**	97,220	2.2	**71,270**	71,570	—0.4
Wasatch	**20.2**	15.0	14.1	13.8	**4,010**	3,650	9.9	**1,810**	1,760	2.8
Central	**13.4**	10.5	8.7	13.5	**22,500**	22,460	0.2	**14,260**	14,530	—1.9
Juab	**18.9**	16.4	14.0	21.1	**2,150**	2,060	4.4	**1,490**	1,440	3.5
Millard	**9.0**	7.3	6.3	7.1	**6,850**	7,440	—7.9	**4,190**	4,760	—12.0
Piute	**16.3**	16.3	14.6	18.4	**370**	370	0.0	**170**	170	0.0
Sanpete	**19.5**	14.1	11.1	21.7	**5,880**	5,610	4.8	**3,310**	3,180	4.1
Sevier	**10.0**	8.1	6.8	10.7	**6,360**	6,120	3.9	**4,700**	4,580	2.6
Wayne	**16.8**	13.1	10.0	14.2	**890**	860	3.5	**400**	400	0.0
Southwestern	**8.3**	6.7	6.1	7.1	**29,690**	28,150	5.5	**20,100**	19,510	3.0
Beaver	**8.6**	7.3	7.0	10.0	**2,060**	1,980	4.0	**1,210**	1,170	3.4
Garfield	**23.2**	17.8	13.5	22.4	**1,400**	1,360	2.9	**1,090**	1,080	0.9
Iron	**7.1**	6.1	6.7	8.3	**8,470**	8,210	3.2	**6,310**	6,180	2.1
Kane	**18.4**	10.5	6.8	12.6	**2,140**	1,990	7.5	**1,100**	1,080	1.9
Washington	**6.2**	5.5	5.0	5.0	**15,620**	14,610	6.9	**10,390**	10,000	3.9
Uintah Basin	**16.4**	14.7	14.0	12.0	**15,180**	15,280	—0.7	**10,590**	11,440	—7.4
Daggett	**2.3**	4.0	2.0	7.3	**310**	320	—3.1	**230**	230	0.0
Duchesne	**19.8**	18.6	17.4	14.4	**5,810**	5,730	1.4	**3,900**	4,110	—5.1
Uintah	**14.6**	12.6	12.2	10.6	**9,060**	9,230	—1.8	**6,460**	7,100	—9.0
Southeastern	**11.8**	11.6	10.7	10.5	**19,860**	19,120	3.9	**16,130**	16,010	0.7
Carbon	**11.9**	11.3	11.0	9.6	**9,290**	8,720	6.5	**7,570**	7,410	2.2
Emery	**12.6**	13.0	11.7	10.0	**4,140**	4,060	2.0	**3,850**	3,920	—1.8
Grand	**14.4**	12.9	10.9	18.5	**2,880**	2,780	3.6	**1,910**	1,790	6.7
San Juan	**8.4**	9.4	8.5	7.3	**3,550**	3,560	—0.3	**2,800**	2,890	—3.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985
MINING	$533.82	$578.21	$515.69	43.9	45.6	40.1	$12.16	$12.68	$12.86
MANUFACTURING	385.04	396.06	390.83	39.9	41.0	40.5	9.65	9.66	9.65
Durable Goods	395.17	406.29	403.10	40.2	41.5	40.8	9.83	9.79	9.88
Nondurable Goods	359.99	369.61	361.60	39.3	39.7	40.0	9.16	9.31	9.04
TRADE	234.05	231.48	243.64	31.5	30.7	31.6	7.43	7.54	7.71
Wholesale Trade	366.42	369.56	372.99	36.1	35.5	37.6	10.15	10.41	9.92
Retail Trade	189.60	183.28	199.80	30.0	29.0	29.6	6.32	6.32	6.75
AVERAGE	301.02	302.33	298.75	34.6	34.2	34.3	8.70	8.84	8.71

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec.(p) 1986	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1985
MINING	$611.73	$582.39	$629.31	44.2	43.3	44.6	$13.84	$13.45	$14.11
Metal Mining	516.17	538.33	570.00	40.2	41.0	40.0	12.84	13.13	14.25
Bituminous Coal Mining	754.40	642.00	813.34	46.0	40.0	47.9	16.40	16.05	16.98
MANUFACTURING	387.50	391.48	405.81	39.5	40.4	40.5	9.81	9.69	10.02
Durable Goods	403.75	408.00	428.06	39.7	40.8	41.6	10.17	10.00	10.29
Primary Metal Industries	520.70	542.78	595.81	43.5	44.6	39.8	11.97	12.17	14.97
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	385.88	398.05	396.26	39.7	41.9	40.6	9.72	9.50	9.76
Transportation Equipment	544.19	549.12	559.01	41.7	42.9	43.1	13.05	12.80	12.97
Nondurable Goods	354.25	358.38	358.70	39.1	39.6	38.2	9.06	9.05	9.39
Food & Kindred Products	347.36	359.13	351.74	41.5	42.4	39.3	8.37	8.47	8.95
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	508.38	514.95	579.31	41.5	41.9	43.2	12.25	12.29	13.41
TRADE	220.93	218.27	225.87	30.6	29.9	30.4	7.22	7.30	7.43
Wholesale Trade	368.08	369.46	371.51	36.3	35.8	37.3	10.14	10.32	9.96
Retail Trade	180.09	176.31	185.25	29.0	28.3	28.5	6.21	6.23	6.50
Food Stores	216.69	222.72	213.92	28.4	29.0	28.0	7.63	7.68	7.64
Other Retail	206.08	191.58	209.60	33.4	30.8	32.0	6.17	6.22	6.55
AVERAGE	303.90	304.85	305.52	34.3	34.1	34.6	8.86	8.94	8.83

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Jan. '87	Preliminary Dec. '86	Final Nov. '86	Final Jan. '86	Final Dec. '85	Final Nov. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	6,235	5,073	5,520	7,310	5,948	6,472
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	9,134	8,807	9,863	3,962	3,820	4,279
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	15,369	13,880	15,383	11,272	9,768	10,751
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,269	6,524	7,621	9,639	6,765	7,903
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,381	4,844	5,631	5,481	4,934	5,736
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,138	2,282	1,957	2,583	3,643	4,486
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	20,648	14,607	12,821	18,549	15,805	11,463
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.55	2.17	2.14	3.27	2.78	2.02
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$12,036,294	$10,469,817	$9,295,270	$11,550,452	$8,832,608	$5,562,777

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

	Index					% Change				
Item	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Dec. '85	From Last Month	Dec. '85 to Dec. '86	Nov. '85 to Nov. '86	Oct. '85 to Oct. '86	Sept. '86 to Sept. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**331.1**	330.8	330.5	330.2	327.4	**0.1**	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8
Food and Beverages	**317.0**	316.4	315.6	315.1	305.6	**0.2**	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.3
Food at Home	**310.2**	309.9	309.5	309.0	299.3	**0.1**	3.6	4.5	4.8	4.5
Housing	**362.1**	361.7	363.0	363.7	355.8	**0.1**	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.8
Rent Residential	**286.0**	285.6	284.6	283.2	272.4	**0.1**	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.8
Fuel and Other Util.	**371.0**	371.1	379.1	388.3	393.3	**0.0**	−5.7	−5.4	−4.2	−3.0
Medical Care	**446.8**	444.6	442.3	439.7	414.7	**0.5**	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Apparel and Upkeep	**210.9**	213.1	213.2	212.1	209.0	**−1.0**	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
Transportation	**304.8**	304.3	302.6	302.2	324.0	**0.2**	−5.9	−5.8	−5.7	−5.5
Gasoline	**261.2**	260.2	262.6	270.6	376.8	**0.4**	−30.7	−30.8	−29.8	−28.3
Energy[2]	**342.4**	341.7	348.6	360.6	426.5	**0.2**	−19.7	−19.6	−18.4	−16.6
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**298.1**	298.7	298.3	297.7	310.2	**−0.2**	−3.9	−3.6	−3.1	−2.6
Finished Goods	**289.9**	290.7	290.5	287.5	297.2	**−0.3**	−2.5	−1.9	−1.4	−0.9
Intermediate Materials	**305.0**	304.9	304.9	306.1	318.8	**0.0**	−4.4	−4.1	−4.0	−3.7
Crude Materials	**274.8**	278.4	276.7	275.5	304.7	**−1.3**	−9.7	−8.6	−7.1	−5.6

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UNITED STATES
FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Third Quarter 1985 to Third Quarter 1986

	1985		1986		
CHARACTERISTIC AND POPULATION GROUP	III	IV	I	II	III
Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates					
Women, 16 years and over	54.4	54.7	54.8	55.3	55.5
16 to 19 years	51.5	52.4	53.3	53.8	52.2
20 years and over	54.7	54.9	55.0	55.4	55.8
20 to 24 years	71.7	72.5	72.0	72.6	72.6
25 to 54 years	69.7	70.1	70.1	70.6	71.1
55 years and over	21.9	21.8	21.8	22.1	22.5
White	54.1	54.4	54.5	54.9	55.3
Black	56.0	56.7	56.7	57.4	56.4
Unemployment Rates					
Women, 16 years and over	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.9
16 to 19 years	16.7	17.9	18.2	18.2	16.9
20 years and over	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2
20 to 24 years	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.3
25 to 54 years	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.8
55 years and over	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.5
White, 16 years and over	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9
White, 16 to 19 years	14.1	15.3	14.8	14.9	14.5
Black, 16 years and over	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.8	13.9
Black, 16 to 19 years	37.0	38.8	41.6	42.2	38.3

Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment in Perspective: Women in the Labor Force, Report 733.*

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

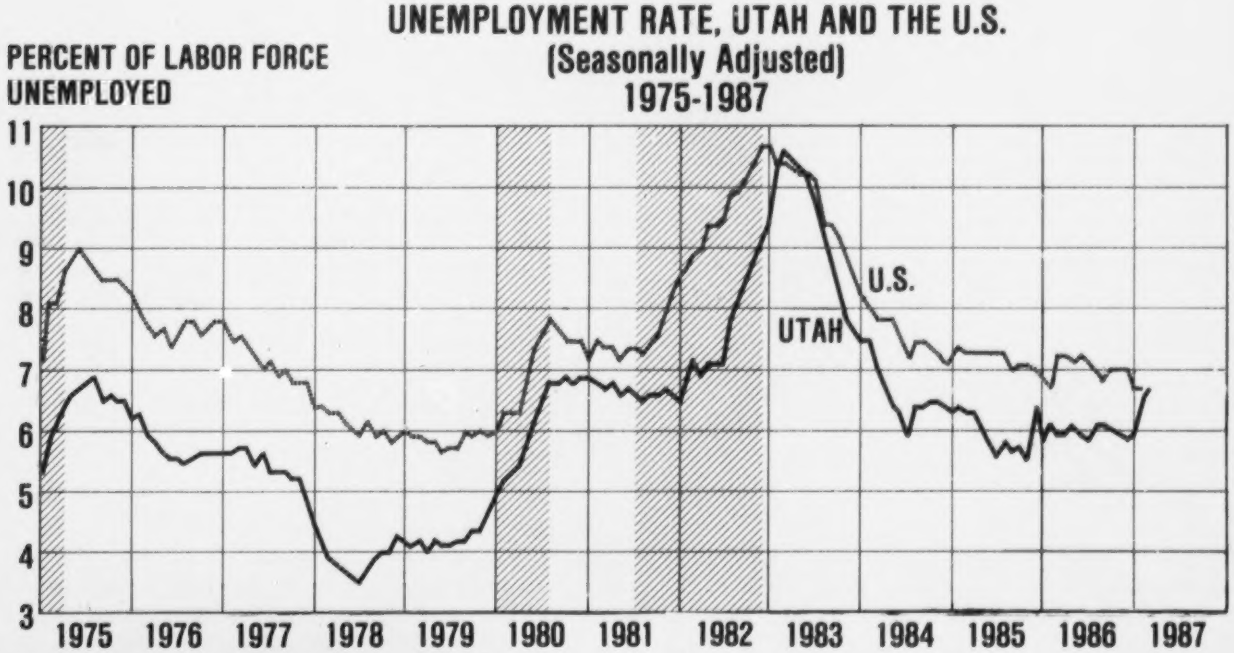
FEBRUARY 1987 published March 1987

THE RATES COLLIDE

It happened. The paths of the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates, on a collision course for the past few months, actually met. In less picturesque language, at 6.7 percent, Utah's February 1987 jobless rate equaled the U.S. figure for January 1987. (As of this writing, February data for the United States have not been released.) Typically, Utah's jobless rate runs a point or more below the national average. In fact, during the last ten years, Utah unemployment has surpassed or equaled the U.S. rate in only five months—at the height of the most recent recession. While the 6.7 percent jobless rate indicates the highest Utah unemployment in nearly three years, it also signifies the lowest U.S. unemployment over the same time period. In other words, Utah has generally enjoyed an enviable economic position in comparison with the nation as a whole. In spite of recent slow growth in Utah employment and numerous layoffs, joblessness in the State through January still had not risen above the level of unemployment in the nation as a whole.

Feature Articles:

- A Layman's Guide to Labor Force Statistics
- ACCRA Cost-of-living Indexes for Cities
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) Revisions, page 7



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987

Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

In comparison with the previous month, the Utah seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February edged up one-tenth of a point. However, compared to February of last year, unemployment has increased eight-tenths of a percentage point. The concurrent 15 percent year-over rise in the number of unemployed individuals meant 51,700 Utah residents were out-of-work during the month.

THE ONE CONSTANT IS CHANGE

Those who follow the movements of Utah's jobless rate will notice some changes in the graph which always accompanies this report. New data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) precipitated these modifications. (For an explanation of the "how and why" of these revisions, see this month's feature article.) Alterations for some months were minor. On the other hand, some changes resulted in significant transformations. Rather than give what might be considered the typical bureaucratic response—feigned ignorance of these modifications—we have chosen to point them out in order to provide the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

What happened? First of all, the average annual 1986 unemployment rate for Utah turned out to be slightly higher than previously expected—6.0 percent instead of 5.8 percent. Moreover, the pattern suggested by initial figures has been altered somewhat. Previously, it appeared that Utah's unemployment dropped quite steadily until June, when unemployment started to rise at a fairly steady rate. However, new CPS figures indicate that unemployment bounced around the 6 percent mark for most of 1986—a trend quite similar to the national pattern, although Utah's rate registered about a percentage point below the nationwide mean during most of that time period. However, in January 1987 a parting of the ways occurred as Utah's unemployment rose significantly.

One improvement in the new CPS data which seemed to be definitely in order, was the downward revision of the "employed" series. Preliminary figures showed the employed portion of the labor force growing much faster than Utah's nonfarm jobs—a trend which seemed highly unlikely. Revised data appear more in-line with current nonagricultural job expansion and unemployment rates. The new labor force figures for 1986 (both raw and seasonally adjusted) can be found in this month's report.

BUT SOME THINGS CHANGE VERY LITTLE . . .

While several alterations occurred in the labor force arena, not much has changed with respect to nonfarm jobs. In February 1987, Utah's nonagricultural employment totaled 631,900 positions. Following the trend of the past few months, this figure registers only 1.2 percent above Utah nonfarm employment in February 1986—an increase of approximately 7,300 jobs.

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS . . .

Services, the State's chief employment gainer, continued to lead the industrial growth pack with a 4.4 percent, 6,000 job, increase over February 1986. Retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate fell in close behind with year-over additions of 4.0 percent. However, retail trade has added 4,400 jobs since last year compared to the accumulation of 1,300 new jobs by finance/insurance/real estate since February 1986. Growth in government employment has slowed somewhat. In fact, budgetary restraint has meant the loss of 800 jobs in state government on a year-to-year basis. Federal and local government both grew but at less than spectacular rates—2.0 and 2.2 percent respectively. On a net basis, government has added 800 jobs to the Utah economy since February 1986.

Although manufacturing has been recently thought of as a declining Utah industry, such is not the case for nondurable goods manufacturing. Employment in this industry is up 2.5 percent from last year—a gain of 700 jobs. The majority of this growth has been generated by food and kindred products manufacturing which has expanded by 7 percent over the past year.

THE OTHER SIDE . . .

Although employment levels for coal mining and oil extraction still remain far below year-ago levels, the resurgence of copper mining in the State kept mining declines under 5 percent. Employment in metal mining is up 1,300 jobs over its February 1986 level. However, exclusive of metal mining, the sector has lost 1,700 jobs when year-over figures are compared.

Construction and durable goods manufacturing remain in the throes of an economic downturn. Since February 1986, construction has lost 2,500 jobs—a drop of almost 9 percent. Losses in durable goods manufacturing amounted to 3,800 positions. While much of the decline resulted from layoffs in the steel industry, of the five major durable goods manufacturing sectors, only electric machinery/supplies manufacturing showed a year-over gain (7.4 percent) in February. Transportation/communications/public utilities sustained a minor 100 job decline in comparison with last year.

IN CLOSING . . .

Nothing in February's labor force data indicates a turnaround on the Utah economic front. Hopefully, anticipated rehires and new hires will help the State pull out of the low employment growth, rising unemployment rate scenario in the near future.

Lecia Parks Labor Market Economist

A LAYMAN'S GUIDE TO LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Often, those of us involved in the generation and analysis of labor force statistics forget that the rest of the world may not be as readily conversant with our data as we are. We sometimes assume (of course) that everyone understands what we are talking about when, in fact, because of the nature of this very technical beast, many do not. Where **do** those mysterious unemployment figures come from and what do they mean? Why are they revised from month to month? And, just what is seasonal adjustment? Hopefully this article will clarify any misconceptions (if they exist), explain what may not be understood, and act as a refresher for those already familiar with the concepts involved.

SOME DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

First, what are the definitions of the most familiar labor force statistics—civilian labor force, employed and unemployed? Recognize that currently, data pertain only to those members of the population who are 16 years of age and older. Those who are inmates of penal and mental institutions, sanatariums, and homes for the aged, infirm and needy are excluded from labor force figures. Finally, each person is only counted once (even if they have more than one job). Who, then, are the employed? Civilians who did any work at all for pay—including individuals who worked for themselves (the self-employed). "Employed" also encompasses people who worked 15 or more hours as unpaid workers in a family business plus anyone temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons—regardless of whether they were paid or not. Working foreign nationals not living on embassy premises are also included. However, people who did volunteer work or worked around the house are excluded from employed counts. Obviously, even labor force definitions are somewhat complicated!

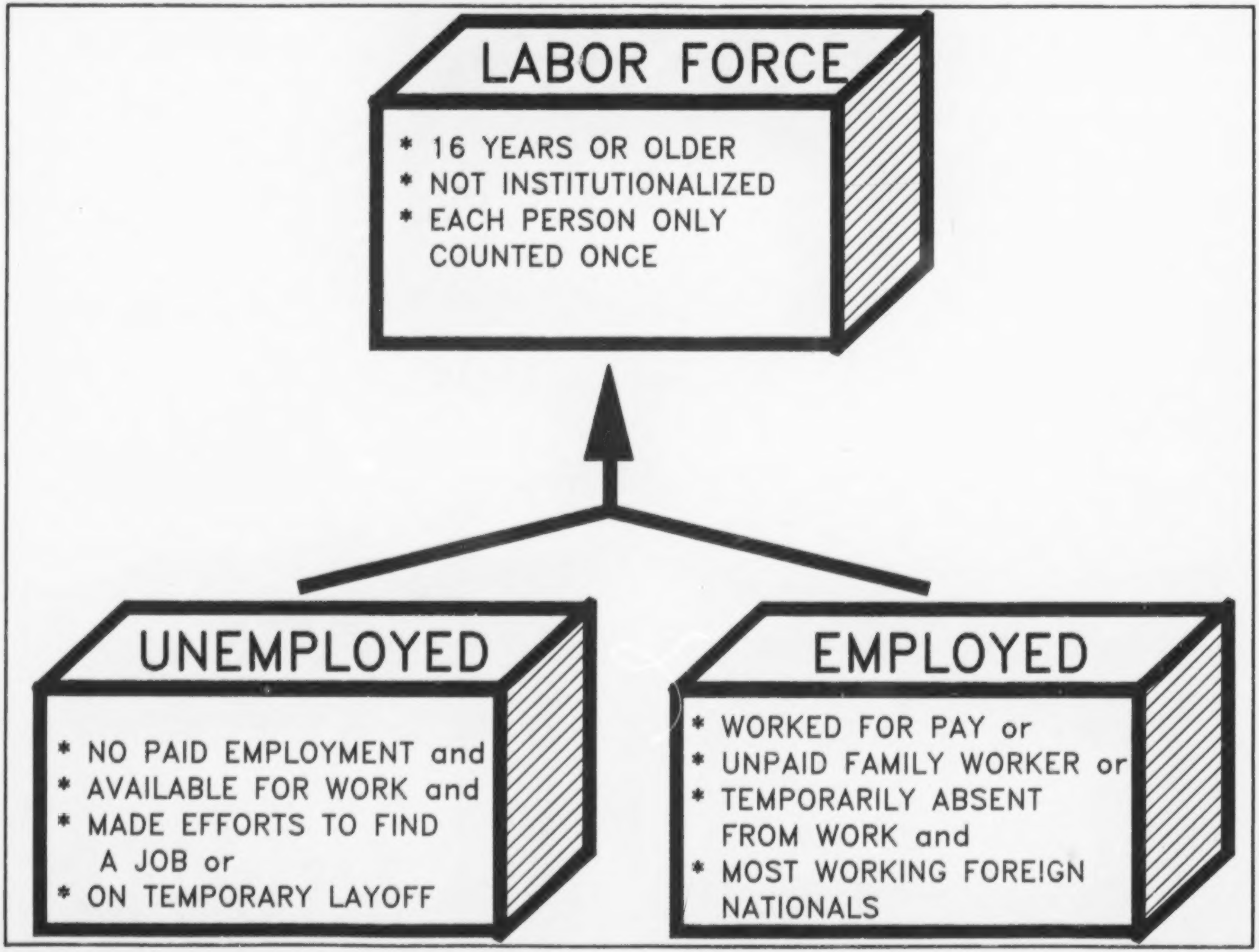
Who gets counted as unemployed? Persons who did **not** work, were available for work (except for temporary illness), and made some specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks are included in jobless figures. Individuals waiting to be recalled to a job from which they have been laid off or waiting to a report to a new job within 30 days don't have to be looking for work to be classified as unemployed. Consequently, unemployment figures include job losers and leavers, first-time labor force entrants, and people re-entering the labor force after an absence. In other words, the unemployed portion of the labor force includes many more individuals than just those currently drawing unemployment insurance benefits.

The civilian labor force consists of simply civilian employed individuals and civilian unemployed individuals. National figures which include members of the armed forces are also produced. However, such information is not compiled on a state by state basis.

WHERE DO THE FIGURES COME FROM?

But, how are labor force figures derived? The key source of labor force data is the Current Population Survey (or CPS for those who prefer acronyms). The CPS is a scientifically designed survey of approximately 60,000 households nationwide which is conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). (In Utah, the sample amounts to approximately 700 households.) This survey is timed to coincide with the week containing the 12th day of each month. Questions are designed to gather more than just the basic employment and unemployment data—information relating to labor force characteristics (age, sex, race, etc.), earnings, occupations and industries is also collected.

For the nation as a whole, information from the CPS is statistically reliable on a monthly basis. However, for smaller states (including Utah) the CPS may be fairly erratic on a month-to-month basis. Nevertheless, CPS annual average unemployment rate estimates for Utah have a 90 percent confidence interval (or relative error) of plus or minus 10 percent at 6 percent unemployment. If your statistics are a bit rusty, we are 90 percent



LABOR FORCE

- 16 YEARS OR OLDER
- NOT INSTITUTIONALIZED
- EACH PERSON ONLY COUNTED ONCE

UNEMPLOYED

- NO PAID EMPLOYMENT and
- AVAILABLE FOR WORK and
- MADE EFFORTS TO FIND A JOB or
- ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF

EMPLOYED

- WORKED FOR PAY or
- UNPAID FAMILY WORKER or
- TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM WORK and
- MOST WORKING FOREIGN NATIONALS

A LAYMAN'S GUIDE TO LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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A WORD ON SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

The process outlined above produces what is called "raw" unemployment data. However, the figures quoted on the 6 o'clock news are "seasonally adjusted." Just what is seasonal adjustment and why is it used? Often it is difficult to tell from raw statistics whether a change was caused by changing economic conditions or just because of normal seasonal fluctuations—things like weather changes, holidays, opening/closing of schools and so on. These seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern every year and may account for as much as 90 percent of the month-to-month change in unemployment. Based on past history, statistical methods provide a way of minimizing the seasonality of labor force data. When "seasonal" adjustments are made, comparisons between months become more informative and cyclical patterns and basic economic trends may be observed. However, remember that seasonal adjustment factors are only an approximation based on past history. If a severe winter snow storm hits in September, seasonal adjustment factors would do little to rectify the weather-related effects to the unemployment rate.

FOR TRUE STATISTICAL AFICIONADOS . . .

This article has provided only a brief sketch of the basic methods utilized in developing labor force statistics. For those interested in an in-depth explanation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly *Employment & Earnings* provides further elucidation on the subject. And, for true statistical aficionados, *Employment & Earnings* provides a list of technical papers and publications which are available.

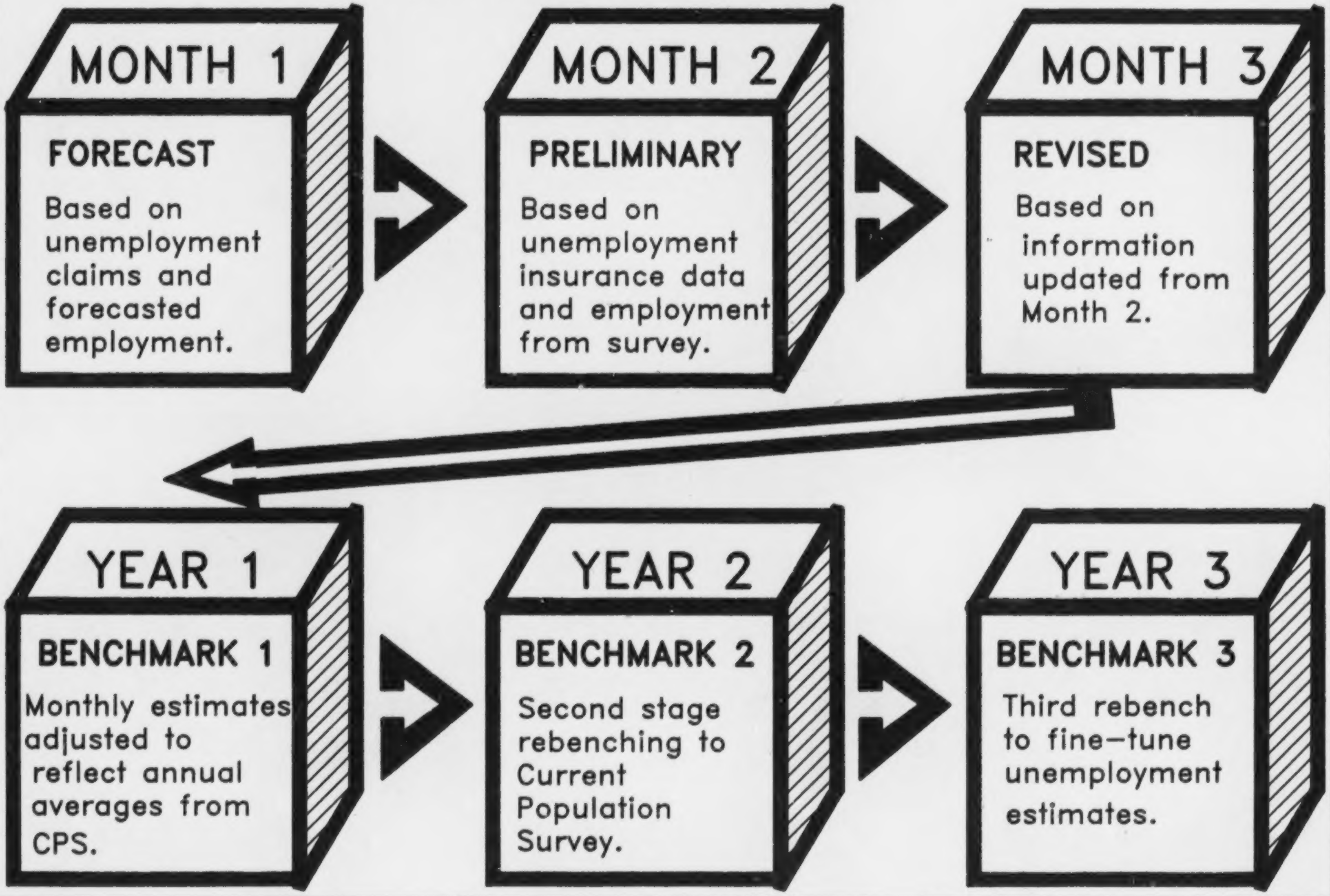
Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UTAH LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
RAW AND REASONALLY ADJUSTED
1986

	RAW				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Rate
Jan	736,914	686,494	50,420	6.8%	754,558	708,705	45,853	6.1%
Feb	738,323	689,056	49,267	6.7	754,111	709,270	44,841	5.9
Mar	745,039	698,050	46,989	6.3	755,209	710,686	44,523	5.9
Apr	748,535	702,822	45,713	6.1	755,697	709,735	45,963	6.1
May	752,238	708,981	43,257	5.8	755,008	710,452	44,556	5.9
June	762,153	717,634	44,519	5.8	756,438	712,207	44,231	5.8
Jul	755,869	711,242	44,627	5.9	753,531	707,682	45,849	6.1
Aug	758,693	715,466	43,227	5.7	753,294	707,283	46,012	6.1
Sep	767,328	725,162	42,166	5.5	755,433	710,087	45,346	6.0
Oct	762,631	721,226	41,405	5.4	753,335	708,884	44,450	5.9
Nov	757,275	714,434	42,841	5.7	748,818	705,133	43,685	5.8
Dec	763,002	717,433	45,569	6.0	752,664	707,967	44,696	5.9
Avg	755,000	709,000	45,000	6.0				

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

UTAH UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS REVISION PROCESS



MONTH 1

FORECAST

Based on unemployment claims and forecasted employment.

MONTH 2

PRELIMINARY

Based on unemployment insurance data and employment from survey.

MONTH 3

REVISED

Based on information updated from Month 2.

YEAR 1

BENCHMARK 1

Monthly estimates adjusted to reflect annual averages from CPS.

YEAR 2

BENCHMARK 2

Second stage rebenching to Current Population Survey.

YEAR 3

BENCHMARK 3

Third rebench to fine–tune unemployment estimates.

confident that the unemployment rate would register within the given range if the entire labor force were surveyed on a monthly basis. To obtain dependable monthly data for smaller states and for metropolitan statistical areas—before annual average CPS data becomes available—the Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed some standardized procedures. Monthly Utah figures are based largely on data gathered by the Utah Department of Employment Security as it administers Utah's Employment Security Act. Unemployment estimation relies heavily on unemployment insurance records. Employment estimation depends largely upon employment information furnished by employers on both a mandatory and voluntary basis. After using the incredibly complicated and technical procedures developed by BLS (the "handbook" method), initial employment and unemployment estimates are obtained. These estimates are then adjusted to conform to measures obtained from the CPS. (This adjustment takes the form of a six-month moving average extrapolation procedure—for those who are statistically inclined.) These BLS procedures lead to an often asked question.

WHY ARE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES REVISED SO OFTEN?

Many have noticed that the unemployment rate for a particular month will change from the figure initially announced. Shouldn't it stay the same? After all, one doesn't exactly change the past. Well, as more and better information becomes available, employment and unemployment figures are adjusted to accurately reflect the true picture. As anyone involved in data gathering will tell you, the collection and compilation of statistics is often a long, drawn out process. In Utah, a number of revisions are possible. Here are the stages through which employment/unemployment figures pass.

THE "FORECAST" STAGE Some people familiar with data from other small states may notice that the vast majority only publish unemployment rates a month or more after the fact. Utah (a truly advanced state) publishes a "forecast" unemployment rate within one week of the month's end. Based on unemployment insurance claims, projected employment data, and trended CPS data, an estimate of unemployment for the most recent month (Month 1) is produced. Incidently, this rate is usually subject to only minor revisions.

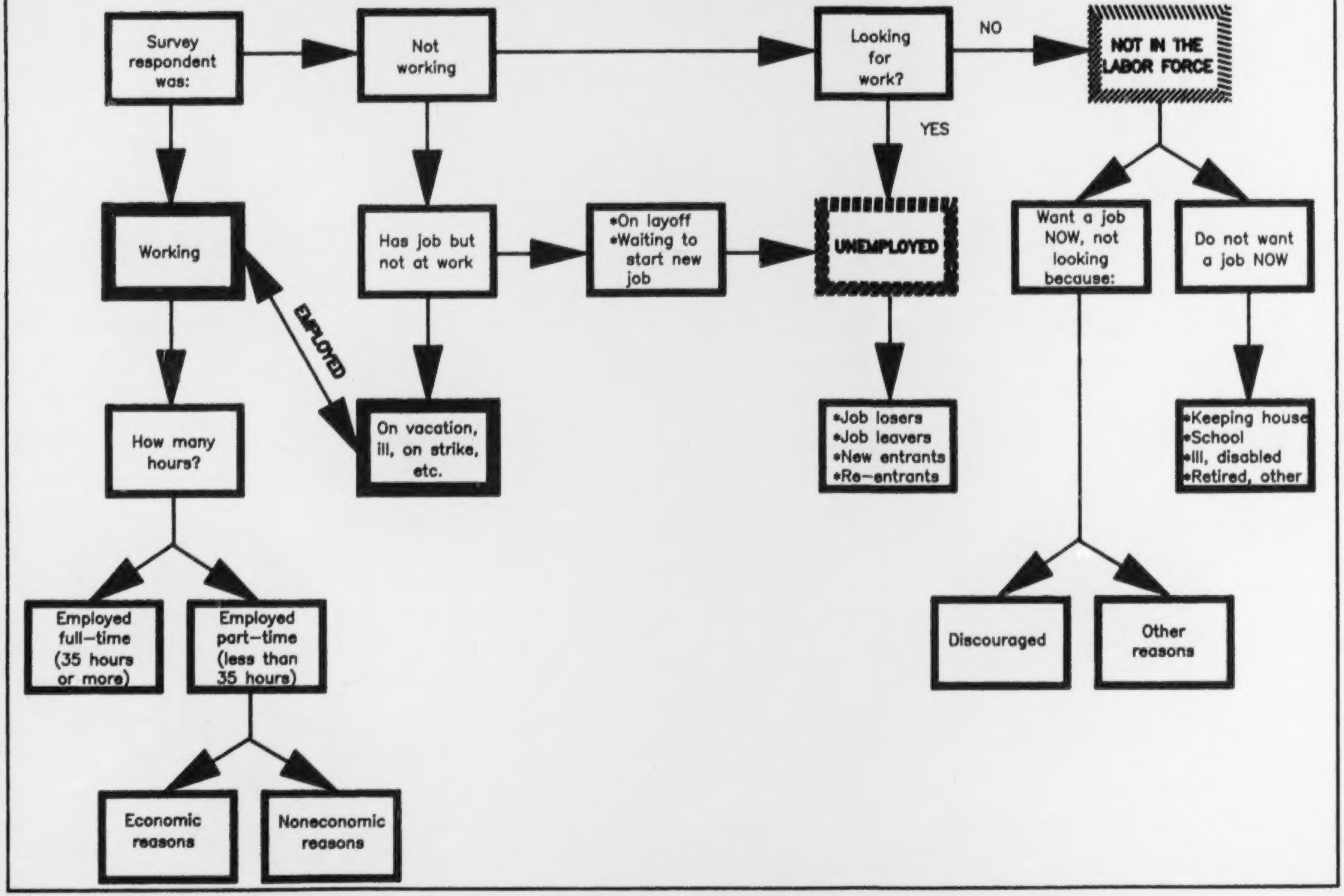
THE "PRELIMINARY" STAGE Following the forecast month (Month 2), CPS information is available, more unemployment insurance data is forthcoming, and employment estimates from an industry survey are ready. Labor force forecasts (Month 1) are then revised—if necessary.

THE "REVISED" STAGE During the month (Month 3) following the preparation of preliminary figures, even more complete data have been received. Estimates are again improved as appropriate.

THE "BENCHMARK" STAGES At year-end, CPS annual averages are available. At this time, monthly figures for the preceding year are "benchmarked" or adjusted to reflect the CPS annual averages. This adjustment process takes place in three stages (Years 1, 2, and 3) as estimates are further fine-tuned.

A quick count reveals that during the entire three-year process the unemployment rate may be revised a total of five times! Actually, for the most part, data are not revised to any significant degree—although (it must be admitted) some noticeable exceptions do occur. In fact, revisions of 1986 data have been rather substantial for some months. In spite of revisions, initial estimates provide a timely and fairly accurate picture of the current Utah unemployment scene. Besides which, if only final figures were published, much of the usefulness of this economic indicator would be lost as final Utah figures would be rather old. Again, this process pertains only to smaller states and does not apply to national data. Of course, many of the complicated statistical procedures involved in this process have been glossed over. However, the preceding analysis (hopefully) presents a feeling for just what occurs in the generation of labor force data.

DETERMINATION OF LABOR FORCE STATUS



Survey respondent was:

Not working

Looking for work?

NO

NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE

YES

Working

EMPLOYED

Has job but not at work

- On layoff
- Waiting to start new job

UNEMPLOYED

Want a job NOW, not looking because:

Do not want a job NOW

How many hours?

On vacation, ill, on strike, etc.

- Job losers
- Job leavers
- New entrants
- Re-entrants

- Keeping house
- School
- Ill, disabled
- Retired, other

Employed full-time (35 hours or more)

Employed part-time (less than 35 hours)

Discouraged

Other reasons

Economic reasons

Noneconomic reasons

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1986

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**102.2**	**99.9**	**95.8**	**90.8**	**103.6**	**103.9**	**104.9**
Provo, Utah	**90.6**	**98.4**	**70.5**	**79.1**	**99.9**	**92.9**	**100.4**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	109.5	98.8	122.9	104.6	108.2	119.7	105.8
Sacramento, California	108.3	104.7	104.1	99.8	113.9	133.8	108.3
San Diego, California	119.9	99.6	173.2	70.6	127.1	131.2	104.7
Denver, Colorado	100.1	97.3	117.4	76.6	106.6	109.2	92.3
Billings, Montana	103.5	103.7	108.0	89.8	97.9	111.1	105.7
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	109.4	104.7	122.3	98.1	109.0	112.7	106.2
Albuquerque, New Mexico	101.6	103.8	114.3	86.1	106.0	101.7	94.9
Portland, Oregon	108.7	109.2	109.9	77.1	120.5	138.3	107.1
Tacoma, Washington	103.3	100.2	105.5	63.9	105.7	133.6	109.8
Casper, Wyoming	95.9	96.6	74.7	100.7	100.8	102.7	105.7
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	110.6	98.4	126.7	129.9	101.5	103.0	104.4
Indianapolis, Indiana	96.6	92.8	98.3	91.3	104.1	96.3	96.4
Kansas City, Missouri	101.9	104.6	105.0	85.7	100.7	108.2	103.0
New York, New York	141.2	108.9	193.7	187.8	116.8	157.9	110.6
Houston, Texas	102.0	106.8	84.1	113.4	104.5	106.5	106.2
Highest City	141.2 New York, NY	129.3 Archorage, AK	193.7 New York, NY	187.8 New York, NY	130.5 Anchorage, AK	183.8 Anchorage, AK	137.2 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	89.5 Florence, AL	86.4 Joplin, MO	70.5 Provo, UT	51.7 Seattle, WA	75.3 Youngstown, OH	74.2 Dothan, AL	87.2 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Feb. 1987(f)	Feb. 1986	% Change	Jan. 1987(p)	Jan. 1986	% Change	Dec. 1986(r)	Dec. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	760,600	738,300	3.0	758,200	736,900	2.9	763,000	739,600	3.2
Employed	703,800	689,100	2.1	701,900	686,500	2.2	717,400	695,700	3.1
Unemployed	56,800	49,300	15.2	56,300	50,400	11.7	45,600	43,900	3.9
Percent of Labor Force	7.5	6.7	—	7.4	6.8	—	6.0	5.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.7	5.9	—	6.6	6.1	—	5.9	5.8	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Feb. 1987(f)	Feb. 1986	% Change	Jan. 1987(p)	Jan. 1986	% Change	Dec. 1986(r)	Dec. 1985	% Change
Total	631.9	624.6	1.2	631.1	623.0	1.3	644.0	637.2	1.1
Mining	8.2	8.6	−4.7	8.5	8.8	−3.4	8.5	9.0	−5.6
Metal Mining	2.9	1.6	81.3	2.8	1.6	75.0	2.6	1.6	62.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.6	3.2	−18.8	2.7	3.1	−12.9	2.8	3.1	−9.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	3.8	−28.9	3.0	4.2	−28.6	3.1	4.4	−29.5
Contract Construction	26.6	29.1	−8.6	26.9	29.4	−8.5	30.5	33.3	−8.4
Manufacturing	89.3	92.4	−3.4	89.2	92.2	−3.3	90.6	93.0	−2.6
Durable Goods	60.4	64.2	−5.9	60.4	64.1	−5.8	61.3	64.7	−5.3
Primary Metals	2.2	4.3	−48.8	2.2	4.3	−48.8	2.4	4.0	−40.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.4	19.8	−7.1	18.6	19.8	−6.1	19.0	20.3	−6.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.7	8.1	7.4	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.5	7.8	9.0
Transportation Equipment	14.8	15.3	−3.3	14.8	15.3	−3.3	14.7	15.2	−3.3
Other Durable Goods	16.3	16.8	−3.0	16.3	16.8	−3.0	16.8	17.5	−4.0
Non-Durable Goods	28.9	28.2	2.5	28.8	28.1	2.5	29.2	28.2	3.5
Food & Kindred Products	9.4	8.8	6.8	9.4	8.8	6.8	9.7	9.0	7.8
Textile & Apparel Products	6.0	5.9	−1.7	5.9	5.7	3.5	5.9	5.8	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.7	−2.7	3.5	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.6	−2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.0	9.9	1.0	10.0	9.9	1.0	10.2	9.9	3.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.4	37.5	−0.3	37.5	37.5	0.0	37.9	37.9	0.0
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8
Other Transportation	18.7	17.7	5.6	18.7	17.7	5.6	19.1	17.8	7.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	15.4	16.1	−4.3	15.4	16.1	−4.3	15.5	16.3	−4.9
Trade	151.5	146.8	3.2	152.9	147.8	3.5	159.5	155.7	2.4
Wholesale Trade	36.0	35.7	0.8	36.0	35.7	0.8	36.4	35.8	1.7
Retail Trade	115.5	111.1	4.0	116.8	112.1	4.2	123.1	120.1	2.5
Building Materials	4.9	4.8	2.1	5.0	4.9	2.0	5.2	5.2	0.0
Food Stores	21.7	20.5	5.9	21.8	20.6	5.8	22.2	20.6	7.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.6	13.4	1.5	13.6	13.4	1.5	14.0	13.8	1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	37.9	35.7	6.2	37.5	35.3	6.2	38.6	36.7	5.2
Other Retail	37.4	36.6	2.2	38.8	38.0	2.1	43.1	43.7	−1.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.4	32.1	4.0	33.1	31.8	4.1	33.2	31.9	4.1
Services	141.3	135.3	4.4	140.2	134.2	4.5	140.5	135.0	4.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.6	9.6	0.0	9.6	9.6	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	49.5	46.7	6.0	49.0	46.2	6.1	49.1	46.1	6.5
Medical & Other Health Services	37.9	35.5	6.8	37.6	35.2	6.8	37.5	35.0	7.1
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.1	31.8	0.9	31.9	31.6	0.9	32.0	31.8	0.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	10.8	11.8	−8.5	10.7	11.7	−8.5	10.6	10.6	0.0
Agricultural Services	1.4	1.3	7.7	1.4	1.2	16.7	1.5	1.8	−16.7
Government	144.2	142.8	1.0	142.9	141.4	1.1	143.4	141.4	1.4
Federal Government	40.7	39.9	2.0	40.5	39.7	2.0	40.5	39.8	1.8
U.S. Federal Defense	22.6	23.5	−3.8	22.7	23.6	−3.8	22.9	23.6	−3.0
Other Federal Government	18.1	16.4	10.4	17.8	16.1	10.6	17.6	16.1	9.3
State Government	38.3	39.1	−2.0	37.9	38.4	−1.3	37.7	37.7	0.0
State Education	21.5	21.8	−1.4	21.0	21.2	−0.9	20.8	20.8	0.0
Other State Government	16.8	17.3	−2.9	16.9	17.2	−1.7	16.9	17.0	−0.6
Local Government	65.2	63.8	2.2	64.5	63.2	2.1	65.2	63.9	2.0
Local Education	41.8	41.1	1.7	41.2	40.5	1.7	41.4	40.9	1.2
Other Local Government	23.4	22.7	3.1	23.3	22.6	3.1	23.8	23.0	3.5
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. '87 (f)	Feb. '86	% Change	Jan. '87 (p)	Dec. '86 (r)	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,690.8**	1,667.3	1.4	1,689.0	1,687.2	1,685.3	1,683.4	1,681.1	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,093.2**	1,075.5	1.6	1,092.0	1,090.7	1,089.4	1,088.1	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**776.1**	754.1	2.9	775.8	752.7	748.8	753.3	755.4	753.3	753.5	756.4
Participation Rate	**71.0**	70.1	0.0	71.0	69.0	68.7	69.2	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**724.4**	709.3	2.1	724.6	708.0	705.1	708.9	710.1	707.3	707.7	712.2
Employment Ratio[2]	**66.3**	65.9	0.0	66.4	64.9	64.7	65.1	65.4	65.2	65.4	65.8
Nonagricultural Employment	**652.2**	638.4	2.2	648.3	641.0	636.6	640.2	643.8	638.8	638.6	647.3
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**55.7**	54.5	2.3	59.4	59.2	59.0	59.6	57.5	57.8	57.4	54.0
Agricultural Employment	**11.7**	11.9	—1.2	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**51.7**	44.8	15.3	51.2	44.7	43.7	44.5	45.3	46.0	45.8	44.2
Unemployment Rate	**6.7**	5.9	0.0	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**317.1**	321.4	—1.3	316.2	338.0	340.6	334.8	330.9	331.2	329.2	326.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.2**	130.7	1.1	132.3	129.1	129.4	129.4	129.7	129.4	130.2	130.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**640.9**	634.0	1.1	641.2	637.7	638.0	637.2	636.0	643.6	633.9	634.6
Mining	**8.3**	8.7	—4.6	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.3
Contract Construction	**31.6**	34.6	—8.5	31.5	30.8	31.8	32.2	31.7	31.9	32.6	32.8
Manufacturing	**90.7**	93.8	—3.4	90.4	89.9	90.3	90.7	90.5	90.7	91.1	92.3
Durable Goods	**61.2**	65.0	—5.9	61.1	61.0	61.1	61.8	61.6	61.7	62.0	63.7
Nondurable Goods	**29.5**	28.8	2.4	29.3	28.9	29.2	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	28.6
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**38.2**	38.3	—0.2	38.5	38.0	37.5	37.4	36.9	36.9	37.1	36.9
Trade	**155.3**	150.5	3.2	155.1	152.9	154.1	153.9	154.0	154.8	155.8	152.5
Wholesale	**36.5**	36.2	0.9	36.5	36.1	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.1
Retail	**118.8**	114.3	4.0	118.6	116.8	118.3	117.9	117.9	118.6	119.6	116.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.5**	32.2	4.0	33.3	33.1	33.4	33.4	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1
Services	**141.0**	135.0	4.4	141.3	140.4	139.6	138.4	139.1	141.5	139.1	137.8
Government	**142.2**	140.9	1.0	142.6	144.2	143.2	143.1	143.1	147.3	138.0	142.1
Federal	**41.0**	40.2	2.0	41.2	41.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.2	39.9	39.7
State	**37.0**	37.8	—2.0	37.0	37.3	37.9	38.3	38.5	38.8	38.3	38.8
Local	**64.2**	62.9	2.1	64.4	65.1	64.5	64.2	64.0	68.4	59.7	63.6

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Jan. 1987(p)	% Change from Jan. '86	% Distribution	Jan. 1987(p)	% Change from Jan. '86	% Distribution	Jan. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**356.4**	—0.2	100.0	**274.7**	3.3	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.9**	—3.7	2.2	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.3**	74.1
Contract Construction	**24.0**	—8.7	6.7	**2.9**	—6.5	1.1	**18.4**	68.4
Manufacturing	**61.0**	—4.8	17.1	**28.2**	0.4	10.3	**58.6**	65.7
Durable Goods	**43.3**	—7.5	12.1	**17.1**	—1.2	6.2	**38.6**	63.9
Nondurable Goods	**17.7**	2.3	5.0	**11.1**	2.8	4.0	**20.0**	69.4
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.5**	0.4	7.4	**11.0**	—0.9	4.0	**26.2**	69.9
Total Trade	**82.1**	3.7	23.0	**70.7**	3.1	25.7	**136.4**	89.3
Wholesale Trade	**26.1**	—2.6	7.3	**9.9**	11.2	3.6	**30.7**	85.3
Retail Trade	**56.0**	6.9	15.7	**60.8**	1.8	22.1	**105.7**	90.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.3**	—0.7	3.7	**19.8**	7.6	7.2	**26.3**	79.5
Services	**64.8**	0.3	18.2	**75.4**	8.3	27.4	**104.4**	74.5
Total Government	**76.8**	2.5	21.5	**66.1**	—0.3	24.1	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**26.0**	5.3	7.3	**14.5**	—3.3	5.3	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.0**	—5.3	4.5	**6.7**	0.0	2.4	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**10.0**	28.2	2.8	**7.8**	—6.0	2.8	**NA**	NA
State Government	**18.5**	0.0	5.2	**19.4**	—2.5	7.1	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.7**	—1.7	3.3	**9.3**	0.0	3.4	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.8**	3.0	1.9	**10.1**	—4.7	3.7	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.3**	1.9	9.1	**32.2**	2.5	11.7	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.8**	2.4	4.7	**24.4**	1.2	8.9	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.5**	1.3	4.3	**7.8**	6.8	2.8	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Feb. '87(f)	Feb. '86	% Chg.	Jan. '87(p)	Dec. '86(r)	Feb. '87(f)	Feb. '86	% Chg.	Jan. '87(p)	Dec. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**506.4**	487.4	3.9	504.7	505.7	**98.2**	96.7	1.6	97.6	100.1
Employed	**473.6**	458.1	3.4	472.3	479.4	**88.8**	90.0	−1.3	88.7	92.9
Unemployed	**32.8**	29.3	11.9	32.4	26.3	**9.4**	6.7	40.3	8.9	7.2
Percent of Labor Force	**6.5**	6.0	0.0	6.4	5.2	**9.5**	6.9	0.0	9.1	7.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**441.8**	433.5	1.9	441.5	450.5	**71.6**	72.0	−0.6	71.6	73.2
Mining	**2.6**	1.8	44.4	2.7	2.5	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**19.4**	20.4	—4.9	19.5	22.1	**2.4**	2.6	—7.7	2.5	2.8
Manufacturing	**61.2**	62.0	—1.3	61.2	62.0	**9.2**	11.4	—19.3	9.2	9.4
Durable Goods	**43.0**	44.4	—3.2	43.0	43.6	**6.0**	8.3	—27.7	6.0	6.2
Nondurable Goods	**18.2**	17.6	3.4	18.2	18.4	**3.2**	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28.9**	29.0	—0.3	29.1	29.3	**2.4**	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.5
Total Trade	**110.7**	107.4	3.1	112.2	117.3	**15.6**	14.9	4.7	15.6	16.6
Wholesale Trade	**31.0**	30.7	1.0	31.1	31.4	**1.9**	1.8	5.6	1.9	2.0
Retail Trade	**79.7**	76.7	3.9	81.1	85.9	**13.7**	13.1	4.6	13.7	14.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.6**	26.5	4.2	27.3	27.4	**2.2**	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	**96.3**	92.2	4.4	95.3	95.6	**26.2**	25.1	4.4	26.2	26.3
Total Government	**95.1**	94.2	1.0	94.2	94.3	**13.6**	13.5	0.7	13.5	13.4

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb.'87(f)	Jan.'87(p)	Dec.'86(r)	Feb.'86	Feb.'87(f)	Feb.'86	% Change	Feb.'87(f)	Feb.'86	% Change
State Total	**7.5**	7.4	6.0	6.7	**760,600**	738,320	3.0	**631,900**	624,600	1.2
Bear River	**5.4**	5.3	4.5	4.8	**45,270**	44,120	2.6	**37,410**	37,050	1.0
Box Elder	**4.8**	4.9	4.3	4.4	**16,010**	15,850	1.0	**13,870**	13,820	0.4
Cache	**5.8**	5.5	4.5	5.0	**28,490**	27,580	3.3	**23,190**	22,910	1.2
Rich	**4.5**	5.0	7.2	7.5	**770**	690	11.6	**350**	320	9.4
Wasatch Front	**6.5**	6.5	5.2	6.0	**519,850**	500,660	3.8	**453,050**	444,730	1.9
North	**6.8**	6.8	5.7	5.6	**153,480**	146,670	4.6	**112,710**	110,920	1.6
Davis	**5.8**	5.8	4.7	4.8	**76,750**	73,450	4.5	**52,430**	51,760	1.3
Morgan	**8.4**	7.9	6.7	8.3	**1,620**	1,580	2.5	**920**	910	1.1
Weber	**7.7**	7.8	6.8	6.4	**75,110**	71,640	4.8	**59,360**	58,250	1.9
South	**6.4**	6.4	5.0	6.2	**366,370**	353,990	3.5	**340,340**	333,810	2.0
Salt Lake	**6.4**	6.3	5.0	6.2	**354,550**	342,350	3.6	**329,950**	323,500	2.0
Tooele	**8.1**	8.8	6.8	6.8	**11,820**	11,640	1.5	**10,390**	10,310	0.8
Mountainlands	**9.6**	9.2	7.4	7.1	**110,270**	108,490	1.6	**80,840**	81,140	—0.4
Summit	**5.4**	7.0	7.0	6.2	**8,300**	8,130	2.1	**7,370**	7,250	1.7
Utah	**9.5**	9.1	7.2	6.9	**98,130**	96,690	1.5	**71,630**	72,090	—0.6
Wasatch	**19.8**	16.4	13.5	13.8	**3,840**	3,670	4.6	**1,840**	1,800	2.2
Central	**12.8**	14.3	9.7	13.6	**22,110**	22,570	—2.0	**14,240**	14,610	—2.5
Juab	**21.0**	21.5	14.9	21.2	**2,110**	2,050	2.9	**1,480**	1,450	2.1
Millard	**7.6**	8.3	6.7	7.1	**6,620**	7,400	—10.5	**4,150**	4,730	—12.3
Piute	**14.4**	14.6	15.7	20.0	**320**	360	—11.1	**160**	170	—5.9
Sanpete	**18.6**	21.9	13.2	21.7	**5,900**	5,780	2.1	**3,380**	3,290	2.7
Sevier	**10.0**	10.6	7.4	10.6	**6,290**	6,090	3.3	**4,670**	4,560	2.4
Wayne	**13.6**	17.3	12.3	15.2	**870**	890	—2.2	**400**	410	—2.4
Southwestern	**8.1**	7.6	6.1	7.1	**29,440**	28,030	5.0	**20,340**	19,710	3.2
Beaver	**6.5**	7.5	6.5	8.6	**1,990**	1,960	1.5	**1,220**	1,200	1.7
Garfield	**22.4**	23.7	15.8	22.1	**1,420**	1,390	2.2	**1,130**	1,120	0.9
Iron	**7.5**	6.9	5.6	7.0	**8,300**	8,140	2.0	**6,280**	6,170	1.8
Kane	**18.5**	15.4	9.5	10.9	**2,080**	1,920	8.3	**1,120**	1,070	4.7
Washington	**5.9**	5.5	4.9	5.0	**15,650**	14,620	7.0	**10,590**	10,150	4.3
Uintah Basin	**17.1**	17.1	13.8	13.4	**14,690**	15,250	—3.7	**10,390**	11,280	—7.9
Daggett	**4.9**	5.1	3.5	7.3	**330**	320	3.1	**250**	230	8.7
Duchesne	**20.8**	21.0	17.1	15.7	**5,730**	5,750	—0.3	**3,920**	4,080	—3.9
Uintah	**15.1**	14.9	12.0	12.2	**8,630**	9,180	—6.0	**6,220**	6,970	—10.8
Southeastern	**11.5**	12.0	10.6	10.8	**19,000**	19,200	—1.0	**15,630**	16,110	—3.0
Carbon	**10.8**	11.2	10.5	9.6	**8,700**	8,830	—1.5	**7,280**	7,520	—3.2
Emery	**13.0**	14.2	12.1	10.1	**3,850**	4,110	—6.3	**3,580**	3,980	—10.1
Grand	**15.3**	14.4	11.6	19.4	**2,850**	2,750	3.6	**1,890**	1,790	5.6
San Juan	**8.9**	9.7	8.4	7.6	**3,600**	3,510	2.6	**2,880**	2,820	2.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986
MINING	$535.46	$516.57	$520.90	41.8	40.9	40.6	$12.81	$12.63	$12.83
MANUFACTURING	390.62	398.86	387.53	39.9	40.7	40.2	9.79	9.80	9.64
Durable Goods	401.00	413.30	404.50	39.9	40.8	40.9	10.05	10.13	9.89
Nondurable Goods	362.86	365.49	344.83	39.7	40.7	38.4	9.14	8.98	8.98
TRADE	234.40	237.34	234.24	30.6	31.9	30.7	7.66	7.44	7.63
Wholesale Trade	402.43	385.52	359.64	38.4	39.5	37.0	10.48	9.76	9.72
Retail Trade	175.14	187.52	187.63	27.8	29.3	28.3	6.30	6.40	6.63
AVERAGE	307.70	308.70	308.01	34.0	35.0	34.3	9.05	8.82	8.98

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986
MINING	$617.27	$630.08	$622.73	43.5	44.0	43.7	$14.19	$14.32	$14.25
Metal Mining	542.53	560.97	562.32	40.7	41.4	39.6	13.33	13.55	14.20
Bituminous Coal Mining	720.25	762.07	777.40	43.0	45.2	46.0	16.75	16.86	16.90
MANUFACTURING	380.70	389.55	400.39	38.3	38.8	39.8	9.94	10.04	10.06
Durable Goods	400.78	413.12	426.81	39.1	39.8	41.0	10.25	10.38	10.41
Primary Metal Industries	589.26	583.63	633.42	42.7	42.2	41.7	13.80	13.83	15.19
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	405.78	394.39	384.54	40.7	39.4	39.4	9.97	10.01	9.76
Transportation Equipment	479.70	550.62	563.33	36.9	42.0	43.2	13.00	13.11	13.04
Nondurable Goods	343.17	344.47	343.73	36.9	37.0	37.2	9.30	9.31	9.24
Food & Kindred Products	314.18	299.68	327.00	35.5	33.9	37.5	8.85	8.84	8.72
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	543.71	564.14	572.66	41.6	42.9	42.8	13.07	13.15	13.38
TRADE	218.30	219.30	217.56	29.5	30.5	29.4	7.40	7.19	7.40
Wholesale Trade	398.36	382.46	363.70	37.6	38.4	36.7	10.60	9.96	9.91
Retail Trade	165.56	173.76	174.72	27.1	28.3	27.3	6.11	6.14	6.40
Food Stores	191.14	194.94	206.82	26.4	27.0	27.0	7.24	7.22	7.66
Other Retail	178.79	201.39	189.19	29.7	32.8	29.7	6.02	6.14	6.37
AVERAGE	302.30	304.51	310.28	33.1	34.1	33.8	9.13	8.93	9.18

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Feb. '87	Preliminary Jan. '87	Final Dec. '86	Final Feb. '86	Final Jan. '86	Final Dec. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,058	6,235	5,073	5,930	7,310	5,948
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	9,268	9,134	8,807	4,020	3,962	3,820
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	14,326	15,369	13,880	9,950	11,272	9,768
Number of New Applications for Jobs	6,779	9,269	6,524	7,029	9,639	6,765
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	4,809	5,381	4,844	4,898	5,481	4,934
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,261	2,138	2,282	2,270	2,583	3,643
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	21,295	20,648	14,607	18,184	18,549	15,805
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.69	3.55	2.17	3.21	3.27	2.78
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$12,005,000	$11,166,701	$10,469,817	$10,219,541	$11,550,452	$8,832,608

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 100

	Index					% Change				
Item	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Jan. '86	From Last Month	Jan. '86 to Jan. '87	Dec. '85 to Dec. '86	Nov. '85 to Nov. '86	Oct '86 to Oct. '86
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**333.1**	331.1	330.8	330.5	328.4	**0.6**	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5
Food and Beverages	**320.5**	317.0	316.4	315.6	307.9	**1.1**	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.3
Food at Home	**315.2**	310.2	309.9	309.5	302.5	**1.6**	4.2	3.6	4.5	4.8
Housing	**363.9**	362.1	361.7	363.0	356.8	**0.5**	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.4
Rent Residential	**287.1**	286.0	285.6	284.6	273.4	**0.4**	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4
Fuel and Other Util.	**373.7**	371.0	371.1	379.1	394.6	**0.7**	−5.3	−5.7	−5.4	−4.2
Medical Care	**449.6**	446.8	444.6	442.3	418.2	**0.6**	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7
Apparel and Upkeep	**207.1**	210.9	213.1	213.2	205.0	**1.0**	−1.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Transportation	**308.5**	304.8	304.3	302.6	323.9	**1.2**	−4.8	−5.9	−5.8	−5.7
Gasoline	**275.1**	261.2	260.2	262.6	372.5	**5.3**	−26.1	−30.7	−30.8	−29.8
Energy[2]	**352.2**	342.4	341.7	348.6	424.7	**2.9**	−17.1	−19.7	−19.6	−18.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**300.9**	298.1	298.7	298.3	309.0	**0.9**	−2.6	−3.9	−3.6	−3.1
Finished Goods	**291.7**	289.9	290.7	290.5	296.2	**0.6**	−1.5	−2.5	−1.9	−1.4
Intermediate Materials	**307.1**	305.0	304.9	304.9	317.2	**0.7**	−3.2	−4.4	−4.1	−4.0
Crude Materials	**284.0**	274.8	278.4	276.7	301.3	**3.3**	−5.6	−9.7	−8.6	−7.1

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX REVISION

The Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a revised Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the release of the January 1987 index in the above table. As a result of the revision, the CPI now utilizes updated expenditure weights based upon data tabulated from three years (1982, 1983, and 1984) of the Consumer Expenditure Surveys, replacing the old expenditure weights based on 1972-1973 data. The Bureau periodically revises the expenditure weights so that the CPI reflects price changes of items currently being purchased by consumers.

A greatly enhanced housing survey designed to improve the rental equivalence measure of homeownership costs in the CPI was also introduced with release of the January 1987 CPI. The selection of the new housing sample was structured to represent optimally both owners and renters in the estimation of shelter costs.

In addition, a number of methodological and sampling advances were enhanced and incorporated into the CPI for January 1987. The primary objective is to produce the most accurate national CPI possible with the funds available. Also, the January 1987 index was based for the first time on the geographic distribution of consumers as of the 1980 Census of Population. The previous CPI used the 1970 Census of Population.

The CPI is linked to the index for December 1986 to provide a continuous series. The linking was accomplished by setting the index levels of the revised CPI with the updated expenditure weights and samples, equal to the index levels published for the previous series in December 1986. Each index was moved upward or downward from the December 1986 level in accordance with subsequent changes in prices.

The Bureau will publish selected indexes using the old expenditure weights for the next six months. The overlap indexes will differ from the revised indexes only in their expenditure weights being based on the new sample of items and outlets. The reference base period for revised CPI indexes issued for January 1987 is 1967 = 100, the same as for the previous indexes.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1987 published April 1987

WHAT HAPPENED IN MARCH 1987?

*At 6.9 percent, Utah's unemployment rate showed a two-tenths of a percentage point increase in comparison to the previous month.

*This fourth straight month of rising unemployment represents a 19 percent rise in the number of jobless Utahns over the past year.

*Year-over nonfarm employment growth slowed to 1.0 percent netting the State only 6,600 new jobs—for a March 1987 total of 636,200.

*Mining showed a year-over increase for the first time in nearly three years.

FILLING IN THE DETAILS

Last month, this report suggested that Utah and U.S. unemployment rates would most likely collide for February 1987. They did. With Utah unemployment currently at 6.9 percent, this rare historical occurrence seems destined to at least repeat itself. In fact, Utah's jobless rate will most likely exceed

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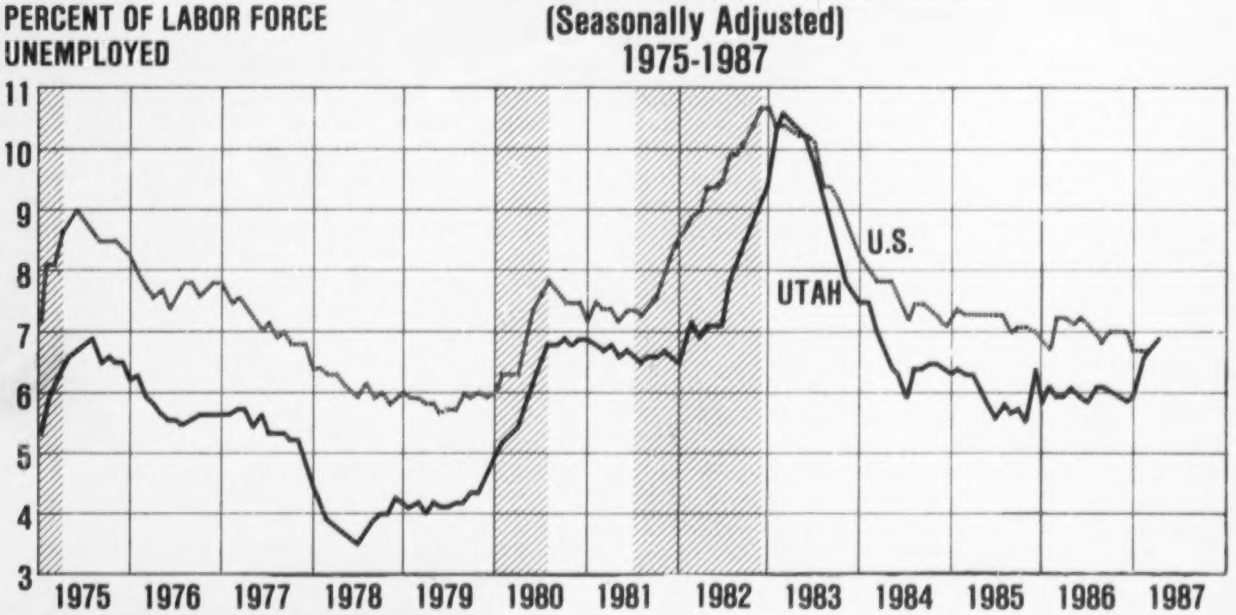
- Utah Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, 1986
- Wages in the Salt Lake - Ogden Area, 1986
- Utah vs. the U.S., An Occupational Comparison
- Unemployment Rates by State, 1986 - page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

that of the nation (when those figures are released). Of course, the fact that Utah's unemployment rate remained below the national average for so long, in spite of layoffs and slow job growth, appears indicative of the State's relative economic strength. However, when seasonal factors are taken into account 53,100 Utahns were out of work during March—a 19 percent increase over March 1986. That year-over swell in the unemployed represented a full percentage point gain in Utah's jobless rate! Moreover, Utah's unemployment rate has been rising steadily for the past four months.

SLOWER AND SLOWER

The continued deceleration in the rate of nonfarm job expansion brings little good news to the Utah community. At 1.0 percent, year-over growth in jobs has slowed to a virtual standstill. Fortunately, several major industrial sectors continued to produce employment opportunities at a rate sufficient to more than offset the losses and net the State 6,600 new jobs.

THE WINNERS

Two goods-producing industries made employment gains in March. Expansion in copper mining pushed the mining industry to its first year-over increase (1.2 percent) in nearly three years. On the other hand, in comparison with March 1986, losses in both coal mining and oil extraction approached 20 percent. With a 2.1 percent gain, nondurable goods manufacturing completed the pair of goods-producing job winners. Food/ kindred products manufacturing spurred this growth with a strong 800 job, 8.8 percent increase.

However, service-producing industries continued to provide the major impetus for Utah employment expansion. Services and retail trade have each added 4,800 new jobs to the economy since March 1986. Nevertheless, in terms of percentage growth, retail trade took the lead with a 4.3 percent gain compared to 3.5 percent for services. Food stores and eating/ drinking establishments generated most of retail trade's expansion, while gains in the service industry were stimulated by strong additions in medical and business services. Finance, insurance, and real estate made a healthy 1,200 job (3.7 percent) year-over addition in March. Local government also added 1,600 new jobs to its ranks, while federal government increased by 600 positions.

THE LOSERS

Two service-producing industries had the dubious distinction of making the "job losers" list in March. However, both these industries suffered relatively minor declines. Railroad, communications and utilities accounted for the small 0.5 percent (200 jobs) year-over drop in transportation/communications/utilities employment. Motor freight and air transportation nearly offset the losses in the aforementioned industries by expanding more than 5 percent (900 jobs) in the March 1986 to March 1987 period. State government emerged as the other employment losing service-producing industry. Budgetary restraint seems to be responsible for the 600 job drop state government has experienced since March of last year.

Durable goods manufacturing employment decreased by a whopping 3,700 positions between March 1986 and March 1987. However, while certain sectors of this industry showed declines ranging from as high as 48 percent (primary metals) to as low as 1 percent (defense/ space industries), electric machinery manufacturing generated a 5 percent, 400 job gain. In the construction industry, completion of several major projects as well as slowdowns in nonresidential and certain residential categories contributed to a major 10 percent, 2,600 job loss.

HOW IMPORTANT IS GOVERNMENT?

In these days of the "budget deficit," there appears to be a perception that government is growing "too fast." Just how many jobs does the government account for in the State of Utah? In 1986, government jobs (federal/state/ local) accounted for about 22 percent of Utah nonagricultural employment. Only trade could claim a larger share of the State's employment. Which governmental sector maintains the most jobs? In 1986, local government accounted for almost 10 percent of Utah's employment. Federal and state government each accounted for about 6 percent of the aggregate. Of course, many state and local jobs are education related. Education jobs account for approximately 55 percent of state positions and 65 percent of local government employment.

Perhaps surprisingly, government's share of the total job pie has trended downward during the past few decades. It peaked out in 1967 at 30 percent and for the past five years has held steady in the 22 to 23 percent range. For the most part, the actual number of government jobs has expanded—just not quite as fast as the rest of the economy. Federal government employment did actually decline for much of the '70s and the feds have steadily lost "job share" since the the late '60s. State and local government increased their share of total jobs during the early '60s. However, since about 1965, state and local government's share of nonfarm employment has changed remarkably little. So, it appears that government employment is only keeping pace with the rest of the economy rather than encroaching upon it.

WHERE FROM HERE?

It seems likely that Utah's economic condition may get slightly worse before it gets better. However, the State should hopefully see its job situation improve beginning about mid-year. Several promising signs have already appeared on the horizon and the national economy, while not booming, shows no sign of a significant decline.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS
BY PLANNNG DISTRICT AND COUNTY
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986

Planning District and County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
State	754,000	709,000	45,000	6.0
Bear River	45,767	43,778	1,989	4.3
Box Elder	16,505	15,829	676	4.1
Cache	28,438	27,166	1,272	4.5
Rich	824	783	42	5.1
Wasatch Front	511,733	484,257	27,476	5.4
North	150,636	142,551	8,085	5.4
Davis	75,375	71,981	3,393	4.5
Morgan	1,661	1,543	118	7.1
Weber	73,600	69,026	4,574	6.2
South	361,097	341,706	19,391	5.4
Salt Lake	349,190	330,541	18,648	5.3
Tooele	11,907	11,164	743	6.2
Mountainland	108,873	101,506	7,367	6.8
Summit	7,209	6,590	620	8.6
Utah	97,584	91,371	6,213	6.4
Wasatch	4,080	3,546	535	13.1
Central	23,232	20,869	2,363	10.2
Juab	2,058	1,735	323	15.7
Millard	7,361	6,880	481	6.5
Piute	386	329	57	14.8
Sanpete	6,073	5,161	912	15.0
Sevier	6,407	5,903	504	7.9
Wayne	947	860	87	9.2
Southwest	29,644	27,890	1,754	5.9
Beaver	2,159	2,012	147	6.8
Garfield	1,586	1,392	194	12.2
Iron	8,235	7,715	520	6.3
Kane	2,308	2,143	166	7.2
Washington	15,356	14,629	728	4.7
Uintah Basin	15,219	13,237	1,982	13.0
Daggett	395	378	17	4.3
Duchesne	5,790	4,911	879	15.2
Uintah	9,035	7,948	1,086	12.0
Southeast	19,532	17,464	2,068	10.6
Carbon	8,899	8,003	897	10.1
Emery	4,027	3,527	500	12.4
Grand	3,071	2,690	381	12.4
San Juan	3,534	3,244	291	8.2

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

PRELIMINARY ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY AND BY PLANNING DISTRICT

Counties & Districts	Mining	Constr.	Total Manuf.	Mfg. Dur.	Mfg. N-Dur.	Trans. Com-Ut.	Total Trade	Trade Whsle	Trade Retail	Fin. Ins-Re.	Service	Total Govern.	Gov.- Fed.	Gov.- State	Gov.- Local	Non-Ag. Totals
State	7,920	32,676	92,007	63,195	28,812	37,533	152,519	36,098	116,421	32,885	137,511	141,544	40,405	38,026	63,113	634,595
Bear River	10	1,599	13,541	9,264	4,277	731	6,891	959	5,932	783	4,355	9,520	416	5,085	4,019	37,430
Box Elder	9	456	7,795	7,678	117	171	2,430	477	1,953	215	1,116	1,819	110	146	1,563	14,011
Cache	0	1,139	5,726	1,585	4,141	548	4,405	471	3,934	563	3,185	7,506	291	4,907	2,308	23,072
Rich	1	4	20	2	18	12	56	11	45	5	54	193	15	31	147	345
Wasatch Front	2,087	23,694	63,213	44,355	18,858	29,160	113,382	31,188	82,194	27,362	95,420	100,153	36,430	25,936	37,787	454,471
North	145	6,183	16,453	11,487	4,966	4,101	24,577	4,146	20,431	3,460	20,069	38,755	23,558	3,702	11,495	113,743
Davis	65	3,688	6,463	4,817	1,646	1,489	10,652	2,133	8,519	1,087	7,423	22,177	16,465	304	5,408	53,044
Morgan	0	62	213	203	10	8	294	161	133	16	45	285	10	24	251	923
Weber	80	2,433	9,776	6,467	3,309	2,605	13,632	1,852	11,780	2,358	12,600	16,294	7,083	3,374	5,837	59,778
South	1,942	17,511	46,760	32,868	13,892	25,059	88,804	27,042	61,762	23,901	75,351	61,398	12,872	22,234	26,292	340,726
Salt Lake	1,685	17,246	45,784	32,771	13,013	24,891	87,573	27,010	60,563	23,735	74,340	55,051	7,641	22,149	25,261	330,305
Tooele	258	265	977	98	879	168	1,232	32	1,200	166	1,011	6,347	5,231	85	1,032	10,424
Mountainland	141	3,258	11,032	7,839	3,193	2,692	17,771	2,141	15,630	2,878	27,391	14,948	992	3,720	10,236	80,111
Summit	118	261	175	144	31	207	1,592	64	1,528	572	2,253	907	59	80	768	6,085
Utah	23	2,892	10,796	7,656	3,140	2,450	15,520	1,924	13,596	2,255	24,853	13,314	867	3,536	8,911	72,103
Wasatch	0	106	62	40	22	36	659	153	506	51	284	729	67	104	558	1,927
Central	495	1,648	1,754	659	1,095	1,224	3,236	369	2,867	407	1,694	4,393	525	882	2,986	14,851
Juab	47	30	210	22	188	10	492	45	447	35	218	451	20	47	384	1,493
Millard	143	1,184	320	161	159	623	841	85	756	100	378	933	93	82	758	4,522
Piute	0	6	19	2	17	9	15	5	10	1	10	112	6	20	86	172
Sanpete	6	173	712	136	576	101	614	49	565	92	366	1,407	89	516	802	3,471
Sevier	296	194	448	317	131	479	1,230	186	1,044	173	700	1,241	222	195	824	4,761
Wayne	3	62	45	21	24	2	47	1	46	6	22	250	94	24	132	437
Southwest	245	1,314	1,637	802	835	1,081	5,824	536	5,288	867	4,399	5,227	761	1,455	3,011	20,594
Beaver	3	68	34	24	10	220	334	11	323	31	168	415	49	43	323	1,273
Garfield	20	67	226	216	10	60	162	0	162	22	352	500	142	57	301	1,409
Iron	132	339	374	160	214	249	1,804	182	1,622	295	1,045	1,881	261	818	802	6,119
Kane	9	12	58	33	25	22	405	37	368	29	425	338	56	61	221	1,298
Washington	81	829	947	370	577	529	3,119	306	2,813	492	2,409	2,093	252	477	1,364	10,499
Uintah Basin	1,774	518	347	154	193	947	2,323	418	1,905	235	1,837	3,021	729	265	2,027	11,002
Daggett	0	0	0	0	0	30	36	0	36	0	46	157	58	28	71	269
Duchesne	608	175	188	54	134	304	875	185	690	q96	386	1,400	310	88	1,002	4,032
Uintah	1,166	343	158	100	58	613	1,413	234	1,179	139	1,404	1,463	361	148	954	6,699
Southeast	3,169	645	484	122	362	1,698	3,093	487	2,606	352	2,416	4,282	552	708	3,022	16,139
Carbon	1,442	255	244	42	202	461	1,782	340	1,442	189	1,204	1,909	194	453	1,262	7,486
Emery	1,138	149	7	1	6	972	312	26	286	54	263	830	51	60	719	3,725
Grand	182	130	65	23	42	146	579	56	523	72	388	523	149	63	311	2,085
San Juan	407	111	168	56	112	119	421	66	355	36	560	1,021	159	132	730	2,843

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

WAGES IN THE SALT LAKE - OGDEN AREA INCREASED MODERATELY BETWEEN 1985 AND 1986

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has released the Area Wage Survey for the Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah Metropolitan Area, November, 1986. The survey covers office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Actual production workers are not included.

Clerical worker earnings increased by 4.2 percent between November 1985 and November 1986. For the same period, electronic data processing wages also increased by 4.2 percent. Skilled maintenance workers did not fare as well with only a 1.5 percent increase. Unskilled plant workers (non-production), on average, actually showed a 0.1 percent decrease between November 1985 and November 1986.

Results of the survey, showing the average and the middle range of earnings, are summarized on the next page, along with information on how to order the full Area Wage Survey for 1986.

OFFICE OCCUPATIONS EXPERIENCED A MIXED BAG OF WAGE CHANGES

Of the 12 Clerical occupations included in the survey, percent changes ranged from a high of 11.1 percent for word processors to an actual eight percent drop in order clerks' wages compared to a year ago. Secretaries' wages increased by 3.9 percent while typists experienced a 7.6 percent upward shift. Accounting clerks claimed a 5.5 percent increase in the wage level with payroll clerks close behind with 5.4 percent over the November 1985 to November 1986 time period. The switchboard operator/receptionist category enjoyed a nearly nine percent increase over the year period. Key entry operators experienced a 2.2 percent increase in wages and file clerk wages actually dropped by 2.4 percent.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS SHOWED SOME UPS AND DOWNS

Computer systems analysts, on average, received wage increases of 3.4 percent over the year period. Computer programmers wages, on the other hand, climbed by 6.8 percent. Only a 1.6 percent increase occurred in wages for computer operators.

Electronic technicians' wages surged up 12.0 percent, with wages for drafters up only 1.8 percent.

WAGE CHANGES FOR SKILLED MAINTENANCE OCCUPATIONS GENERALLY FELL BELOW AVERAGE

Motor vehicle mechanics, with a 7.8 percent year-over increase, led the way in the skilled maintenance occupations, followed by maintenance carpenters with 5.6 percent and tool-and-die makers with the average increase of about four percent. In all the remaining occupations, wage increases fell below the four percent average.

John T. Mathews, Labor Market Economist

SUMMARY
AREA WAGE SURVEY
SALT LAKE CITY - OGDEN, UTAH, METROPOLITAN AREA
NOVEMBER 1986

OCCUPATION	WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE	WEEKLY EARNINGS MIDDLE RANGE
Office Workers		
Secretaries	$350.00	$277.00 - $406.00
Secretaries I	270.00	236.00 - 291.50
Secretaries II	327.50	262.50 - 382.50
Secretaries III	355.50	287.50 - 416.50
Secretaries IV	391.50	313.00 - 459.50
Typists	241.00	210.00 - 255.50
Typists I	239.00	207.00 - 255.50
Typists II	249.50	214.00 - 254.00
Word Processors	310.00	288.50 - 363.50
Word Processors I	274.00	248.00 - 298.00
Word Processors II	341.00	308.00 - 363.50
File Clerks	185.50	170.00 - 184.00
File Clerks I	179.50	170.00 - 184.00
Messengers	229.00	207.50 - 235.00
Receptionists	220.50	206.00 - 224.00
Switchboard Operators	228.50	200.00 - 246.00
Switchboard Operator/ Receptionists	249.50	207.00 - 280.00
Order Clerks	264.00	216.00 - 315.00
Order Clerks I	249.50	206.00 - 290.00
Accounting Clerks	287.00	234.00 - 329.00
Accounting Clerks I	248.50	234.00 - 260.00
Accounting Clerks II	257.00	200.50 - 300.00
Accounting Clerks III	321.50	289.00 - 357.00
Accounting Clerks IV	399.00	358.00 - 427.00
Payroll Clerks	321.50	268.50 - 349.50
Key Entry Operators	276.50	246.00 - 302.50
Key Entry Operators I	259.50	231.00 - 299.00
Key Entry Operators II	299.50	254.00 - 324.00
Professional and Technical Workers		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business)	677.50	590.00 - 750.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) I	592.50	531.00 - 653.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) II	672.50	630.50 - 720.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) III	781.00	711.50 - 851.00
Computer Programmers (Business)	520.50	432.00 - 600.00
Computer Programmers (Business) I	425.50	367.50 - 462.00
Computer Programmers (Business) II	510.00	461.00 - 557.00
Computer Programmers (Business) III	649.00	610.50 - 685.00
Computer Operators	389.00	286.50 - 518.50
Computer Operators I	290.00	260.50 - 304.00

OCCUPATION	WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE	WEEKLY EARNINGS MIDDLE RANGE
Professional and Technical Workers (Con't)		
Computer Operators II	$362.50	$288.00 - $432.00
Computer Operators III	539.50	446.00 - 612.50
Drafters	444.50	356.00 - 520.00
Drafters II	282.00	273.00 - 294.50
Drafters III	375.50	343.50 - 416.00
Drafters IV	450.00	414.00 - 470.00
Drafters V	571.00	519.00 - 630.00
Electronic Technicians	458.50	373.00 - 565.00
Electronic Technicians II	451.00	366.00 - 584.00
Electronic Technicians III	509.00	440.00 - 565.00
Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant Workers (Hr. Earnings		
Maintenance Carpenters	12.29	12.00 - 13.19
Maintenance Electricians	12.78	11.52 - 13.95
Maintenance Machinists	12.12	11.82 - 13.19
Maintenance Mechanics (machinery)	10.92	10.01 - 12.09
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	12.69	10.95 - 14.90
Maintenance Workers (General)	8.01	6.80 - 9.50
Tool and Die Makers	13.72	12.91 - 14.25
Stationary Engineers	13.63	12.52 - 14.78
Material Movement and Custodial Workers (Hourly earnings)		
Truckdrivers	10.15	7.44 - 12.04
Truckdrivers, light truck (under 1½ tons)	6.29	4.50 - 8.20
Truckdrivers, medium truck (1½ tons to 4 tons inclusive, 6 wheels)	9.76	6.25 - 13.39
Truckdrivers, heavy truck (over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)	11.60	11.59 - 12.04
Truckdrivers, Tractor - Trailer	11.88	10.36 - 14.25
Shippers	6.99	5.63 - 8.60
Receivers	7.84	6.40 - 9.14
Shippers and Receivers	7.61	5.70 - 9.21
Warehousemen	7.73	6.25 - 9.23
Order Fillers	8.34	7.93 - 9.55
Shipping Packers	5.89	4.65 - 6.29
Material Handling Laborers	11.36	7.48 - 13.70
Forklift Operators	9.66	7.50 - 10.50
Guards	4.40	3.65 - 4.70
Guards I	4.33	3.60 - 4.75
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	4.52	3.50 - 5.00

NOTE: Because of a restructuring of the area wage survey program, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will not survey the Salt Lake City area in 1987. In the future, surveys of this area will be conducted every second year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Area Wage Survey, Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah Metropolitan Area, November, 1986 (Bulletin 3035-60). Summary compiled by Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, March 1987 (JM10). To order full publication including occupational descriptions and methodology send $1.75 to:

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Federal Office Building
911 Walnut Street, 15th Floor
Kansas City, MO 64106

(816) 374-2481

UTAH VS THE US: AN OCCUPATIONAL COMPARISON

This article highlights differences and similarities between Utah and the Nation in the occupational employment dimension. Information described here originates from an article in the Winter 1986 issue of the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, a Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics publication. The article, "Where the Workers Are: A State-by-State Guide to the Labor Force in 200 Occupations," provides information on occupations from unpublished data collected in the 1980 Census. From this article, which contains data for all 50 states, U.S. and Utah 1980 Census employment for the 200 occupations were extracted, percent distributions calculated, and compared. This ranking by percent difference of the 200 occupations, points out those occupations in which the U.S. proportion was higher than Utah and where percent of total for Utah was higher than the nation. Occupational composition differences between Utah and the U.S. are evidenced by the proportions at both the high and low ends of the distribution.

This technique reveals how Utah is both different and the same as the nation. The major reasons for differences are the **age composition of the population**, the **natural resource base**, and the **mix of industries**. Other factors that also contribute to differences are geography (including the physical location of the state) and climate.

Utah Ahead of the U.S.

Utah has a young population relative to the nation; in fact, the median age of Utah's population is 25 which is considerably less than the 31 for the U.S. This young population, the youngest in the nation, has an effect on the volume of workers in various occupations. Examples of job titles with higher proportions relative to the nation are teachers and child care workers. The level of employment in these occupations is dependent in part on the age composition of the population. On the other hand, no skilled health care occupations appear on this list because a younger population is typically healthier than an older one and, thus, does not need a higher concentration of health care workers. It doesn't mean there isn't significant employment in the occupation but that relative to the nation the proportion in Utah is smaller. Also indicative of a younger and growing population are occupations related to construction for building the housing and the businesses demanded by a growing population.

TABLE 1

Top 20 Occupations Where Utah Has a Larger Employment Share than the U.S., 1980 Ranked by Magnitude of Difference (Employment in 000's)

	Utah		U.S.		Percent
Occupation	**Employment**	**Percent of Total**	**Employment**	Percent of Total	Difference U.S. - Utah
Secretaries	25.6	4.37	3,870.6	3.96	—0.4052
Teachers, Postsecondary	5.8	0.99	625.8	0.64	—0.3490
Mining Machine Operators	2.5	0.43	85.0	0.09	—0.3396
Carpenters	8.4	1.43	1,093.7	1.12	—0.3135
Accountants and Auditors	7.7	1.31	993.3	1.02	—0.2969
Automobile Mechanics	7.1	1.21	905.1	0.93	—0.2848
Sales Workers, Retail and Personal Services	32.4	5.53	5,122.5	5.25	—0.2836
Truckdrivers, Heavy	11.9	2.03	1,713.9	1.76	—0.2757
Real Estate Sales Occupations	5.4	0.92	644.1	0.66	—0.2620
Rail Transportation Occupations	2.6	0.44	203.2	0.21	—0.2356
Child Care Workers	4.4	0.75	580.2	0.59	—0.1568
Teachers, Elementary	14.6	2.49	2,285.2	2.34	—0.1514
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations	17.3	2.95	2,745.4	2.81	—0.1409
Brickmasons and Stonemasons	1.8	0.31	163.5	0.17	—0.1398
Drafting Occupations	2.7	0.46	319.4	0.33	—0.1337
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	2.3	0.39	261.0	0.27	—0.1252
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	1.6	0.27	149.8	0.15	—0.1197
Food Preparation and Service Occupations	27.0	4.61	4,384.9	4.49	—0.1174
Operating Engineers	1.8	0.31	194.7	0.20	—0.1078
Administrators and Officials, Public Administration	2.3	0.39	290.5	0.30	—0.0950
Truckdrivers, Light	3.6	0.61	510.0	0.52	—0.0921

Utah differs from the U.S. because of its natural resources, primarily raw materials in terms of metal ores, coal, and oil and natural gas. Examples of occupations in Utah with a high employment share in mining are geologists, heavy equipment mechanics and mining machine operators. These occupations may not be as significant in Utah today as they were in 1980 because of the slowdown and actual loss of some mining jobs that have occurred over the last six years (remember the data reflect 1980 Census Information).

The mix of industries definitely makes a difference in the relative proportions of workers between the U.S. and Utah. Industry mix is, of course, partially dependent on the natural resource base, such as mining in Utah. Also included in this set would be the occupations involved in the transportation industry. Within this industry, Utah has a higher proportion of employment because of the concentration of railroad activity and a concentration of aircraft maintenance at government/military facilities in the State. These are just a few examples of how Utah differs from the U.S. in terms of industry mix. Geographic location also plays an important role in determining what types of occupations are located in which states. Since Utah serves as a transportation hub in the west for the movement of both goods and people, there is higher concentration of employment in transportation related occupations.

Utah Behind the Nation

What about the other side of the coin? In which occupations does Utah fall short when compared to the nation? Utah is not a state dominated by a heavy manufacturing base such as Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, or California, and would therefore, not have higher proportions of employment related to job titles in the manufacturing industries. Occupations that would fall in this group—where the nation has a higher employment share than Utah—include: electricians, machine operators, metalworking and plastic working occupations, production inspectors/testers, and tool-and-die makers.

TABLE 2

Top 20 Occupations Where Utah Has a Smaller Employment Share than the U.S., 1980 Ranked by Magnitude of Difference (Employment in 000's)

	Utah		U.S.		Percent
Occupation	Employment	Percent of Total	Employment	Percent of Total	Difference U.S. - Utah
Lawyers	2.3	0.39	497.2	0.51	0.1167
Teachers' Aides	0.5	0.09	206.7	0.21	0.1264
Taxicab Drivers & Chauffeurs	0.3	0.05	174.4	0.18	0.1274
Farm Occupations, except Managerial	4.5	0.77	875.3	0.90	0.1284
Insurance Sales Occupations	2.5	0.43	558.2	0.57	0.1450
Tool-and-die Makers	0.2	0.03	180.0	0.18	0.1502
Bookkeepers, Accounting and Auditing Clerks	10.0	1.71	1,827.9	1.87	0.1653
General Office Clerks	8.9	1.52	1,648.9	1.69	0.1697
Typists	3.0	0.51	700.6	0.72	0.2055
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, & Weighers	3.7	0.63	825.0	0.84	0.2134
Clergy	0.3	0.05	281.0	0.29	0.2366
Registered Nurses	6.0	1.02	1,266.8	1.30	0.2734
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, & Laborers	24.7	4.22	4,384.9	4.49	0.2752
Private Household Occupations	1.9	0.32	589.4	0.60	0.2794
Farm Operators & Managers	5.7	0.97	1,298.7	1.33	0.3572
Metalworking and Plastic Working Machine Operators	1.9	0.32	715.4	0.73	0.4084
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	4.8	0.82	1,295.5	1.33	0.5076
Machine Operators, Assorted Materials	11.4	1.95	2,943.0	3.01	1.0684
Textile, Apparel, & Furnishings Machine Operators	5.9	1.01	1,487.5	1.52	0.5165
Electricians	3.8	0.65	5,717.0	5.86	5.2066

In addition, the national pattern shows a higher proportion of workers in farm related occupations that in Utah. This is no surprise since most of the related occupations than in Utah. Beehive State's land area is arid and not cultivated because of the lack of water resources. Other interesting occupations where Utah's employment share falls short of the U.S. are: private household occupations; clergy; taxicab drivers and chauffeurs; and lawyers. Again, Utah's uniqueness in terms of population, resource base, industry mix, geography, and climate is apparent.

Where Utah Mirrors the Nation

On the other hand, there are occupations in which the proportions of workers are virtually identical between Utah and the U.S. Examples of occupations that account for the same percent of total both in Utah and the nation include: statistical clerks; printing machine operators; public relations specialists; wholesale and retail buyers; painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers. Most of these have employment levels that are also relatively small. The point is that some occupations are resident in just about every state regardless of population, resource base, or industry mix.

TABLE 3

Top 40 Occupations Where Utah Is Most Like the U.S. in Employment Share, 1980 (Employment in 000's)

Occupation	Utah		U.S.		Percent Difference U.S. - Utah
	Employment	Percent of Total	Employment	Percent of Total	
Advertising & Related Sales Occupations	0.7	0.12	110.0	0.11	—0.0068
Pharmacists	0.9	0.15	143.5	0.15	—0.0066
Teachers, Pre-kindergarten & Kindergarten	1.1	0.19	176.9	0.18	—0.0066
Driver-Sales Workers	1.1	0.19	177.4	0.18	—0.0061
Data Entry Keyers	2.3	0.39	378.1	0.39	—0.0053
Dancers	0.1	0.02	11.6	0.01	—0.0052
Statisticians	0.2	0.03	29.4	0.03	—0.0040
Painters, Sculptors, Craft-Artists Printmakers	0.9	0.15	146.1	0.15	—0.0040
Urban Planners	0.1	0.02	13.0	0.01	—0.0038
Wholesale and Retail Buyers	1.0	0.17	163.0	0.17	—0.0037
Physicians' Assistants	0.2	0.03	29.7	0.03	—0.0037
Respiratory Therapists	0.3	0.05	47.6	0.05	—0.0025
Technical Writers	0.3	0.05	48.1	0.05	—0.0019
Health Record Technologists	0.1	0.02	14.8	0.02	—0.0019
Archivists and Curators	0.1	0.02	14.9	0.02	—0.0018
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	0.1	0.02	15.1	0.02	—0.0016
Public Relations Specialists	0.7	0.12	115.1	0.12	—0.0016
Construction Inspectors	0.3	0.05	48.5	0.05	—0.0015
Chemists, except Biochemists	0.6	0.10	100.5	0.10	0.0005
Veterinarians	0.2	0.03	34.1	0.03	0.0008
Occupational Therapists	0.1	0.02	17.5	0.02	0.0009
Mail Clerks, except Postal Service	1.0	0.17	168.0	0.17	0.0014
Science Technicians	1.1	0.19	185.5	0.19	0.0022
Business & Promotion Agents	0.1	0.02	19.7	0.02	0.0031
Broadcast Equipment Operators	0.4	0.07	69.8	0.07	0.0032
Physicists & Astronomers	0.1	0.02	22.3	0.02	0.0058
Printing Machine Operators	2.5	0.43	422.5	0.43	0.0060
Statistical Clerks	0.8	0.14	139.2	0.14	0.0060

In conclusion, the occupational composition of Utah jobs is, as would be expected, different than the nation. The composition, or profile, is dependent on a number of factors, most important of which are population and industry mix. Whether Utah is the same as the nation is neither good nor bad. What the information shows is Utah's uniqueness.

John T. Mathews, Labor Market Economist

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Mar. 1987(f)	Mar. 1986	% Change	Feb. 1987(p)	Feb. 1986	% Change	Jan. 1987(r)	Jan. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**761,500**	745,000	2.2	756,300	738,300	2.4	758,300	736,900	2.9
Employed	**705,400**	698,100	1.0	699,100	689,100	1.5	701,900	686,500	2.2
Unemployed	**56,000**	47,000	19.1	57,200	49,300	16.0	56,300	50,400	11.7
Percent of Labor Force	**7.4**	6.3	—	7.6	6.7	—	7.4	6.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.9**	5.9	—	6.7	5.9	—	6.6	6.1	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Mar. 1987(f)	Mar. 1986	% Change	Feb. 1987(p)	Feb. 1986	% Change	Jan. 1987(r)	Jan. 1986	% Change
Total	**636.2**	629.6	1.0	631.8	624.0	1.2	630.1	622.6	1.2
Mining	**8.4**	8.3	1.2	8.3	8.6	—3.5	8.3	8.8	—5.7
Metal Mining	**2.9**	1.6	81.3	2.8	1.6	75.0	2.7	1.6	68.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	3.2	—18.8	2.6	3.2	—18.8	2.6	3.1	—16.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.9**	3.6	—19.4	2.9	3.8	—23.7	3.0	4.2	—28.6
Contract Construction	**27.1**	30.0	—9.7	26.1	29.0	—10.0	26.8	29.3	—8.5
Manufacturing	**89.6**	92.7	—3.3	89.6	92.4	—3.0	89.2	92.2	—3.3
Durable Goods	**60.6**	64.3	—5.8	60.8	64.2	—5.3	60.5	64.1	—5.6
Primary Metals	**2.2**	4.2	—47.6	2.5	4.3	—41.9	2.3	4.3	—46.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.5**	19.8	—6.6	18.5	19.8	—6.6	18.6	19.8	—6.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.6**	8.2	4.9	8.5	8.1	4.9	8.4	7.9	6.3
Transportation Equipment	**14.8**	15.0	—1.3	14.9	15.3	—2.6	14.8	15.3	—3.3
Other Durable Goods	**16.5**	17.0	—2.9	16.3	16.8	—3.0	16.4	16.8	—2.4
Non-Durable Goods	**29.0**	28.4	2.1	28.8	28.2	2.1	28.6	28.1	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	**9.5**	8.8	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.0	9.3	8.8	5.7
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.0**	5.9	1.7	6.0	5.9	1.7	5.9	5.7	3.5
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.6	—2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.0**	10.0	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.3**	37.5	—0.5	37.3	37.5	—0.5	37.5	37.5	0.0
Railroad Transportation	**3.3**	3.7	—10.8	3.3	3.7	—10.8	3.3	3.7	—10.8
Other Transportation	**18.7**	17.8	5.1	18.6	17.7	5.1	18.7	17.7	5.6
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.3**	16.0	—4.4	15.4	16.1	—4.3	15.5	16.1	—3.7
Trade	**153.1**	148.0	3.4	151.9	146.8	3.5	152.9	147.8	3.5
Wholesale Trade	**36.2**	35.9	0.8	36.0	35.7	0.8	36.0	35.7	0.8
Retail Trade	**116.9**	112.1	4.3	115.9	111.1	4.3	116.9	112.1	4.3
Building Materials	**5.2**	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.8	4.2	5.1	4.9	4.1
Food Stores	**21.9**	20.5	6.8	21.9	20.5	6.8	21.8	20.6	5.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.7**	13.6	0.7	13.6	13.4	1.5	13.6	13.4	1.5
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.7**	36.6	5.7	37.9	35.7	6.2	37.5	35.3	6.2
Other Retail	**37.4**	36.5	2.5	37.5	36.6	2.5	38.9	38.0	2.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.6**	32.4	3.7	33.3	32.1	3.7	33.1	31.8	4.1
Services	**141.9**	137.1	3.5	140.8	135.3	4.1	140.1	134.3	4.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.3**	10.1	2.0	9.8	9.6	2.1	9.7	9.6	1.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**49.4**	47.0	5.1	49.1	46.7	5.1	49.0	46.2	6.1
Medical & Other Health Services	**38.0**	35.8	6.1	37.7	35.5	6.2	37.5	35.2	6.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.0**	32.1	—0.3	32.1	31.8	0.9	31.9	31.6	0.9
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**10.6**	10.7	—0.9	10.6	10.5	1.0	10.6	10.5	1.0
Agricultural Services	**1.6**	1.5	6.7	1.4	1.3	7.7	1.4	1.2	16.7
Government	**145.2**	143.5	1.2	144.4	142.3	1.5	142.3	140.8	1.1
Federal Government	**40.9**	40.3	1.5	40.7	39.9	2.0	40.0	39.7	0.8
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.7**	23.5	—3.4	22.7	23.5	—3.4	22.7	23.6	—3.8
Other Federal Government	**18.2**	16.7	9.0	17.9	16.4	9.1	17.2	16.1	6.8
State Government	**38.2**	38.8	—1.5	38.3	38.6	—0.8	37.8	38.0	—0.5
State Education	**21.7**	21.8	—0.5	21.6	21.7	—0.5	21.2	21.1	0.5
Other State Government	**16.6**	17.0	—2.4	16.7	16.9	—1.2	16.7	16.9	—1.2
Local Government	**66.1**	64.5	2.5	65.4	63.8	2.5	64.5	63.2	2.1
Local Education	**42.3**	41.5	1.9	41.9	41.1	1.9	41.1	40.5	1.5
Other Local Government	**23.8**	23.0	3.5	23.5	22.7	3.5	23.4	22.6	3.5
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. '87 (f)	Mar. '86	% Change	Feb. '87 (p)	Jan. '87 (r)	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,680.1	1,658.8	1.3	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0	1,673.2	1,671.4	1,669.6	1,667.8	1,666.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,084.7	1,071.1	1.3	1,083.5	1,082.4	1.081.3	1,080.1	1,079.0	1,077.9	1,076.7	1,075.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771.3	755.2	2.1	771.7	775.9	752.7	748.8	753.3	755.4	753.3	753.5
Participation Rate	71.1	70.5	0.0	71.2	71.7	69.6	69.3	69.8	70.1	70.0	70.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	718.2	710.7	1.1	719.6	724.6	708.0	705.1	708.9	710.1	707.3	707.7
Employment Ratio[2]	66.2	66.4	0.0	66.4	66.9	65.5	65.3	65.7	65.9	65.7	65.8
Nonagricultural Employment	649.9	643.1	1.1	647.5	648.3	641.0	636.6	640.2	643.8	638.8	638.6
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	53.4	52.5	1.7	55.7	59.4	59.2	59.0	59.6	57.5	57.8	57.4
Agricultural Employment	11.7	11.9	—2.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	53.1	44.5	19.3	52.1	51.2	44.7	43.7	44.5	45.3	46.0	45.8
Unemployment Rate	6.9	5.9	0.0	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	313.4	315.9	—0.8	311.8	306.5	328.6	331.3	325.7	322.4	323.4	322.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.6	131.4	0.9	133.0	133.0	128.1	128.4	128.7	129.0	130.8	129.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	644.4	638.5	0.9	645.1	645.8	632.0	632.7	633.5	633.0	641.6	633.3
Mining	8.1	8.1	0.7	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.6	7.3
Contract Construction	30.2	33.5	—9.9	30.7	30.6	30.9	32.2	32.7	32.1	32.1	32.9
Manufacturing	90.8	93.9	—3.3	90.9	90.9	89.6	89.8	90.1	90.2	90.9	91.4
Durable Goods	61.4	65.2	—5.8	61.5	61.5	60.7	60.9	61.3	61.2	61.8	62.2
Nondurable Goods	29.4	28.7	2.2	29.4	29.4	28.9	29.0	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.8	38.0	—0.5	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.0	37.2	36.9	37.2	37.4
Trade	156.9	151.7	3.4	156.4	156.5	153.0	153.5	153.3	153.2	153.9	154.5
Wholesale	36.6	36.3	0.8	36.7	36.7	36.0	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.0	36.1
Retail	120.3	115.4	4.2	119.7	119.7	117.0	117.8	117.4	117.2	117.8	118.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.0	36.3	3.7	34.0	33.9	32.7	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.2
Services	142.8	137.8	3.6	143.6	143.7	137.7	137.1	137.0	137.9	140.4	138.6
Government	143.8	142.6	0.8	143.5	143.8	142.2	141.7	142.0	142.3	146.6	138.0
Federal	41.1	40.5	1.6	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.3
State	37.3	38.4	—2.7	37.5	37.6	37.1	37.7	38.2	37.8	38.1	37.6
Local	65.3	63.8	2.4	64.9	64.9	64.1	63.8	63.5	64.0	68.2	60.1

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Feb. 1987(p)	% Change from Feb. '86	% Distribution	Feb. 1987(p)	% Change from Feb. '86	% Distribution	Feb. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	353.6	—0.6	100.0	278.0	3.7	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.7	—3.7	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.2	74.7
Contract Construction	23.2	—10.4	6.6	2.9	—6.5	1.0	18.2	69.7
Manufacturing	61.3	—4.1	17.3	28.3	—0.7	10.2	59.1	66.0
Durable Goods	43.6	—6.6	12.3	17.2	—1.7	6.2	39.2	64.5
Nondurable Goods	17.7	2.9	5.0	11.1	0.9	4.0	19.9	69.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.5	1.1	7.5	10.8	—4.4	3.9	26.1	70.0
Total Trade	81.5	3.2	23.0	70.4	3.8	25.3	135.2	89.0
Wholesale Trade	26.1	—1.1	7.4	9.9	6.5	3.6	30.5	84.7
Retail Trade	55.4	5.3	15.7	60.5	3.4	21.8	104.7	90.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	0.8	3.8	20.0	5.8	7.2	26.1	78.4
Services	65.5	1.1	18.5	75.3	6.8	27.1	105.6	75.0
Total Government	74.6	—0.3	21.1	69.7	3.3	25.1	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.3	—4.9	6.6	17.3	12.3	6.2	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.0	—3.6	4.5	6.7	—2.9	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.3	—7.6	2.1	10.6	24.7	3.8	NA	NA
State Government	19.8	8.2	5.6	18.5	—8.9	6.7	NA	NA
State Education	12.0	—1.6	3.4	9.6	1.1	3.5	NA	NA
Other State Government	7.8	27.9	2.2	8.9	—17.6	3.2	NA	NA
Local Government	31.5	—1.6	8.9	33.9	6.6	12.2	NA	NA
Local Education	16.1	—4.2	4.6	25.8	6.2	9.3	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.4	1.3	4.4	8.1	8.0	2.9	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1] Mar. '87(f)	Mar. '86	% Chg.	Feb. '87(p)	Jan. '87(r)	Provo - Orem[2] Mar. '87(f)	Mar. '86	% Chg.	Feb. '87(p)	Jan. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	505.1	491.2	2.8	503.2	504.5	98.2	97.7	0.5	97.3	97.7
Employed	473.3	463.2	2.2	469.9	472.3	89.3	91.5	—2.4	88.4	88.7
Unemployed	31.8	28.0	13.6	33.3	32.2	8.9	6.2	43.5	8.9	9.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	5.7	0.0	6.6	6.4	9.1	6.3	0.0	9.2	9.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	444.8	437.3	1.7	442.0	440.8	72.1	72.9	—1.1	71.6	71.5
Mining	2.7	1.8	50.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.8	21.1	—6.2	19.1	19.4	2.4	2.7	—11.1	2.4	2.5
Manufacturing	61.2	62.3	—1.8	61.4	61.1	9.3	11.4	—18.4	9.2	9.2
Durable Goods	42.9	44.6	—3.8	43.2	43.0	6.1	8.3	—26.5	6.0	6.0
Nondurable Goods	18.3	17.7	3.4	18.2	18.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.9	28.9	0.0	28.9	29.1	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4
Total Trade	112.0	108.2	3.5	111.2	112.3	15.7	15.0	4.7	15.6	15.6
Wholesale Trade	31.2	30.8	1.3	31.0	31.1	1.9	1.8	5.6	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	80.8	77.4	4.4	80.2	81.2	13.8	13.2	4.5	13.7	13.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.8	26.8	3.7	27.5	27.2	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	96.4	93.1	3.5	95.9	95.3	26.5	25.6	3.5	26.2	26.2
Total Government	96.0	95.1	0.9	95.3	93.8	13.8	13.7	—0.7	13.6	13.4

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate Mar.'87(f)	Feb.'87(p)	Jan.'87(r)	Mar.'86	Civilian Labor Force Mar.'87(f)	Mar.'86	% Change	Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs Mar.'87(f)	Mar.'86	% Change
State Total	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.3	761,470	745,040	2.2	636,200	630,080	1.0
Bear River	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.7	45,860	44,770	2.4	37,800	37,220	1.6
Box Elder	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.4	16,500	16,010	3.1	14,150	13,760	2.8
Cache	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.8	28,560	28,030	1.9	23,300	23,140	0.7
Rich	6.2	5.6	5.0	7.1	800	730	9.6	350	320	9.4
Wasatch Front	6.4	6.7	6.4	5.7	518,590	504,580	2.8	456,060	448,720	1.6
North	6.6	7.0	6.7	5.2	152,900	147,760	3.5	113,390	112,330	0.9
Davis	5.7	6.0	5.7	4.4	76,370	73,980	3.2	52,520	52,280	0.5
Morgan	9.2	9.2	8.3	7.5	1,630	1,620	0.6	910	940	—3.2
Weber	7.5	7.9	7.7	6.0	74,900	72,160	3.8	59,960	59,110	1.4
South	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.9	365,690	356,820	2.5	342,670	336,390	1.9
Salt Lake	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.9	353,840	345,130	2.5	332,270	326,000	1.9
Tooele	8.5	8.8	8.8	6.0	11,850	11,690	1.4	10,400	10,390	0.1
Mountainlands	9.2	9.3	9.3	6.6	110,560	109,540	0.9	81,430	82,070	—0.8
Summit	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.3	8,480	8,160	3.9	7,380	7,210	2.4
Utah	9.1	9.2	9.2	6.3	98,210	97,620	0.6	72,180	73,030	—1.2
Wasatch	15.9	17.0	16.5	13.5	3,870	3,760	2.9	1,870	1,830	2.2
Central	13.8	13.9	14.5	12.3	22,160	22,890	—3.2	14,020	14,670	—4.4
Juab	20.7	24.0	21.4	19.9	2,060	2,010	2.5	1,440	1,420	1.4
Millard	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.0	6,440	7,470	—13.8	3,950	4,670	—15.4
Piute	15.7	15.0	14.2	19.4	360	370	—2.7	160	170	—5.9
Sanpete	20.9	19.5	22.6	19.5	6,030	5,870	2.7	3,360	3,320	1.2
Sevier	10.0	10.8	10.6	9.2	6,360	6,250	1.8	4,710	4,660	1.1
Wayne	17.2	15.7	17.8	11.9	910	920	—1.1	400	430	—7.0
Southwestern	7.8	7.6	7.7	6.7	29,810	28,680	3.9	20,650	20,140	2.5
Beaver	6.7	6.0	7.2	7.6	2,000	1,980	1.0	1,220	1,200	1.7
Garfield	20.6	22.0	24.3	18.8	1,520	1,440	5.6	1,230	1,200	2.5
Iron	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.5	8,360	8,270	1.1	6,330	6,260	1.1
Kane	13.9	13.9	15.9	10.8	2,210	2,030	8.9	1,170	1,120	4.5
Washington	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.9	15,720	14,960	5.1	10,700	10,360	3.3
Uintah Basin	17.8	17.7	17.2	14.1	15,000	15,320	—2.1	10,370	11,130	—6.8
Daggett	3.1	2.3	4.8	4.5	320	310	3.2	240	230	4.3
Duchesne	21.3	21.5	20.9	17.2	5,870	5,880	—0.2	3,880	4,060	—4.4
Uintah	16.0	15.8	15.2	12.5	8,810	9,130	—3.5	6,250	6,840	—8.6
Southeastern	12.7	12.3	12.5	10.1	19,510	19,270	1.2	15,890	16,160	—1.7
Carbon	12.3	11.5	11.7	8.7	8,990	8,870	1.4	7,410	7,600	—2.5
Emery	15.0	15.0	15.5	10.0	3,980	4,120	—3.4	3,600	3,950	—8.9
Grand	15.1	15.1	14.6	16.9	2,880	2,820	2.1	2,000	1,880	6.4
San Juan	9.3	9.3	9.7	8.1	3,660	3,460	5.8	2,880	2,730	5.5

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1986
MINING	**$571.50**	$590.52	$535.69	**45.0**	45.6	41.2	**$12.70**	$12.95	$13.00
MANUFACTURING	**391.84**	395.57	391.23	**39.7**	40.2	40.5	**9.87**	9.84	9.66
Durable Goods	**407.43**	410.27	408.36	**40.3**	40.5	41.0	**10.11**	10.13	9.96
Nondurable Goods	**349.98**	357.63	348.20	**38.0**	39.3	39.3	**9.21**	9.10	8.86
TRADE	**227.84**	233.47	237.16	**30.5**	30.4	30.8	**7.47**	7.68	7.70
Wholesale Trade	**379.08**	399.85	367.37	**39.0**	38.3	36.7	**9.72**	10.44	10.01
Retail Trade	**174.63**	175.90	189.05	**27.5**	27.7	28.6	**6.35**	6.35	6.61
AVERAGE	**301.16**	309.63	310.84	**33.8**	34.1	34.5	**8.91**	9.08	9.01

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb.(p) 1987	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1986
MINING	**$631.72**	$639.83	$604.07	**43.9**	44.9	42.6	**$14.39**	$14.25	$14.18
Metal Mining	**586.09**	602.51	601.50	**44.1**	44.4	41.8	**13.29**	13.57	14.39
Bituminous Coal Mining	**702.57**	713.94	753.20	**42.4**	42.7	44.7	**16.57**	16.72	16.85
MANUFACTURING	**382.18**	379.94	403.17	**38.8**	38.3	39.8	**9.85**	9.92	10.13
Durable Goods	**404.99**	399.36	432.78	**39.9**	39.0	41.1	**10.15**	10.24	10.53
Primary Metal Industries	**459.54**	512.21	638.19	**37.3**	40.3	41.2	**12.32**	12.71	15.49
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**398.93**	399.59	390.44	**40.5**	40.2	39.8	**9.85**	9.94	9.81
Transportation Equipment	**571.13**	479.70	540.59	**43.3**	36.9	42.3	**13.19**	13.00	12.78
Nondurable Goods	**337.09**	341.14	342.61	**36.6**	36.8	37.2	**9.21**	9.27	9.21
Food & Kindred Products	**312.90**	309.93	315.99	**35.0**	35.3	36.7	**8.94**	8.78	8.61
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**471.25**	543.71	574.86	**37.7**	41.6	42.9	**12.50**	13.07	13.40
TRADE	**213.71**	216.68	218.74	**29.6**	29.4	29.4	**7.22**	7.37	7.44
Wholesale Trade	**381.70**	395.55	370.99	**38.4**	37.6	36.3	**9.94**	10.52	10.22
Retail Trade	**165.31**	165.58	173.72	**27.1**	27.1	27.4	**6.10**	6.11	6.34
Food Stores	**193.19**	191.60	207.04	**26.5**	26.5	27.1	**7.29**	7.23	7.64
Other Retail	**186.85**	179.26	186.58	**29.8**	29.1	29.9	**6.27**	6.16	6.24
AVERAGE	**298.26**	301.67	313.48	**33.4**	33.1	34.0	**8.93**	9.12	9.22

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Mar. '87	Preliminary Feb. '87	Final Jan. '87	Final Mar. '86	Final Feb. '86	Final Jan. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**6,663**	5,058	6,235	7,812	5,930	7,310
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**10,889**	9,268	9,134	4,723	4,020	3,962
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**17,552**	14,326	15,369	12,535	9,950	11,272
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**7,869**	6,779	9,269	7,952	7,029	9,639
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**5,446**	4,809	5,381	5,547	4,896	5,481
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,383**	1,261	2,138	1,951	2,270	2,583
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**19,257**	21,295	20,648	16,886	18,184	18,549
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**3.32**	3.69	3.55	2.99	3.21	3.27
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$12,448,000**	$11,871,322	$11,166,701	$9,807,854	$10,219,541	$11,550,452

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Feb. '86	From Last Month	Feb. '86 to Feb. '87	Jan. '86 to Jan. '87	Dec. '85 to Dec. '86	Nov. '86 to Nov. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**334.4**	333.1	331.1	330.8	327.5	**0.4**	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.3
Food and Beverages	**321.6**	320.5	317.0	316.4	307.7	**0.3**	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.2
Food at Home	**316.6**	315.2	310.2	309.9	301.5	**0.4**	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.5
Housing	**365.1**	363.9	362.1	361.7	356.5	**0.3**	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.9
Rent Residential	**288.0**	287.1	286.0	285.6	273.7	**0.3**	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1
Fuel and Other Util.	**374.8**	373.7	371.0	371.1	390.0	**0.3**	−3.9	−5.3	−5.7	−5.4
Medical Care	**452.4**	449.6	446.8	444.6	422.3	**0.6**	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.7
Apparel and Upkeep	**208.4**	207.1	210.9	213.1	204.1	**0.6**	2.1	−1.8	0.9	0.9
Transportation	**310.0**	308.5	304.8	304.3	319.2	**0.5**	−2.9	−4.8	−5.9	−5.8
Gasoline	**287.5**	275.1	261.2	260.2	350.8	**4.5**	−18.0	−26.1	−30.7	−30.8
Energy[2]	**359.2**	352.2	342.4	341.7	406.9	**2.0**	−12.2	−17.1	−19.7	−19.6
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**302.7**	300.9	298.1	298.7	304.7	**0.6**	−0.7	−2.6	−3.9	−3.6
Finished Goods	**292.3**	291.7	289.9	290.7	292.3	**0.2**	0.1	−1.5	−2.5	−1.9
Intermediate Materials	**308.9**	307.1	305.0	304.9	313.5	**0.6**	−1.5	−3.2	−4.4	−4.1
Crude Materials	**288.8**	284.0	274.8	278.4	290.5	**1.7**	−0.1	−5.6	−9.7	−8.6

---

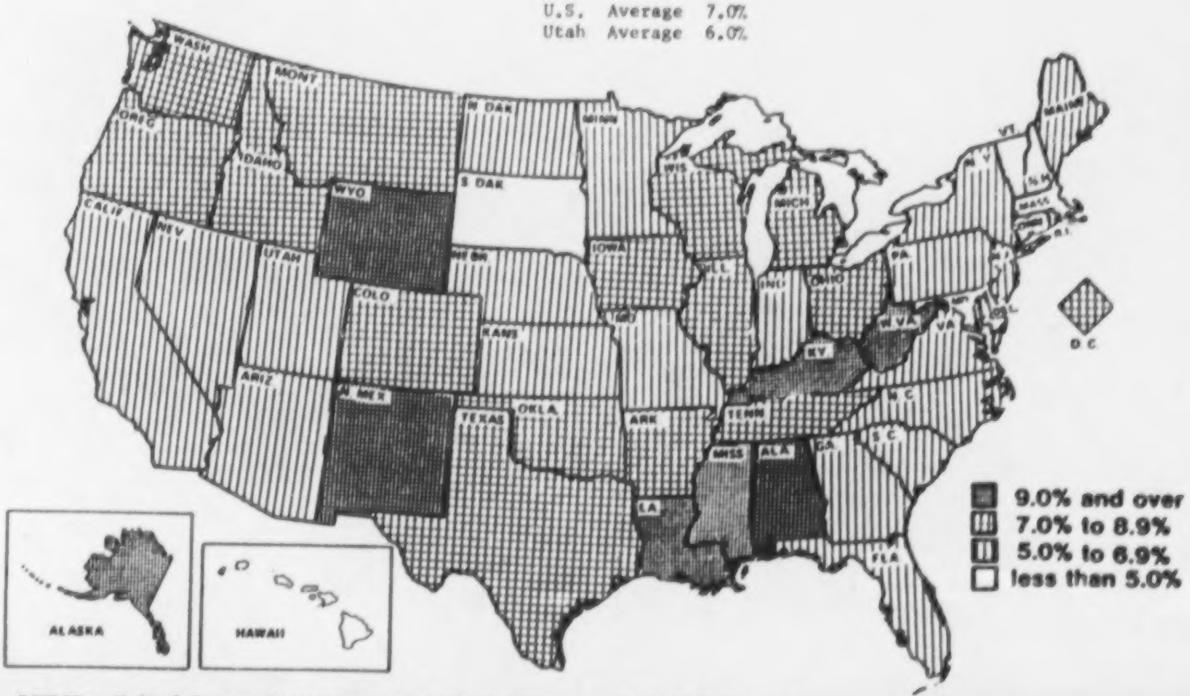
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates by State, 1986 Annual Averages

U.S. Average 7.0%
Utah Average 6.0%



SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1987
published May 1987

*Nudged by unseasonably warm weather, Utah's April 1987 unemployment rate dropped two-tenths of a percentage point to 6.6 percent.

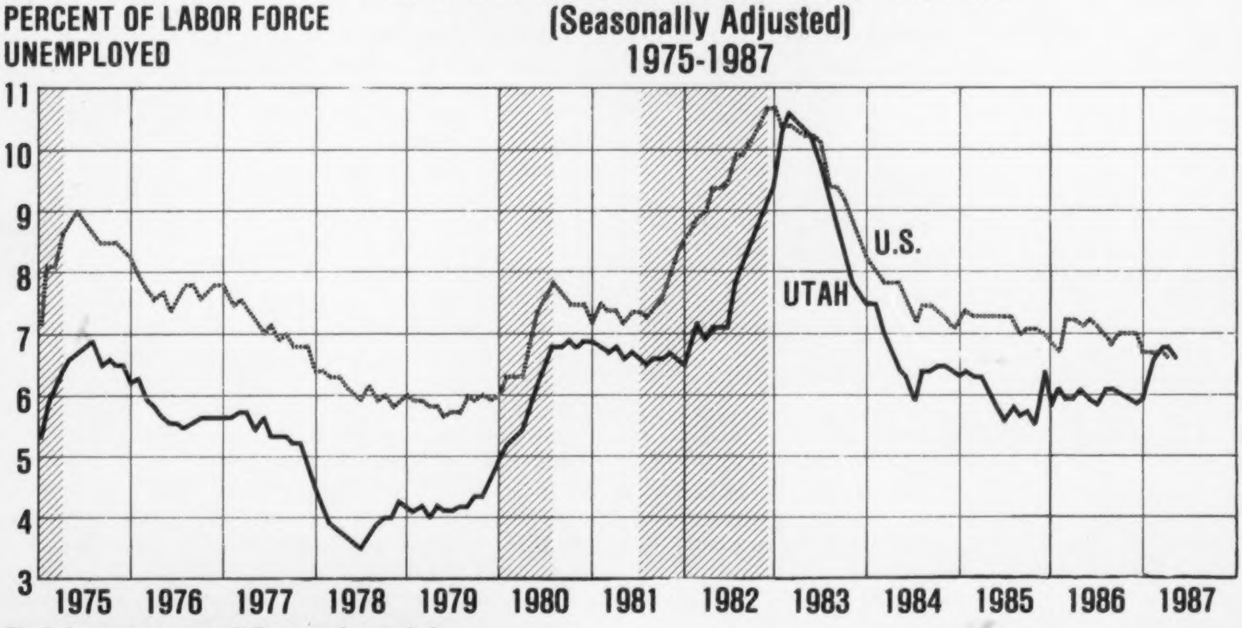
*April breaks the recent trend of rising unemployment in the State.

*Nonfarm employment growth remains sluggish. Utah has added 7,800 new jobs since last year — an increase of only 1.2 percent.

THE REST OF THE STORY...
Last month Utah's unemployment rate exceeded the national average by two-tenths of a percentage point — a rather uncommon occurrence. With April joblessness registering 6.6 percent, Utah is running neck-and-neck with the U.S. Approximately 51,000 Utahns were out of work during April 1987 — an 11 percent increase over figures for April of last year. This surge in the number of jobless individuals

Feature Articles:
- Summer Job Outlook For Utah's Youth - 1987
- Consumer Price Index, Jan. 1967 to March 1987
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparison for Metro Areas
- 1986 Per Capita Personal Income, by State, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

translates into a one-half point rise in the State's unemployment rate from a year ago.

Is the recent two-tenths of point drop in the State's jobless rate a sign that Utah's unemployment situation is turning around? Probably not. Why? First, early warm weather contributed to an unseasonably low unemployment rate in April. Seasonal adjustment factors are based on past experience. When the unseasonal occurs, they may fail to completely negate the effects of things like weather. Moreover, job growth in the State remains abysmally low this month. While some jobless individuals may have left Utah or removed themselves from the labor market, a reversal of the upward trend seems unlikely —yet. However, we still project some improvement in a few months time.

HOW LOW?

Just how low was nonagricultural employment growth for April? Utah nonfarm jobs totaled 638,400 for the month. Utah has added 7,800 new jobs to its economy since April 1986. That's an increase of only 1.2 percent. Year-over nonfarm job growth has been bouncing just slightly above the 1 percent mark for a number of months. Who were the job winners in April? Mining, nondurable goods manufacturing, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and federal/local government. The losers? Durable goods manufacturing, construction, and state government.

TRADE AND SERVICES STILL AHEAD

Retail trade and services continued to make the largest new employment contributions to the State's economy. Both these industries grew by approximately 4 percent, although services added by 5,400 jobs compared to 4,800 positions for retail trade. Medical/health services exhibited the strongest year-over services gain (6 percent) followed close behind by personal/business services (5 percent). Utahns seem to be eating their way through to new jobs. Food-related employment provided the major impetus to retail trade growth. Food store employment jumped by almost 8 percent and eating/drinking establishments expanded nearly 6 percent. In fact, a 700 job increase in food/kindred products manufacturing was behind the 2 percent rise in nondurable manufacturing jobs. However, announced layoffs in apparel manufacturing will probably take some of the bloom off the current expansion in nondurables in upcoming months. In addition, local government and finance/insurance/real estate provided significant year-to-year gains adding 1,700 and 900 jobs respectively. Wholesale trade also made the "job winner" list with an additional 700 jobs. Although losses in defense-related employment were evident, they were more than offset by growth in the nondefense sector, netting federal government 400 positions. Employment in transportation/communications/utilities held stable as contraction in some sectors was negated by growth in others.

COPPER MAKES A COMEBACK

Growth in Utah's copper industry pushed mining to a 300 job gain. Mining employment is up almost 4 percent from April of last year in spite of major losses in coal mining and the oil/gas extraction industries. Both of these sectors still face economic difficulties. Moreover, current prices do not seem sufficient to spur any significant expansions in petroleum extractions.

STILL TOUGH TIMES...

Given the relatively small growth in total jobs, the expansion in the aforementioned industries must have been mitigated by the major contraction in several others. It was. Durable goods manufacturing has lost 3,200 jobs in comparison to April of last year. That's a 5 percent decline. Primary metals (steel) and computer manufacturing were responsible for most of this drop. One positive note for durable goods — electric machinery manufacturing (basically computer components) made a 4 percent year-over gain.

Employment casualties in the construction industry almost matched those in durable goods manufacturing. Since April 1987, construction jobs have dropped almost 10 percent for a loss of 3,000 jobs. Furthermore, a recent building permit report from the University of Utah's Bureau of Economic and Business Research holds litle hope for any substantial improvement for the State construction industry in the immediate future.

State government came up on the losing side again in April — hardly surprising in light of the recent monetary difficulties experienced by the State. Budget cutbacks have eliminated 900 positions in comparision to April 1986 — a 2.3 percent year-over decline.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS...

Until Utah begins to generate jobs at a faster rate, the unemployment rate seems destined to edge a little higher. Of course, the probably loss of a number of manufacturing jobs in the near future will not help Utah's employment situation much. However, a number of new jobs are looming on the horizon and the State is regaining some of its lost mining employment. In addition, number of major construction projects are in the pipeline. And, it looks as if the major layoffs are behind us. Moreover, trade, finance/insurance/real estate and services are still holding on to healthy growth rates. In addition, indicators do not suggest any imminent demise of the national economy. In the final analysis, Utah should begin to see some improvement in its employment status during the latter half of the year.

— Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH — 1987

Youth in Utah's labor force have a more restricted outlook for summer jobs in 1987 than in recent years. Retail Trade and Services — industries which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth are currently experiencing only moderate (about 4 percent) growth. Concurrently, construction, and manufacturing — which also usually provide significant numbers of jobs for youth — are experiencing very low or even negative growth from year ago levels. Also, the agriculture industry is experiencing some hard times now.

A consequence of these slower growth rates is that overall nonagricultural employment is growing at a rate of only 1.2 percent, far below the 3 to 6 percent growth of the 1984 to 1986 period. Another evidence of slower growth is reflected by job openings listed through the Utah Job Service offices. For the first one-third of 1987, the average number of job openings listed have been running about 6,000 per month, compared with an average of 7,500 in the preceding 5 years. In addition, the number of unemployed persons now is about 50,000 or 10 percent higher than a year ago. This combination of slower job growth, increased unemployment (many of whom are in the youth age groups 16-24 years), and reduced job openings will have a restrictive effect on job prospects for youth this summer.

90,000 Total Job Opportunities

Although the current 1.2 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in only 7,500 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the apparent calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is within the labor market a continuous movement —people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually perceived by most people.

Approximately 90,000 opportunities are expected during the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacement due to people retiring, dieing, moving from the area, etc. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eighths result from turnover and placement.

Growth Jobs

During the last fifteen years, covering periods of economic growth as well as recession periods, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July, and August. Since 1987 is a slow growth year, a net increase of about 3,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1987. These jobs will contribute to a minimal expansion of Utah's nonagricultural job base. An additional seasonal gain of around 8,500 jobs in agriculture will occur during the summer months; fewer than in some previous years.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will be over 3,500 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence, but through a "filtering down process" it eventually provides employment opportunities for people who are hunting for jobs.

Turnover Jobs

The tendency for people to change jobs reduces when job growth s slower. This summer it is expected that some 75,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reasons, i.e., better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual may, in fact, be hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

Summer Labor Supply

There will be an estimated 150,000 individuals competing for the available job opportunities during June, July, and August of this year. These 150,000 consist of approximately 50,000 currently unemployed people; 25,000 new job seekers; and the 75,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months.

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

The impact of large numbers of youth entering the labor market during the summer months is notable.

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for about 28 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 30 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 91 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (approximately 25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for over 61 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 30 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another effect of this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 45 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for about 18 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

The youth group's (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent in the September to May period, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August; a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions, more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

Job Hunting Success

Job hunting success increases with age and experience. Those 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 20,000, and will join a comparable number of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should experience a success ratio of about 25 percent in obtaining work. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have nearly a 30 percent ratio in obtaining jobs, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 20 percent success. More education and more work experience account for most of this difference.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job Opportunities by Industry

While job openings will occur in most industries across the state, the trade and service sectors will provide over half of the 90,000 job opportunities this summer (28,000 and 25,000 respectively). Construction will contribute only 9,000 (compared to about 14,000 openings in previous years). Manufacturing and government follow with 8,000 to 10,000 openings. Transportation (trucking, air, bus, and railroad), communications (telephone/telegraph, radio and television), and public utilities will add 4,000 new hires, as will the finance industry (banks, credit institutions, real estate).

Within the trade industry, food services (restaurants and fast food outlets) offer the best outlook for employment this summer with 12,000 to 14,000 openings. Food stores, gas stations, auto dealers, general merchandise and miscellaneous retail stores are other good prospects.

The services industry encompasses a wide variety of service-related activities. Most new hires will occur in the following categories:

- hotel/motel/lodging industry
  - personal services (laundires)
- business services (cleaning, guarding, photo finishing and others)
- auto repair services (repair, parking, car wash)
- miscellaneous services including amusement and recreation activities
- health care (hospitals outpatient care and nursing homes)
- education (primarily colleges and universities)

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment (even in a slow growth economy) for youth are listed below.

- amusement and recreation facility workers
- child care attendants
- construction laborers
- delivery drivers & helpers
- fast food service workers
- general office clerks
- hotel & motel maids
- kitchen helpers
- landscape laborers
- material handlers and dock workers
- receptionists
- sales clerks
- short order cooks
- sprinkler system installers
- typists
- waiters/waitresses
- warehouse workers
- farm workers

Helpful Job Search Tips

Obviously, since summer job opportunities for Utah's youth are restricted this year, the competition for those jobs will be keener. The following "8 Tips for Young Job Hunters" may be helpful:

1. Start early to give yourself as much time as possible.

2. Check for job leads with family, neighbors, employment and job counselors at school. Since friends and family know you, they can provide job leads which best match your skills and interests. They are your best resources for finding employment.

3. Pursue more than one lead at a time.

4. Be prepared to fill out applications. Bring along a list of references, complete with names, addresses, and telephone numbers. If you have had a job before, be ready to provide the employer's name, address, and the dates when you worked. Know your Social Security Number.

5. Before going for an interview, familiarize yourself with the company and its product or service. Present your skills and assets in their best light. Arrive for the interview alone, at least five minutes early.

6. Dress cleanly and neatly. Don't smoke, chew gum or wear jeans. Leave portable radios and headphones at home. Speak clearly, avoid slang, and be positive and enthusiastic.

7. Be flexible about working hours. Many summer jobs require working afternoons, evenings, and weekends.

8. Follow-up applications and interviews by calling two or three days later to see if the positions are still available.

Similar advice is contained in "The Employer's View," as follows:

The Employer's View

Dear Kid:

Today you came to me for a job. From the look of your shoulders as you walked out, I suspect you've been turned down before, and maybe you believe by now that kids your age can't find jobs.

But I hired a teenager today. You saw him. What was so special about him? Not experience; neither of you had any. Attitude, son A-T-T-I-T-U-D-E. He did his best to impress me. That is where he edged you out.

He wasn't dressed like Easter Sunday, but then that wasn't necessary. His clothes were clean, and he had gotten a haircut. He filled out the application form neatly and completely. He did not ask to borrow a pen. He carried his Social Security card, and did not ask, "What's a reference?"

He didn't have two friends waiting for him by the pop machine. He didn't start to chew gum or smoke while interviewing.

He didn't keep looking at his watch, giving me the impression that he had something more important to do.

He took the time to find out how we operate here. I think he'll keep his eyes open and work for me like he's worked for himself.

He was willing to start at the point where I could afford to pay. Someday, perhaps, he'll have more authority and better pay.

Maybe jobs aren't as plentiful right now, but there are jobs. You may not believe it, but all around you employers are looking for young men and women smart enough to go after a job in the old-fashioned way.

If you have even the vaguest idea of what I'm trying to say, let it show the next time you ask for a job. You will be head and shoulders above the rest.

For both our sakes, get eager will you?

The Boss

(Exerpt from The Boss Gives Advice, William Raspberry, Arizona Republic; April)

The contest for obtaining a job becomes one of having marketable job skills and timing, i.e., matching the right job skills with the right job at the right time.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6
1987-U	333.1	334.4	335.9											
-W	327.7	329.0	330.5											

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FOURTH QUARTER 1986

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.9**	**93.5**	**94.3**	**88.9**	**98.2**	**104.3**	**108.1**
Logan, Utah	**92.3**	**94.2**	**81.8**	**93.0**	**84.2**	**101.7**	**100.0**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	105.0	99.0	108.1	100.4	103.3	128.5	103.0
Sacramento, California	106.2	104.3	107.7	75.0	112.3	136.7	107.9
San Diego, California	120.0	101.5	172.7	67.4	129.5	128.2	105.0
Denver, Colorado	103.8	102.4	119.3	75.4	110.0	108.6	99.8
Twin Falls, Idaho	90.3	92.9	81.4	66.0	99.7	101.9	97.4
Billings, Montana	103.2	108.3	102.3	90.8	99.0	111.9	105.2
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	110.3	108.4	123.5	96.4	107.8	113.4	107.3
Albuquerque, New Mexico	103.1	103.1	116.7	81.8	107.0	97.4	100.7
Tacoma, Washington	104.3	105.7	104.1	64.3	105.4	131.1	111.6
Casper, Wyoming	95.9	94.2	81.5	92.4	98.9	110.4	104.1
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	111.0	100.8	131.9	126.7	97.7	108.7	102.1
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.6	97.2	98.3	96.6	105.5	96.8	94.5
St. Louis, Missouri	99.4	99.1	100.4	102.8	96.8	102.7	98.1
New York, New York	140.2	108.1	189.1	180.1	118.8	156.8	113.3
Houston, Texas	100.3	101.7	80.7	108.5	105.2	107.2	107.1
Highest City	163.8 Brookline, MA	128.6 Anchorage, AK	332.1 Brookline, MA	192.3 Suffalk Co., NY	130.1 Anchorage, AK	184.9 Anchorage, AK	135.6 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	88.5 Beloit, WI	84.4 Decatur, IL	71.9 Gadsen, AL	56.1 Seattle, WA	78.3 Wilkes-Barre PA	75.3 Fayetteville, AR	87.3 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Apr. 1987(f)	Apr. 1986	% Change	Mar. 1987(p)	Mar. 1986	% Change	Feb. 1987(r)	Feb. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**762,400**	748,500	1.9	764,200	745,000	2.6	757,300	738,300	2.6
Employed	**711,600**	702,800	1.3	708,400	698,100	1.5	699,900	689,100	1.6
Unemployed	**50,800**	45,700	11.2	55,700	47,000	18.5	57,400	49,300	16.4
Percent of Labor Force	**6.7**	6.1	—	7.3	6.3	—	7.6	6.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.6**	6.1	—	6.8	5.9	—	6.8	5.9	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Apr. 1987(f)	Apr. 1986	% Change	Mar. 1987(p)	Mar. 1986	% Change	Feb. 1987(r)	Feb. 1986	% Change
Total	**638.1**	630.6	1.2	636.3	629.6	1.1	632.1	624.0	1.3
Mining	**8.2**	7.9	3.8	8.4	8.3	1.2	8.4	8.6	−2.3
Metal Mining	**2.9**	1.6	81.3	2.8	1.6	75.0	2.8	1.6	75.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.3**	3.1	−25.8	2.6	3.2	−18.8	2.6	3.2	−18.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.0**	3.3	−9.1	2.9	3.6	−19.4	2.9	3.8	−23.7
Contract Construction	**28.3**	31.3	−9.6	27.1	30.0	−9.7	26.1	29.0	−10.0
Manufacturing	**89.8**	92.4	−2.8	89.7	92.7	−3.2	89.5	92.4	−3.1
Durable Goods	**60.7**	63.9	−5.0	60.8	64.3	−5.4	60.7	64.2	−5.5
Primary Metals	**2.4**	4.3	−44.2	2.5	4.2	−40.5	2.4	4.3	−44.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.6**	19.7	−5.6	18.6	19.8	−6.1	18.6	19.8	−6.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.5**	8.2	3.7	8.5	8.2	3.7	8.5	8.1	4.9
Transportation Equipment	**14.8**	14.9	−0.7	15.0	15.0	0.0	14.9	15.3	−2.6
Other Durable Goods	**16.4**	16.8	−2.4	16.3	17.0	−4.1	16.3	16.8	−3.0
Non-Durable Goods	**29.1**	28.5	2.1	28.9	28.4	1.8	28.8	28.2	2.1
Food & Kindred Products	**9.6**	8.9	7.9	9.5	8.8	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.0
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.9**	5.8	1.7	6.0	5.9	1.7	6.0	5.9	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.1**	10.1	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.3**	37.3	0.0	37.4	37.5	−0.3	37.4	37.5	−0.3
Railroad Transportation	**3.3**	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8
Other Transportation	**18.7**	17.6	6.2	18.7	17.8	5.1	18.6	17.7	5.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.3**	16.0	−4.4	15.4	16.0	−3.7	15.4	16.1	−4.3
Trade	**154.2**	149.0	3.5	153.4	148.0	3.6	152.2	146.8	3.7
Wholesale Trade	**36.5**	35.8	2.0	36.5	35.9	1.7	36.1	35.7	1.1
Retail Trade	**118.0**	113.2	4.2	117.0	112.1	4.4	116.1	111.1	4.5
Building Materials	**5.3**	5.2	1.9	5.1	5.0	2.0	5.0	4.8	4.2
Food Stores	**22.2**	20.6	7.8	22.1	20.5	7.8	22.0	20.5	7.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.0**	13.9	0.7	13.7	13.6	0.7	13.6	13.4	1.5
Eating & Drinking Places	**39.0**	36.9	5.7	38.7	36.6	5.7	37.9	35.7	6.2
Other Retail	**37.5**	36.6	2.5	37.5	36.5	2.7	37.6	36.6	2.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.6**	32.7	2.8	33.5	32.4	3.4	33.4	32.1	4.0
Services	**141.6**	136.2	4.0	142.0	137.1	3.6	140.8	135.3	4.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.0**	9.9	1.0	10.1	10.1	0.0	9.9	9.6	3.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**49.1**	46.7	5.1	49.3	47.0	4.9	49.1	46.7	5.1
Medical & Other Health Services	**38.0**	35.7	6.4	38.0	35.8	6.1	37.7	35.5	6.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.0**	31.6	1.3	32.4	32.1	0.9	32.1	31.8	0.9
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**10.6**	10.5	1.0	10.7	10.7	0.0	10.6	10.5	1.0
Agricultural Services	**1.9**	1.8	5.6	1.6	1.5	6.7	1.5	1.3	15.4
Government	**145.1**	143.9	0.8	144.7	143.5	0.8	144.4	142.3	1.5
Federal Government	**41.1**	40.7	1.0	40.7	40.3	1.0	40.7	39.9	2.0
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.6**	23.5	−3.8	22.6	23.5	−3.8	22.7	23.5	−3.4
Other Federal Government	**18.5**	17.3	6.9	18.1	16.7	8.4	17.9	16.4	9.1
State Government	**37.6**	38.5	−2.3	38.1	38.8	−1.8	38.3	38.6	−0.8
State Education	**21.1**	21.4	−1.4	21.5	21.8	−1.4	21.6	21.7	−0.5
Other State Government	**16.5**	17.1	−3.5	16.6	17.0	−2.4	16.7	16.9	−1.2
Local Government	**66.4**	64.7	2.6	65.9	64.5	2.2	65.5	63.8	2.7
Local Education	**42.2**	41.3	2.2	42.2	41.5	1.7	41.9	41.1	1.9
Other Local Government	**24.2**	23.3	3.9	23.7	23.0	3.0	23.5	22.7	3.5
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. '87 (f)	Apr. '86	% Change	Mar. '87 (p)	Feb. '87 (r)	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,681.8	1,660.6	1.3	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0	1,673.2	1,671.4	1,669.6	1,667.8
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,085.8	1,072.2	1.3	1,084.7	1,083.5	1.082.4	1,081.3	1,080.1	1,079.0	1,077.9	1,076.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	769.6	755.7	1.8	774.1	772.7	775.9	752.7	748.8	753.3	755.4	753.3
Participation Rate	70.9	70.5	0.0	71.4	71.3	71.7	69.6	69.3	69.8	70.1	70.0
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	718.6	709.7	1.3	721.3	720.5	724.6	708.0	705.1	708.9	710.1	707.3
Employment Ratio[2]	66.2	66.2	0.0	66.5	66.5	66.9	65.5	65.3	65.7	65.9	65.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	51.0	46.0	11.0	52.8	52.2	51.2	44.7	43.7	44.5	45.3	46.0
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.1	0.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	316.2	316.5	—0.1	310.6	310.9	306.5	328.6	331.3	325.7	322.4	323.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.3	130.8	1.1	132.6	133.0	133.2	128.1	128.5	128.7	129.0	130.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	643.5	636.2	1.2	644.4	645.1	645.8	632.0	632.7	633.5	633.0	641.6
Mining	8.2	7.9	3.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.6
Contract Construction	30.0	33.1	—9.6	30.2	30.7	30.6	30.9	32.2	32.7	32.1	32.1
Manufacturing	90.9	93.5	—2.8	90.8	90.9	90.9	89.6	89.8	90.1	90.2	90.9
Durable Goods	61.4	64.7	—5.0	61.4	61.5	61.5	60.7	60.9	61.3	61.2	61.8
Nondurable Goods	29.5	28.8	2.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	28.9	29.0	28.8	29.0	29.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.9	37.8	0.1	37.8	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.0	37.2	36.9	37.2
Trade	157.3	151.8	3.7	156.9	156.4	156.5	153.0	153.5	153.3	153.2	153.9
Wholesale	36.8	36.2	1.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.0	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.0
Retail	120.5	115.6	4.2	120.3	119.7	119.7	117.0	117.8	117.4	117.2	117.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.9	32.9	3.1	34.0	34.0	33.9	32.7	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.0
Services	142.2	136.8	4.0	142.8	143.6	143.7	137.7	137.1	137.0	137.9	140.4
Government	143.1	142.2	0.6	143.8	143.5	143.8	142.2	141.7	142.0	142.3	146.6
Federal	40.8	40.4	0.9	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.3
State	37.0	38.1	—3.0	37.3	37.5	37.6	37.1	37.7	38.2	37.8	38.1
Local	65.3	63.6	2.6	65.3	64.9	64.9	64.1	63.8	63.5	64.0	68.2

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Mar. 1987(p)	% Change from Mar. '86	% Distribution	Mar. 1987(p)	% Change from Mar. '86	% Distribution	Mar. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	355.4	—0.9	100.0	280.9	3.7	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.8	—1.3	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.3	75.0
Contract Construction	24.0	—10.1	6.8	3.1	—6.1	1.1	18.5	68.3
Manufacturing	61.1	—4.8	17.2	28.6	0.4	10.2	59.1	65.9
Durable Goods	43.5	—7.1	12.2	17.3	—1.1	6.2	39.4	64.8
Nondurable Goods	17.6	1.1	5.0	11.3	2.7	4.0	19.7	68.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.6	1.5	7.5	10.8	—4.4	3.8	26.4	70.6
Total Trade	82.7	4.0	23.3	70.8	3.4	25.2	135.8	88.5
Wholesale Trade	26.4	0.0	7.4	10.1	6.3	3.6	31.2	85.5
Retail Trade	56.3	6.0	15.8	60.7	2.9	21.6	104.6	89.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	1.5	3.8	19.9	4.7	7.1	26.1	77.9
Services	65.4	0.2	18.4	76.6	6.7	27.3	106.6	75.1
Total Government	74.2	—1.9	20.9	70.5	3.8	25.1	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.7	—5.2	6.7	17.0	11.8	6.1	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.9	—4.2	4.5	6.7	—2.9	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.8	—7.1	2.2	10.3	24.1	3.7	NA	NA
State Government	18.5	1.6	5.2	19.6	—4.9	7.0	NA	NA
State Education	11.9	—1.7	3.3	9.6	—1.0	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.6	8.2	1.9	10.0	—8.3	3.6	NA	NA
Local Government	32.0	—1.2	9.0	33.9	5.6	12.1	NA	NA
Local Education	16.4	—3.0	4.6	25.8	4.9	9.2	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.6	0.6	4.4	8.1	8.0	2.9	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Apr. '87(f)	Apr. '86	% Chg.	Mar. '87(p)	Feb. '87(r)	Apr. '87(f)	Apr. '86	% Chg.	Mar. '87(p)	Feb. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**505.6**	492.3	2.7	506.4	503.4	**99.3**	98.8	0.5	99.2	97.6
Employed	**476.7**	465.3	2.5	474.5	470.5	**91.3**	93.0	−1.8	90.5	88.5
Unemployed	**28.9**	27.0	7.0	31.9	32.9	**8.0**	5.8	37.9	8.7	9.1
Percent of Labor Force	**5.7**	5.5	0.0	6.3	6.5	**8.1**	5.8	0.0	8.7	9.3
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**446.8**	438.8	1.8	444.8	442.1	**72.6**	73.2	−0.8	72.1	71.6
Mining	**2.7**	1.5	80.0	2.7	2.7	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**20.6**	22.3	−7.6	19.8	19.1	**2.6**	2.7	−3.7	2.4	2.4
Manufacturing	**61.3**	61.9	−1.0	61.3	61.2	**9.4**	11.5	−18.3	9.3	9.2
Durable Goods	**43.0**	44.1	−2.5	43.1	43.1	**6.1**	8.4	−27.4	6.1	6.0
Nondurable Goods	**18.3**	17.8	2.8	18.2	18.1	**3.3**	3.1	6.5	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28.8**	28.8	0.0	28.9	28.9	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.4	2.4
Total Trade	**113.2**	109.1	3.8	112.3	111.4	**15.8**	15.3	3.3	15.7	15.6
Wholesale Trade	**31.4**	30.7	2.3	31.4	31.1	**2.0**	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	**81.8**	78.4	4.3	80.9	80.3	**13.8**	13.3	3.8	13.8	13.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.7**	26.9	3.0	27.7	27.6	**2.4**	2.3	4.3	2.2	2.2
Services	**96.8**	93.1	4.0	96.5	95.8	**26.5**	25.5	3.9	26.5	26.2
Total Government	**95.7**	95.2	0.5	95.6	95.4	**13.6**	13.6	0.0	13.6	13.6

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Apr.'87(f)	Mar.'87(p)	Feb.'87(r)	Apr.'86	Apr.'87(f)	Apr.'86	% Change	Apr.'87(f)	Apr.'86	% Change
State Total	**6.7**	7.3	7.6	6.1	**762,370**	748,540	1.8	**638,390**	630,960	1.2
Bear River	**4.5**	5.0	5.2	4.5	**46,080**	45,470	1.3	**38,060**	37,470	1.6
Box Elder	**4.1**	4.8	4.9	4.0	**16,610**	16,340	1.7	**14,190**	13,910	2.0
Cache	**4.6**	5.2	5.4	4.7	**28,660**	28,390	1.0	**23,520**	23,240	1.2
Rich	**6.9**	5.9	5.6	5.8	**810**	740	9.5	**350**	320	9.4
Wasatch Front	**5.8**	6.4	6.6	5.5	**519,160**	505,700	2.7	**458,240**	450,050	1.8
North	**5.7**	6.4	6.9	5.0	**152,900**	148,100	3.2	**114,570**	113,380	1.0
Davis	**5.0**	5.6	5.9	4.2	**76,590**	74,170	3.3	**53,120**	52,630	0.9
Morgan	**6.7**	8.5	9.2	6.9	**1,740**	1,650	5.5	**930**	890	4.5
Weber	**6.4**	7.2	7.8	5.8	**74,570**	72,280	3.2	**60,520**	59,860	1.1
South	**5.8**	6.3	6.5	5.7	**366,260**	357,600	2.4	**343,670**	336,670	2.1
Salt Lake	**5.7**	6.3	6.4	5.7	**354,380**	345,940	2.4	**333,330**	326,360	2.1
Tooele	**7.9**	8.9	8.8	5.8	**11,880**	11,660	1.9	**10,340**	10,310	0.3
Mountainlands	**8.6**	8.9	9.4	6.4	**110,820**	109,810	0.9	**80,480**	80,930	−0.6
Summit	**9.9**	6.9	7.1	10.5	**7,460**	7,150	4.3	**6,120**	5,970	2.5
Utah	**8.1**	8.7	9.3	5.8	**99,260**	98,730	0.5	**72,480**	73,110	−0.9
Wasatch	**18.5**	16.2	17.2	14.2	**4,100**	3,930	4.3	**1,880**	1,850	1.6
Central	**11.4**	12.9	14.1	11.1	**21,980**	23,050	−4.6	**14,240**	14,700	−3.1
Juab	**15.4**	19.6	24.2	17.0	**1,970**	1,960	0.5	**1,440**	1,400	2.9
Millard	**6.4**	7.3	8.3	6.7	**6,470**	7,660	−15.5	**4,070**	4,750	−14.3
Piute	**18.7**	20.6	17.6	15.4	**370**	410	−9.8	**170**	180	−5.6
Sanpete	**18.3**	18.8	19.8	18.2	**5,940**	5,880	1.0	**3,330**	3,290	1.2
Sevier	**8.3**	10.0	10.9	8.0	**6,290**	6,180	1.8	**4,770**	4,620	3.2
Wayne	**11.3**	16.3	17.1	9.7	**940**	960	−2.1	**460**	460	0.0
Southwestern	**7.1**	7.4	7.8	6.3	**29,950**	29,180	2.6	**20,740**	20,310	2.1
Beaver	**8.3**	6.3	6.4	6.7	**2,070**	2,070	0.0	**1,240**	1,220	1.6
Garfield	**12.7**	19.9	22.5	17.2	**1,560**	1,580	−1.3	**1,360**	1,350	0.7
Iron	**7.4**	7.4	7.3	6.7	**8,240**	8,250	−0.1	**6,150**	6,100	0.8
Kane	**10.1**	12.9	14.3	8.4	**2,370**	2,260	4.9	**1,310**	1,250	4.8
Washington	**5.4**	5.6	5.9	4.5	**15,710**	15,020	4.6	**10,680**	10,390	2.8
Uintah Basin	**15.3**	18.2	18.1	14.2	**14,670**	15,460	−5.1	**10,490**	11,120	−5.7
Daggett	**3.2**	4.0	2.5	2.6	**350**	350	0.0	**260**	250	4.0
Duchesne	**17.7**	21.9	21.9	16.4	**5,710**	5,940	−3.9	**3,910**	4,120	−5.1
Uintah	**14.1**	16.1	16.0	13.2	**8,610**	9,170	−6.1	**6,320**	6,750	−6.4
Southeastern	**12.2**	13.1	12.8	11.0	**19,720**	19,880	−0.8	**16,130**	16,410	−1.7
Carbon	**10.6**	12.3	12.1	11.2	**8,940**	9,120	−2.0	**7,550**	7,610	−0.8
Emery	**18.1**	17.3	15.4	10.8	**4,170**	4,220	−1.2	**3,640**	3,990	−8.8
Grand	**11.6**	14.9	16.2	14.6	**2,920**	2,910	0.3	**2,030**	1,960	3.6
San Juan	**10.2**	9.0	9.4	7.9	**3,690**	3,630	1.7	**2,910**	2,850	2.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1986	Mar. 1986
MINING	$541.44	$563.37	$513.72	42.7	44.5	39.7	$12.68	$12.66	$12.94
MANUFACTURING	395.17	389.47	391.95	40.2	39.5	40.2	9.83	9.86	9.75
Durable Goods	412.46	404.61	410.64	41.0	40.1	40.9	10.06	10.09	10.04
Nondurable Goods	348.84	349.82	345.22	38.0	37.9	38.4	9.18	9.23	8.99
TRADE	219.04	224.66	241.34	29.6	30.4	31.1	7.40	7.39	7.76
Wholesale Trade	367.35	375.78	372.13	37.6	38.7	37.4	9.77	9.71	9.95
Retail Trade	166.96	171.33	192.58	26.8	27.5	28.7	6.23	6.23	6.71
AVERAGE	295.15	298.24	312.22	33.2	33.7	34.5	8.89	8.85	9.05

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar.(p) 1987	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1986
MINING	$603.29	$650.25	$599.66	42.1	45.0	42.2	$14.33	$14.45	$14.21
Metal Mining	581.23	586.09	596.54	43.8	44.1	41.6	13.27	13.29	14.34
Bituminous Coal Mining	708.12	768.36	683.44	42.2	45.6	40.9	16.78	16.85	16.71
MANUFACTURING	382.98	385.11	407.23	39.2	38.9	40.2	9.77	9.90	10.13
Durable Goods	402.40	409.42	433.87	40.2	40.1	41.4	10.01	10.21	10.48
Primary Metal Industries	487.52	497.45	654.80	38.6	39.2	42.3	12.63	12.69	15.48
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	401.54	399.95	399.50	42.9	42.1	40.6	9.36	9.50	9.84
Transportation Equipment	515.22	579.04	537.43	39.3	43.9	41.5	13.11	13.19	12.95
Nondurable Goods	342.80	337.82	353.23	37.1	36.6	37.9	9.24	9.23	9.32
Food & Kindred Products	298.66	312.90	335.16	33.9	35.0	38.0	8.81	8.94	8.82
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	508.23	471.25	577.11	40.4	37.7	43.1	12.58	12.50	13.39
TRADE	207.48	210.63	222.16	29.1	29.5	29.7	7.13	7.14	7.48
Wholesale Trade	371.74	379.62	371.21	37.1	38.0	36.5	10.02	9.99	10.17
Retail Trade	158.60	161.19	176.92	26.7	27.0	27.6	5.94	5.97	6.41
Food Stores	195.10	193.19	214.06	26.4	26.5	27.8	7.39	7.29	7.70
Other Retail	165.60	173.46	184.21	28.8	29.3	30.1	5.75	5.92	6.12
AVERAGE	292.48	297.04	313.72	32.9	33.3	34.1	8.89	8.92	9.20

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Apr. '87	Preliminary Mar. '87	Final Feb. '87	Final Apr. '86	Final Mar. '86	Final Feb. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,951	6,663	5,058	9,322	7,812	5,930
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	14,080	10,889	9,268	6,107	4,723	4,020
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	22,031	17,552	14,326	15,429	12,535	9,950
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,027	7,669	6,779	9,360	7,952	7,029
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,322	5,446	4,809	7,458	5,547	4,898
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,275	1,383	1,261	2,470	1,951	2,270
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	14,627	19,257	21,295	14,278	16,886	18,184
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.51	3.32	3.69	2.52	2.99	3.21
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$9,328,000	$13,319,237	$11,871,322	$9,192,164	$9,807,854	$10,219,541

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Mar. '86	From Last Month	Mar. '86 to Mar. '87	Feb. '86 to Feb. '67	Jan. '86 to Jan. '87	Dec. '86 to Dec. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**335.9**	334.4	333.1	331.1	386.0	**0.4**	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.1
Food and Beverages	**321.6**	321.6	320.5	317.0	307.8	**0.0**	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.7
Food at Home	**315.8**	316.6	315.2	310.2	301.2	**—0.3**	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.6
Housing	**366.4**	365.1	363.9	362.1	357.0	**0.4**	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8
Rent Residential	**288.3**	288.0	287.1	286.0	275.0	**0.1**	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**374.9**	374.8	373.7	371.0	385.5	**0.0**	—2.7	—3.9	—5.3	—5.7
Medical Care	**455.0**	452.4	449.6	446.8	425.8	**0.6**	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.7
Apparel and Upkeep	**215.2**	208.4	207.1	210.9	206.3	**3.3**	4.3	2.1	—1.8	0.9
Transportation	**310.6**	310.0	308.5	304.8	309.6	**0.2**	0.3	—2.9	—4.8	—5.9
Gasoline	**289.4**	287.5	275.1	261.2	307.7	**0.7**	—5.9	—18.0	—26.1	—30.7
Energy[2]	**360.0**	359.2	352.2	342.4	381.3	**0.2**	—5.6	—12.2	—17.1	—19.7
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**302.8**	302.7	300.9	298.1	300.3	**0.0**	0.8	—0.7	—2.6	—3.9
Finished Goods	**292.3**	292.3	291.7	289.9	288.1	**0.0**	1.5	0.1	—1.5	—2.5
Intermediate Materials	**309.4**	308.9	307.1	305.0	309.4	**0.2**	0.0	—1.5	—3.2	—4.4
Crude Materials	**287.7**	288.8	284.0	274.8	280.9	**—0.4**	2.3	—0.1	—5.6	—9.7

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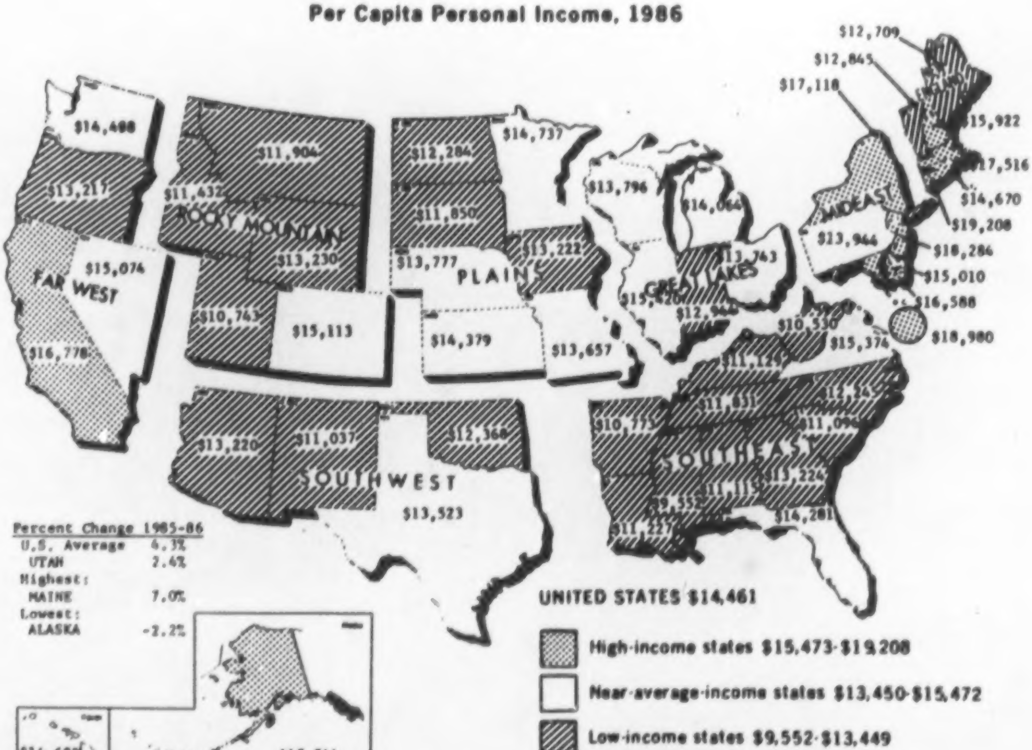
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Per Capita Personal Income, 1986



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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MAY 1987

published June 1987

- * Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a percentage point in May to register 6.8 percent.

- * Joblessness in the State appears to have stabilized in the 6.7 to 6.9 percent range.

- * Nonagricultural job growth remained stymied. Utah has added only 7,000 new jobs to its economy since May of last year.

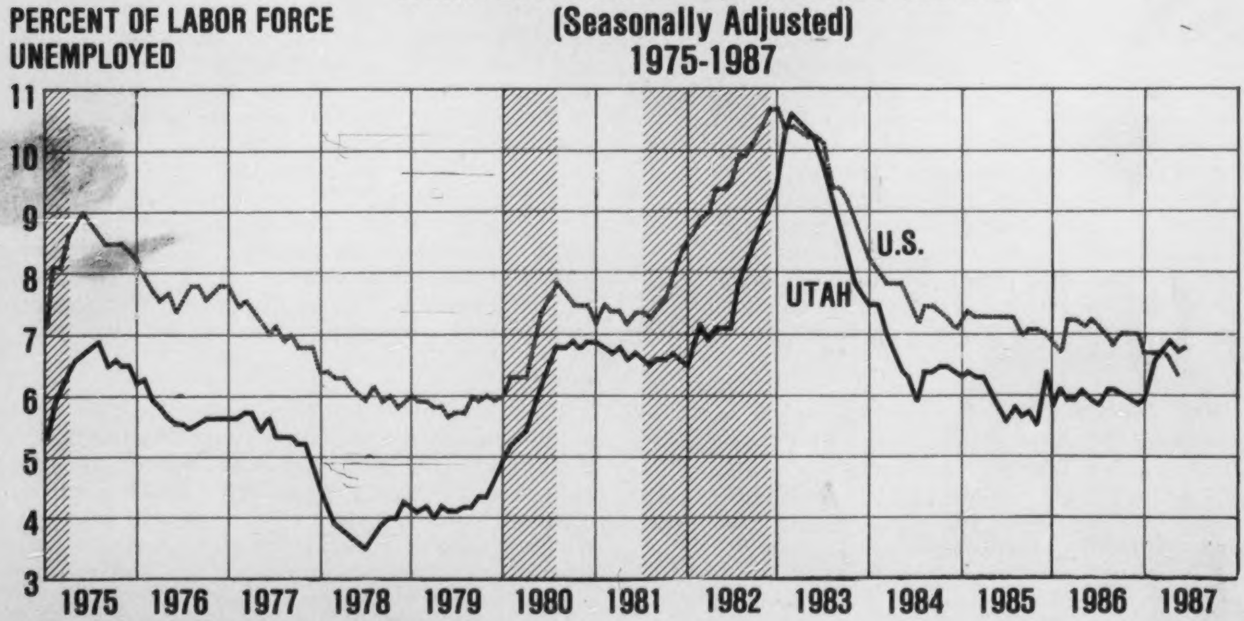
THE DETAILS

With nonfarm job growth stalled, the hesitation in Utah's unemployment rate should not come as a total shock. For the past four months, Utah's jobless rate has fallen within a three-tenths of a percentage point range. Has the State's unemployment rate stabilized? It appears so. This recent plateau follows close on the heels of a fairly significant escalation in Utah joblessness. In fact, unemployment in May 1987 measured nearly a full point higher than in May 1986. Furthermore, the Utah rate is currently running approximately half a point above the national average

IN THIS ISSUE:

Feature Article: Key Labor Market Indicators for Utah
Where Utah Ranks in Unemployment Insurance, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

average. And as this report has mentioned for the past several months, that happens about once in a blue moon. However, the very fact unemployment has held relatively steady during the past few months, rather than continuing to rise, seems to hold out some hope for an improving Utah labor market.

The May unemployment rate reflects a 16 percent rise in the number of jobless in comparison to last year. Currently, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate represents approximately 51,700 unemployed Utahns. Unfortunately, the State can still expect some layoffs in the near future. However, these employment reductions, which have been announced in apparel and defense-related manufacturing, shouldn't spawn any major elevation in Utah's unemployment rate. Nevertheless, if joblessness is to decline, Utah must start to generate jobs at a faster rate—or experience some out-migration of workers.

COUNTING COUNTIES

While the rural areas of the State have taken the brunt of Utah's unemployment woes, even metropolitan areas are beginning to feel the bite of higher joblessness. Although Salt Lake and Davis counties still maintain unemployment rates noticeably lower than the State as a whole, Weber and Utah county rates equal or surpass the average. In addition, ten nonmetro counties are still experiencing (unadjusted) unemployment rates greater than 10 percent. These counties tend to be heavily dependent on industries which have experienced employment casualties—particularly mining.

AD INFINITUM?

Looking at the year-over change in Utah's nonagricultural jobs this month might lead one to wonder if the State will ever pull itself out of this low-growth rut. At 1.1 percent, the May-to-May employment expansion appears little more than a repeat of the past year's performance. Although the Utah economy has seen some significant employment gains and resurgences in some industries, they have been partially offset by declines in others. This month, additions by trade, services, local government, and finance/insurance/real estate still more than negated the losses of the remaining major industries.

STILL THE DRIVING FORCE

Between May 1986 and May 1987, the service industry continued to be the driving force behind job growth in Utah. Services added 5,400 new jobs to the economy over that time period—a 4 percent gain. As in the past, business and medical services were responsible for most of this growth. Retail trade followed with a 4,100 job, 3.6 percent, rise. Food stores and eating/drinking establishments provided the majority of new retail trade jobs. Finance/insurance/real estate also showed substantial growth with a 1,100 job gain. Local government added 2,100 new positions proving to be the only major public sector to show any employment expansion.

GOOD GOODS-PRODUCING NEWS

Two major goods-producing industries made the list of job "winners" this month. Mining jobs have increased by 600 positions since May 1986 reflecting a virtual doubling of metal mining jobs. Of course, the restaffing of Kennecott Minerals Corporation's Utah operations has provided this mining growth punch. On the other hand, coal mining and oil extraction industries still showed year-to-year losses of more than 15 percent. Nondurable goods manufacturing rounded out the winning field as the food processing industry generated an 800 job gain.

NO CHANGE YET

Both federal government and transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) exhibited rather modest declines—300 and 100 jobs respectively. Cutbacks in defense-related employment caused the drop in federal positions. TCPU losses were produced by erosion in utilities and railroad employment.

As has been the case recently, durable goods manufacturing, construction and state government proved to be the heavy job losers. Durable goods manufacturing has lost 1,500 jobs since May 1986—essentially from primary metals and computer manufacturing. On the other hand, the space/defense industry has made a comeback, adding 700 jobs in comparison to a year ago. Unfortunately, announced layoffs may cut that gain in half during upcoming months. Electric machinery (computer components) manufacturing also showed employment improvement with a 2.4 percent year-over gain. In spite of a few new projects, construction employment is still down 13 percent when compared to last year. That translates into 4,000 jobs—a large number of which resulted from the completion of the Intermountain Power Project. State government also continues to experience contraction. Between May 1986 and May 1987, employment in state schools and other state departments has dropped 3.6 percent.

AHEAD?

Utah's failure to manifest an increased rate of nonagricultural job growth over the past few months makes our projected mid-year turn-around a little less likely. Moreover, the layoffs previously mentioned should continue to cut into the State's job growth. However, Utah seems to have passed the worst of its economic woes, and some improvement in job growth rates should be evident in upcoming months.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

SUMMARY OF
KEY LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR UTAH
by Planning District and County

Prepared by

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May 1987

TOTAL POPULATION IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS JULY 1, 1970 to 1986

	1986p	1985*	1984*	1983*	1982*	1981*	1980	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	1,666,000	1,645,000	1,623,000	1,596,000	1,558,000	1,515,000	1,474,000	1,315,950	1,272,050	1,066,000
BEAR RIVER	107,150	105,400	103,550	102,100	99,100	96,050	86,500	84,350	81,900	72,300
BOX ELDER	37,300	36,600	35,800	35,300	34,700	34,000	33,500	30,800	31,500	30,800
CACHE	67,800	66,700	65,600	64,500	62,000	59,800	57,700	51,700	50,100	42,550
RICH	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,300	2,400	2,250	2,150	1,850	1,700	1,600
WASATCH FRONT	1,063,600	1,047,750	1,032,550	1,015,550	995,300	971,850	949,150	851,150	826,750	713,450
NORTH	337,500	330,450	326,350	321,250	314,200	306,050	297,950	270,900	263,800	230,350
DAVIS	175,000	170,000	166,000	162,000	158,000	153,000	148,000	133,200	128,100	99,600
MORGAN	5,500	5,450	5,350	5,250	5,200	5,050	4,950	4,600	4,500	4,050
WEBER	157,000	155,000	155,000	154,000	151,000	148,000	145,000	133,100	131,200	126,700
SOUTH	726,100	717,300	706,200	694,300	681,100	665,800	651,200	580,250	262,950	483,100
SALT LAKE	698,000	689,000	678,000	667,000	654,000	639,000	625,000	556,000	539,400	461,500
TOOELE	28,100	28,300	28,200	27,300	27,100	26,800	26,200	24,250	23,550	21,600
MOUNTAINLAND	275,150	271,600	268,400	262,850	255,050	247,800	239,400	209,700	199,750	151,150
SUMMIT	12,700	12,400	12,200	11,800	11,300	10,900	10,400	8,450	7,850	5,900
UTAH	253,000	250,000	247,000	242,000	235,000	228,000	220,000	193,700	184,700	139,300
WASATCH	9,450	9,200	9,200	,050	8,750	8,900	8,650	7,550	7,200	5,950
CENTRAL	55,350	57,200	56,400	53,600	51,050	49,200	47,600	42,550	41,400	35,400
JUAB	5,800	6,250	6,150	5,900	5,700	5,600	5,550	5,150	5,050	4,600
MILLARD	13,600	14,200	13,500	11,400	10,400	9,600	9,050	8,050	7,950	7,050
PIUTE	1,550	1,550	1,500	1,450	1,350	1,400	1,350	1,200	1,200	1,150
SANPETE	16,500	16,900	17,000	16,900	16,100	15,400	14,800	13,050	12,500	11,000
SEVIER	15,800	16,200	16,100	15,800	15,500	15,200	14,900	13,400	13,050	10,150
WAYNE	2,100	2,100	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	1,950	1,700	1,650	1,450
SOUTHWESTERN	72,400	68,900	65,500	62,900	60,250	57,950	56,050	48,800	46,500	35,650
BEAVER	4,950	5,050	5,150	5,000	4,650	4,600	4,400	4,150	4,000	3,850
GARFIELD	4,050	4,050	3,950	3,950	3,750	3,700	3,700	3,350	3,250	3,150
IRON	19,500	19,400	19,300	18,900	18,300	17,900	17,500	16,000	15,500	12,300
KANE	4,800	4,700	4,500	4,350	4,150	4,050	4,050	3,750	3,500	2,450
WASHINGTON	39,100	35,700	32,600	30,700	29,400	27,700	26,400	21,550	20,250	13,900
UINTAH BASIN	38,000	39,400	40,050	40,450	38,850	35,850	34,150	30,550	29,400	20,850
DAGGETT	700	700	750	750	850	850	750	700	750	650
DUCHESNE	14,300	14,700	14,800	14,400	13,700	13,100	12,700	11,400	11,150	7,400
UINTAH	23,000	24,000	24,500	25,300	24,300	21,900	20,700	18,450	17,500	12,800
SOUTHEASTERN	54,350	54,750	56,550	58,550	58,400	56,300	54,650	48,850	46,350	37,200
CARBON	23,000	23,400	23,700	24,500	24,700	23,100	22,400	20,150	19,450	15,750
EMERY	11,800	11,800	12,400	13,100	13,000	12,100	11,600	9,700	8,850	5,150
GRAND	6,850	7,050	7,650	7,950	8,100	8,400	8,250	7,650	7,300	6,600
SAN JUAN	12,700	12,500	12,800	13,000	12,600	12,700	12,400	11,350	10,750	9,700

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p = preliminary
* = revised

SOURCE: Utah State Office of Planning and Budget, Utah Population Estimates Committee.

A

B

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY AND PLANNING DISTRICT SELECTED YEARS 1980 TO 2010

PLANNING DISTRICT/ COUNTY	1980r	1986p	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
STATE TOTAL	1,474,000	1,666,000	1,862,200	2,024,850	2,137,750	2,322,950	2,561,350	1.86
BEAR RIVER	93,350	107,150	119,750	129,450	136,550	146,150	159,300	1.80
BOX ELDER	33,500	37,300	41,100	43,900	45,800	48,500	52,400	1.50
CACHE	57,700	67,800	76,200	83,000	88,100	94,900	104,000	1.98
RICH	2,150	2,050	2,450	2,550	2,650	2,750	2,900	1.00
WASATCH FRONT	949,150	1,063,600	1,191,900	1,312,900	1,400,350	1,534,050	1,701,200	1.96
DAVIS	148,000	175,000	206,000	246,000	278,000	304,000	333,000	2.74
MORGAN	4,950	5,500	6,000	6,600	7,150	8,250	9,700	2.27
SALT LAKE	625,000	698,000	782,000	849,000	893,000	978,000	1,090,000	1.87
TOOELE	26,200	28,100	30,900	33,300	35,200	38,800	43,500	1.70
WEBER	145,000	157,000	167,000	178,000	187,000	205,000	225,000	1.48
MOUNTAINLAND	239,050	275,150	306,600	323,000	325,500	342,500	378,200	1.54
SUMMIT	10,400	12,700	14,200	15,200	15,400	16,600	18,800	1.99
UTAH	220,000	253,000	282,000	296,800	299,000	314,000	346,000	1.52
WASATCH	8,650	9,450	10,400	11,000	11,100	11,900	13,400	1.47
CENTRAL	47,600	55,350	60,850	64,750	70,150	75,700	80,100	1.75
JUAB	5,550	5,800	5,650	5,800	6,050	6,300	6,500	0.53
MILLARD	9,050	13,600	11,800	12,600	13,700	14,800	15,700	1.85
PIUTE	1,350	1,550	1,700	1,750	1,850	2,000	2,100	1.48
SANPETE	14,800	16,500	19,400	20,400	21,700	23,000	24,000	1.62
SEVIER	14,900	15,800	19,800	21,600	24,000	26,500	28,500	2.19
WAYNE	1,950	2,100	2,500	2,600	2,850	3,100	3,300	1.77
SOUTHWESTERN	56,050	72,400	77,100	83,700	90,500	100,350	107,500	2.19
BEAVER	4,400	4,950	5,450	5,500	5,600	5,800	6,200	1.15
GARFIELD	3,700	4,050	4,250	4,300	4,350	4,550	4,850	0.91
IRON	17,500	19,500	21,400	23,200	25,000	28,600	29,900	1.80
KANE	4,050	4,800	5,100	5,500	5,850	6,400	6,800	1.74
WASHINGTON	26,400	39,100	40,900	45,200	49,700	55,000	59,750	2.76
UINTAH BASIN	34,150	38,000	45,400	46,900	48,200	51,750	56,050	1.67
DAGGETT	750	700	800	800	800	850	850	0.42
DUCHESNE	12,700	14,300	16,100	16,500	16,800	17,700	18,900	1.33
UINTAH	20,700	23,000	28,500	29,600	30,600	33,200	36,300	1.89
SOUTHEASTERN	54,650	54,350	60,600	64,150	66,500	72,450	79,000	1.24
CARBON	22,400	23,000	26,300	28,000	29,200	32,400	36,200	1.61
EMERY	11,600	11,800	13,300	13,800	14,200	15,200	16,300	1.14
GRAND	8,250	6,850	7,600	8,550	8,900	9,650	10,400	0.77
SAN JUAN	12,400	12,700	13,400	13,800	14,200	15,200	16,100	0.87

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r = Revised estimate.
p = Preliminary estimate.
SOURCE: State of Utah, Office of Planning and Budget, May 1986.

C

STATE OF UTAH
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS
1950-1986

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYED	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1950	256,300	242,300	14,000	5.5
1951	267,500	258,700	8,800	3.3
1952	272,700	264,100	8,600	3.2
1953	274,000	265,000	9,000	3.3
1954	271,800	257,800	14,000	5.2
1955	283,800	272,300	11,500	4.1
1956	291,400	281,400	10,000	3.4
1957	296,900	286,000	10,900	3.7
1958	303,300	287,100	16,200	5.3
1959	315,900	301,500	14,400	4.6
1960	324,300	308,800	15,500	4.8
1961	335,400	317,500	17,900	5.3
1962	348,100	331,200	16,900	4.9
1963	355,600	336,500	19,100	5.4
1964	358,400	339,400	21,600	6.0
1965	361,400	339,400	22,000	6.1
1966	372,700	354,600	18,100	4.9
1967	385,300	365,400	19,900	5.2
1968	393,100	371,800	21,300	5.4
1969	403,300	382,400	20,900	5.2
1970	414,200	389,000	25,200	6.1
1971	431,000	402,500	28,500	6.6
1972	453,700	425,300	28,400	6.3
1973	477,100	449,500	27,600	5.8
1974	477,641	454,579	23,062	4.8
1975	497,828	465,507	32,320	6.5
1976	528,000	498,500	30,000	5.7
1977	548,000	519,000	29,000	5.3
1978	561,000	542,000	22,000	3.8
1979	605,000	579,000	26,000	4.3
1980	634,000	594,000	40,000	6.3
1981	647,000	604,000	43,000	6.7
1982	674,000	622,000	53,000	7.8
1983	692,000	628,000	64,000	9.2
1984	702,000	656,000	46,000	6.5
1985	730,000	687,000	43,000	5.9
1986	754,000	709,000	45,000	6.0

SOURCES: 1950-1975 Utah Department of Employment Security, Annual Report, Vol. III, selected years.
1976-1986 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished printout, February 1986.

D

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1976 TO 1986
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1986p	1985*	1984*	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	754,000	730,000	702,000	694,000	676,000	649,000	635,000	607,000	564,000	549,000	530,000
BEAR RIVER	45,767	43,790	43,561	46,676	44,982	44,211	43,152	41,613	38,084	37,899	36,067
BOX ELDER	16,505	16,003	16,418	18,150	17,732	17,525	16,787	15,921	14,201	13,792	13,267
CACHE	28,438	26,966	26,184	27,567	26,289	25,792	25,492	24,868	23,129	22,864	22,082
RICH	824	821	959	959	961	894	873	824	754	743	718
WASATCH FRONT	511,733	493,572	472,874	455,244	443,168	425,236	417,479	397,897	371,040	363,165	352,450
NORTH	150,636	144,742	148,348	143,808	138,771	134,152	131,541	127,159	118,484	115,948	111,988
DAVIS	75,375	72,337	74,799	71,419	67,717	65,683	64,399	59,906	55,681	52,879	50,247
MORGAN	1,661	1,690	1,618	2,014	2,238	2,151	2,134	2,187	2,040	2,046	1,950
WEBER	73,600	70,715	71,932	70,375	68,816	66,318	65,008	65,066	60,763	61,023	59,791
SOUTH	361,097	348,830	324,526	311,436	304,397	291,084	285,938	270,738	252,556	247,217	240,462
SALT LAKE	349,190	337,133	313,346	301,779	292,062	279,485	274,449	259,637	424,225	237,067	230,506
TOOELE	11,907	11,697	11,180	9,657	12,335	11,599	11,489	11,101	10,331	10,150	9,956
MOUNTAINLAND	108,873	104,082	100,084	98,602	97,248	93,367	91,542	88,581	80,975	77,405	73,218
SUMMIT	7,209	6,751	6,582	8,069	7,794	7,422	6,460	5,461	4,744	4,443	4,136
UTAH	97,584	93,431	89,419	87,421	86,162	82,561	82,150	80,411	73,642	70,328	66,628
WASATCH	4,080	3,900	4,083	3,112	3,292	3,384	2,932	2,709	2,589	2,634	2,454
CENTRAL	23,232	24,556	23,588	24,283	21,837	21,138	20,514	20,065	18,928	18,692	18,211
JUAB	2,058	1,995	1,976	2,208	2,182	2,374	2,287	2,063	2,029	2,070	1,964
MILLARD	7,361	8,806	7,495	6,008	4,407	4,049	3,701	3,544	3,267	3,243	3,248
PIUTE	386	383	406	462	478	497	530	459	466	468	499
SANPETE	6,073	6,066	6,172	6,772	6,208	5,853	5,928	5,863	5,630	5,575	5,558
SEVIER	6,407	6,409	6,679	7,927	7,712	7,429	7,134	6,959	6,504	6,416	6,142
WAYNE	947	898	860	906	850	936	934	1,177	1,032	920	800
SOUTHWESTERN	29,644	27,836	25,391	24,729	23,297	22,496	22,742	21,591	20,044	19,377	18,592
BEAVER	2,159	2,382	2,181	2,107	1,851	1,847	1,817	1,881	1,920	1,920	1,847
GARFIELD	1,586	1,497	1,501	1,938	1,890	1,968	2,237	1,869	1,674	1,709	1,681
IRON	8,235	8,315	8,203	8,166	7,823	7,489	7,550	7,545	7,048	6,858	6,624
KANE	2,308	2,132	1,878	1,724	1,677	1,470	1,629	1,398	1,469	1,483	1,481
WASHINGTON	15,356	13,510	11,628	10,794	10,056	9,722	9,509	8,898	7,933	7,407	6,959
UINTAH BASIN	15,219	15,967	16,426	19,012	18,625	16,923	15,397	14,162	13,481	12,855	12,992
DAGGETT	395	355	318	383	376	422	608	387	532	441	355
DUCHESNE	5,790	5,808	5,740	7,150	6,729	6,506	6,046	5,181	4,944	4,952	4,774
UINTAH	9,035	9,804	10,368	11,479	11,520	9,995	8,743	8,594	8,005	7,462	7,863
SOUTHEASTERN	19,532	19,558	20,077	25,458	26,844	25,632	24,179	23,096	21,451	20,108	18,472
CARBON	8,899	8,777	8,864	11,054	11,329	10,743	10,136	9,804	8,591	8,011	7,599
EMERY	4,027	4,093	4,275	6,806	7,809	6,839	5,884	5,844	5,557	5,178	4,458
GRAND	3,071	3,126	3,262	3,394	3,633	3,837	3,997	3,690	3,853	3,610	3,384
SAN JUAN	3,534	3,563	3,676	4,204	4,073	4,213	4,162	3,758	3,450	3,309	3,031

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p = preliminary

Notes: (*) Only the 1986, 1985 and 1984 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.

(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of labor force for Tooele and Morgan counties for 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 are not comparable to earlier years.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1976 TO 1986
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1986p	1985*	1984*	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	709,000	687,000	656,000	630,000	623,000	606,000	595,000	581,000	542,000	520,000	500,000
BEAR RIVER	43,778	41,681	41,102	43,570	42,077	41,621	40,918	39,558	36,405	35,174	33,990
BOX ELDER	15,829	15,289	15,570	16,991	16,529	16,502	15,866	15,251	13,647	12,977	12,398
CACHE	27,166	25,601	24,602	25,684	24,628	24,250	24,205	23,507	22,030	21,486	20,895
RICH	783	791	930	895	920	869	847	800	728	711	697
WASATCH FRONT	484,257	467,861	444,827	416,232	409,195	396,738	391,818	382,994	358,097	345,429	333,201
NORTH	142,551	137,742	139,959	131,564	128,724	124,805	123,258	121,788	113,871	109,954	105,774
DAVIS	71,981	69,519	71,462	66,548	63,711	61,772	61,006	57,955	54,188	50,992	48,234
MORGAN	1,543	1,580	1,541	1,896	2,138	2,072	2,047	2,125	1,987	1,961	1,869
WEBER	69,026	66,643	66,956	63,120	62,875	60,961	60,205	61,708	57,696	57,001	55,671
SOUTH	341,706	330,120	304,868	284,668	280,471	271,933	268,560	261,206	244,226	235,475	227,427
SALT LAKE	330,541	319,128	294,365	275,987	269,153	260,959	257,722	250,538	234,251	225,752	217,997
TOOELE	11,164	10,991	10,503	8,681	11,318	10,974	10,838	10,668	9,975	9,723	9,430
MOUNTAINLAND	101,506	97,019	92,855	88,819	88,644	86,918	84,801	83,557	76,940	72,672	68,798
SUMMIT	6,590	6,222	5,999	7,188	6,999	6,833	5,936	5,127	4,499	4,154	3,773
UTAH	91,371	87,335	83,251	79,142	78,820	77,063	76,245	75,968	70,112	66,166	62,805
WASATCH	3,546	3,461	3,605	2,489	2,825	3,022	2,620	2,462	2,329	2,352	2,220
CENTRAL	20,869	22,370	21,419	21,577	19,857	19,630	19,031	18,993	18,020	17,387	17,036
JUAB	1,735	1,686	1,662	1,765	1,847	2,210	2,089	1,962	1,942	1,953	1,861
MILLARD	6,880	8,322	6,998	5,502	4,082	3,842	3,495	3,449	3,180	3,110	3,098
PIUTE	329	333	349	409	427	453	473	431	447	428	457
SANPETE	5,161	5,268	5,496	5,836	5,524	5,262	5,356	5,293	5,172	4,934	5,013
SEVIER	5,903	5,937	6,141	7,262	7,210	7,020	6,770	6,744	6,300	6,111	5,862
WAYNE	860	825	773	803	767	843	848	1,114	979	851	746
SOUTHWESTERN	27,890	26,153	23,483	22,387	21,419	20,820	21,063	20,427	19,107	18,131	17,417
BEAVER	2,012	2,237	2,021	1,900	1,714	1,730	1,696	1,789	1,845	1,813	1,751
GARFIELD	1,392	1,295	1,258	1,643	1,658	1,773	2,059	1,720	1,553	1,533	1,505
IRON	7,715	7,801	7,623	7,439	7,174	6,943	6,892	7,073	6,675	6,376	6,177
KANE	2,143	1,948	1,682	1,512	1,527	1,331	1,514	1,333	1,406	1,383	1,414
WASHINGTON	14,629	12,872	10,899	9,893	9,346	9,043	8,902	8,512	7,628	7,026	6,570
UINTAH BASIN	13,237	14,516	14,991	16,499	17,087	16,139	14,640	13,632	12,998	12,224	12,123
DAGGETT	378	341	310	367	363	404	597	376	522	425	340
DUCHESNE	4,911	5,201	5,158	6,187	6,060	6,126	5,680	4,965	4,747	4,666	4,431
UINTAH	7,948	8,973	9,523	9,945	10,664	9,609	8,363	8,291	7,729	7,133	7,352
SOUTHEASTERN	17,464	17,422	17,324	20,918	24,722	24,134	22,732	21,842	20,435	18,984	17,435
CARBON	8,003	7,898	7,743	8,723	10,473	10,173	9,557	9,082	8,047	7,454	7,120
EMERY	3,527	3,564	3,549	5,790	7,398	6,537	5,553	5,642	5,392	4,964	4,272
GRAND	2,690	2,716	2,759	2,734	3,130	3,510	3,722	3,508	3,676	3,413	3,190
SAN JUAN	3,244	3,244	3,273	3,671	3,721	3,914	3,900	3,610	3,320	3,153	2,853

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p = preliminary

Notes: (*) Only the 1986, 1985 and 1984 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.

(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of employment for Tooele and Morgan counties for 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986 are not comparable to earlier years.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1976 TO 1986
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1986p	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	45,000	43,000	46,000	64,000	53,000	43,000	40,000	26,000	22,000	29,000	30,000
BEAR RIVER	1,989	2,109	2,459	3,106	2,905	2,590	2,234	2,055	1,679	2,225	2,077
BOX ELDER	676	714	848	1,159	1,202	1,023	921	670	554	815	869
CACHE	1,272	1,365	1,582	1,883	1,661	1,542	1,287	1,361	1,099	1,378	1,187
RICH	42	30	29	64	41	24	26	24	26	32	21
WASATCH FRONT	27,476	25,711	28,047	39,012	33,973	28,498	25,661	14,903	12,943	17,736	19,249
NORTH	8,085	7,001	8,389	12,244	10,047	9,347	8,283	5,371	4,613	5,994	6,214
DAVIS	3,393	2,818	3,337	4,871	4,006	3,911	3,393	1,951	1,493	1,887	2,013
MORGAN	118	110	77	118	100	79	87	62	53	85	81
WEBER	4,574	4,072	4,975	7,255	5,941	5,357	4,803	3,358	3,067	4,022	4,120
SOUTH	19,391	18,711	19,658	26,768	23,926	19,151	17,378	9,532	8,330	11,742	13,035
SALT LAKE	18,648	18,005	18,981	25,792	22,909	18,526	16,727	9,099	7,974	11,315	12,509
TOOELE	743	706	677	976	1,017	625	651	433	356	427	526
MOUNTAINLAND	7,367	7,064	7,229	9,783	8,604	6,449	6,741	5,024	4,035	4,733	4,420
SUMMIT	620	529	583	881	795	589	524	334	245	289	363
UTAH	6,213	6,096	6,168	8,279	7,342	5,498	5,905	4,443	3,530	4,162	3,823
WASATCH	535	440	478	623	467	362	312	247	260	282	234
CENTRAL	2,363	2,186	2,177	2,706	1,980	1,508	1,483	1,072	908	1,305	1,175
JUAB	323	309	314	443	335	164	198	101	87	117	103
MILLARD	481	484	505	506	325	207	206	95	87	133	151
PIUTE	57	51	57	53	51	44	57	28	19	40	42
SANPETE	912	798	676	936	684	591	572	570	458	641	545
SEVIER	504	472	539	665	502	409	364	215	204	305	280
WAYNE	87	73	87	103	83	93	86	63	53	69	54
SOUTHWESTERN	1,754	1,683	1,908	2,342	1,878	1,676	1,679	1,164	937	1,246	1,175
BEAVER	147	145	160	207	137	117	121	92	75	107	96
GARFIELD	194	202	243	295	232	195	178	149	121	176	176
IRON	520	514	580	727	649	546	658	472	373	482	447
KANE	166	184	196	212	150	139	115	65	63	100	67
WASHINGTON	728	638	729	901	710	679	607	386	305	381	389
UINTAH BASIN	1,982	1,451	1,435	2,513	1,538	784	757	530	483	631	869
DAGGETT	17	14	8	16	13	18	11	11	10	16	15
DUCHESNE	879	607	582	963	669	380	366	216	197	286	343
UINTAH	1,086	831	845	1,534	856	386	380	303	276	329	511
SOUTHEASTERN	2,068	2,136	2,753	4,540	2,122	1,498	1,447	1,254	1,016	1,124	1,037
CARBON	897	879	1,121	2,331	856	570	579	722	544	557	479
EMERY	500	528	726	1,016	411	302	331	202	165	214	186
GRAND	381	410	503	660	503	327	275	182	177	197	194
SAN JUAN	291	319	403	533	352	299	262	148	130	156	178

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p = preliminary

Notes: (1) Only the 1984,1985 and 1986 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.

(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of unemployment for Tooele and Morgan counties for 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 are not comparable to earlier years.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1976 TO 1986
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1986p	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	6.0	5.9	6.6	9.2	7.8	6.7	6.3	4.3	3.8	5.3	5.7
BEAR RIVER	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.8
BOX ELDER	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.4	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.2	3.9	5.9	6.6
CACHE	4.5	5.1	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.8	6.0	5.4
RICH	5.1	3.7	3.0	6.7	4.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.9
WASATCH FRONT	5.4	5.2	5.9	8.6	7.7	6.7	6.1	3.7	3.5	4.9	5.5
NORTH	5.4	4.8	5.7	8.5	7.2	7.0	6.3	4.2	3.9	5.2	5.5
DAVIS	4.5	3.9	4.5	6.8	5.9	6.0	5.3	3.3	2.7	3.6	4.0
MORGAN	7.1	6.5	4.8	5.9	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.6	4.2	4.2
WEBER	6.2	5.8	6.9	10.3	8.6	8.1	7.4	5.2	5.0	6.6	6.9
SOUTH	5.4	5.4	6.1	8.6	7.9	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.3	4.7	5.4
SALT LAKE	5.3	5.3	6.1	8.5	7.8	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.3	4.8	5.4
TOOELE	6.2	6.0	6.1	10.1	8.2	5.4	5.7	3.9	3.4	4.2	5.3
MOUNTAINLAND	6.8	6.8	7.2	9.9	8.8	6.9	7.4	5.7	5.0	6.1	6.0
SUMMIT	8.6	7.8	8.9	10.9	10.2	7.9	8.1	6.1	5.2	6.5	8.8
UTAH	6.4	6.5	6.9	9.5	8.5	6.7	7.2	5.5	4.8	5.9	5.7
WASATCH	13.1	11.3	11.7	20.0	14.2	10.7	10.6	9.1	10.0	10.7	9.5
CENTRAL	10.2	8.9	9.2	11.1	9.1	7.1	7.2	5.3	4.8	7.0	6.5
JUAB	15.7	15.5	15.9	20.0	15.4	6.9	8.7	4.9	4.3	5.7	5.2
MILLARD	6.5	5.5	6.7	8.4	7.4	5.1	5.6	2.7	2.7	4.1	4.6
PIUTE	14.8	13.3	14.0	11.5	10.7	8.9	10.8	6.1	4.1	8.5	8.4
SANPETE	15.0	13.2	11.0	13.8	11.0	10.1	9.6	9.7	8.1	11.5	9.8
SEVIER	7.9	7.4	8.1	8.4	6.5	5.5	5.1	3.1	3.1	4.8	4.6
WAYNE	9.2	8.1	10.1	11.4	9.8	9.9	9.2	5.4	5.1	7.5	6.8
SOUTHWESTERN	5.9	6.0	7.5	9.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	4.5	4.7	6.4	6.3
BEAVER	6.8	6.1	7.3	9.8	7.4	6.3	6.7	4.9	3.9	5.6	5.2
GARFIELD	12.2	13.5	16.2	15.2	12.3	9.9	8.0	8.0	7.2	10.3	10.5
IRON	6.3	6.2	7.1	8.9	8.3	7.3	8.7	6.3	5.3	7.0	6.7
KANE	7.2	8.6	10.4	12.3	8.9	9.5	7.1	4.6	4.3	6.7	4.5
WASHINGTON	4.7	4.7	6.3	8.3	7.1	7.0	6.4	4.3	3.8	5.1	5.6
UINTAH BASIN	13.0	9.1	8.7	13.2	8.3	4.6	4.9	3.7	3.6	4.9	6.7
DAGGETT	4.3	3.9	2.5	4.2	3.5	4.3	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.6	4.2
DUCHESNE	15.2	10.5	10.1	13.5	9.9	5.8	6.1	4.2	4.0	5.8	7.2
UINTAH	12.0	8.5	8.2	13.4	7.4	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	4.4	6.5
SOUTHEASTERN	10.6	10.9	13.7	17.8	7.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.6	5.6
CARBON	10.1	10.0	12.6	21.1	7.6	5.3	5.7	7.4	6.3	7.0	6.3
EMERY	12.4	12.9	17.0	14.9	5.3	4.4	5.6	3.5	3.0	4.1	4.2
GRAND	12.4	13.1	15.4	19.5	13.8	8.5	6.9	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.7
SAN JUAN	8.2	9.0	11.0	12.7	8.6	7.1	6.3	3.9	3.8	4.7	5.9

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p = preliminary

Notes: (1) Only the 1984, 1985 and 1986 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.

(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of unemployment rate for Tooele and Morgan counties for 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 are not comparable to earlier years.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1976 TO 1986

	1986p	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	634,141	624,393	601,098	566,997	559,763	558,039	550,787	548,419	525,448	488,719	462,826
BEAR RIVER	37,326	36,178	34,955	33,240	31,806	32,288	31,869	31,231	29,266	27,465	26,163
BOX ELDER	13,996	13,745	13,035	12,247	11,779	12,056	11,578	11,234	10,131	9,350	8,797
CACHE	22,994	22,070	21,499	20,572	19,592	19,818	19,892	19,620	18,805	17,798	17,055
RICH	336	369	421	421	435	414	399	377	330	317	311
WASATCH FRONT	453,957	445,842	426,968	402,528	395,285	393,146	389,544	388,627	374,214	349,190	332,183
NORTH	113,629	109,687	103,410	97,269	96,062	96,070	94,374	94,283	90,600	85,608	82,398
DAVIS	53,027	51,361	48,868	46,082	45,661	45,256	43,895	44,667	43,059	41,017	38,774
MORGAN	910	969	942	904	996	1,142	1,110	1,073	1,028	955	918
WEBER	59,692	57,360	53,600	50,283	49,405	49,672	49,369	48,543	46,513	43,636	42,706
SOUTH	340,328	336,154	323,558	305,259	299,223	297,076	295,170	294,344	283,614	263,582	249,785
SALT LAKE	329,998	325,687	313,412	295,568	289,281	286,834	285,240	284,545	273,909	253,796	240,350
TOOELE	10,330	10,469	10,146	9,691	9,942	10,242	9,930	9,799	9,705	9,786	9,435
MOUNTAINLAND	80,532	77,867	75,756	71,045	70,754	71,156	69,959	70,310	66,398	60,799	56,615
SUMMIT	6,096	5,823	5,670	4,781	4,610	4,622	4,003	3,496	3,100	2,779	2,452
UTAH	72,504	70,145	68,050	64,290	63,894	64,048	63,813	64,776	61,322	56,075	52,360
WASATCH	1,931	1,900	2,036	1,974	2,250	2,486	2,143	2,038	1,976	1,945	1,803
CENTRAL	14,759	16,144	15,746	13,889	12,638	12,880	12,433	12,588	12,097	11,389	11,048
JUAB	1,473	1,484	1,496	1,470	1,537	1,885	1,777	1,705	1,690	1,686	1,578
MILLARD	4,460	5,621	4,748	3,370	2,394	2,303	2,058	2,056	1,883	1,796	1,785
PIUTE	173	178	193	201	213	239	256	229	245	226	251
SANPETE	3,476	3,581	3,792	3,642	3,364	3,251	3,340	3,345	3,309	3,055	3,110
SEVIER	4,739	4,863	5,127	4,818	4,772	4,781	4,617	4,652	4,441	4,189	3,953
WAYNE	438	420	390	388	358	421	425	601	529	437	371
SOUTHWESTERN	20,559	19,626	17,980	16,465	15,641	15,703	16,016	15,780	15,073	13,862	13,069
BEAVER	1,260	1,439	1,311	1,164	1,031	1,073	1,051	1,137	1,202	1,155	1,085
GARFIELD	1,384	1,332	1,307	1,353	1,326	1,509	1,786	1,493	1,368	1,305	1,234
IRON	6,103	6,297	6,247	5,923	5,689	5,654	5,651	5,905	5,704	5,295	5,051
KANE	1,298	1,197	1,068	996	1,000	896	1,017	933	1,005	957	968
WASHINGTON	10,514	9,361	8,047	7,029	6,595	6,571	6,511	6,312	5,794	5,150	4,731
UINTAH BASIN	10,972	12,370	13,074	12,581	13,060	12,666	11,310	10,755	10,440	9,535	8,735
DAGGETT	265	254	243	246	233	289	341	268	330	269	233
DUCHESNE	4,006	4,340	4,365	4,288	4,211	4,423	4,062	3,513	3,459	3,315	3,098
UINTAH	6,701	7,776	8,466	8,047	8,616	7,954	6,907	6,974	6,651	5,951	5,404
SOUTHEASTERN	16,036	16,369	16,619	17,250	20,579	20,200	19,616	19,128	17,960	16,479	15,013
CARBON	7,471	7,480	7,476	7,543	9,012	8,714	8,509	8,241	7,291	6,639	6,319
EMERY	3,685	3,828	3,878	4,412	5,890	5,122	4,503	4,650	4,367	4,080	3,497
GRAND	2,036	2,191	2,266	2,368	2,713	3,139	3,272	3,060	3,259	2,936	2,675
SAN JUAN	2,844	2,873	2,999	2,927	2,964	3,225	3,332	3,177	3,043	2,824	2,522

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p = preliminary

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY, SELECTED YEARS 1976 TO 1986
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1986p	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	$11,133.2	$10,792.2	$10,163.0	$ 9,196.6	$ 8,734.1	$ 8,250.3	$ 7,346.0	$ 6,605.2	$ 5,785.6	$ 4,988.0	$ 4,402.9
BEAR RIVER	659.9	607.5	559.4	503.5	452.0	427.3	377.5	333.5	282.4	246.6	220.6
BOX ELDER	330.0	304.0	269.2	238.5	210.7	194.3	164.5	142.8	114.7	100.6	88.1
CACHE	326.1	299.3	285.2	260.1	236.5	229.0	209.6	187.9	165.4	143.8	130.6
RICH	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.9
WASATCH FRONT	8,229.7	8,014.4	7,533.4	6,820.8	6,390.2	5,992.4	5,371.6	4,828.4	4,273.7	3,691.0	3,283.4
NORTH	1980.7	1,888.8	1,707.2	1,546.6	1,474.9	1,392.9	1,248.9	1,139.9	1,019.4	889.8	813.0
DAVIS	1,017.9	979.7	883.5	806.7	772.9	722.7	640.9	597.2	541.8	474.9	432.3
MORGAN	15.8	16.1	15.0	14.4	15.1	15.4	14.2	12.6	10.8	9.3	8.5
WEBER	946.9	893.0	808.7	725.5	686.9	654.8	593.8	530.1	466.8	405.6	372.2
SOUTH	6,319.0	6,125.6	5,826.2	5,274.2	4,915.3	4,599.5	4,122.7	3,688.5	3,254.3	2,801.2	2,470.4
SALT LAKE	6,092.5	5,903.0	5,615.7	5,092.5	4,741.8	4,424.1	3,971.3	3,558.0	3,124.0	2,675.6	2,356.5
TOOELE	226.5	222.6	210.5	181.7	173.5	175.4	151.4	130.5	130.3	125.6	113.9
MOUNTAINLAND	1,170.6	1,120.1	1,060.9	951.0	928.1	937.9	830.7	766.1	650.2	556.7	478.8
SUMMIT	75.4	76.0	76.3	62.6	58.1	57.1	45.9	32.9	25.3	23.5	18.9
UTAH	1,072.5	1,021.3	959.3	864.2	837.5	846.2	759.8	712.6	608.0	517.7	446.8
WASATCH	22.8	22.8	25.3	24.2	32.5	34.6	25.0	20.6	16.9	15.5	13.1
CENTRAL	230.6	263.3	235.7	183.4	153.0	149.8	131.0	119.3	99.7	86.9	77.8
JUAB	16.0	17.3	16.9	16.2	17.1	26.1	19.6	16.8	12.9	11.5	10.5
MILLARD	92.3	124.6	90.4	54.8	29.4	24.8	20.3	18.9	14.8	12.7	11.7
PIUTE	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6
SANPETE	41.4	41.6	43.3	36.8	34.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	24.4	20.6	19.4
SEVIER	72.9	71.4	77.9	68.2	65.2	60.6	54.6	48.1	40.6	36.6	32.0
WAYNE	6.0	6.3	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.7	6.5	4.8	3.7	2.6
SOUTHWESTERN	271.9	256.2	228.8	201.7	184.0	177.4	168.5	150.7	128.6	108.0	93.2
BEAVER	18.8	22.8	19.8	17.1	11.7	12.2	11.8	11.7	10.9	9.3	8.0
GARFIELD	18.2	16.6	16.4	17.7	18.1	19.0	19.8	13.9	10.8	9.7	8.5
IRON	80.4	82.1	80.3	72.1	68.1	66.4	62.3	59.4	52.9	44.3	38.2
KANE	15.0	13.4	11.4	10.1	10.3	8.3	8.9	7.1	6.9	6.1	5.6
WASHINGTON	139.5	121.3	100.9	84.7	75.8	71.5	65.7	58.6	47.1	38.6	32.9
UINTAH BASIN	193.0	223.1	242.2	218.4	225.2	208.5	162.5	138.1	118.7	96.6	81.6
DAGGETT	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.9	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.0
DUCHESNE	68.2	74.9	77.4	71.4	70.8	71.0	56.9	44.8	39.3	33.5	28.3
UINTAH	121.2	144.7	161.8	143.9	151.6	133.9	100.7	90.9	75.9	60.5	51.3
SOUTHEASTERN	308.5	307.5	302.6	317.9	401.6	357.0	304.2	269.1	232.3	202.2	167.5
CARBON	140.4	138.8	131.1	129.2	167.1	145.2	123.9	110.0	90.2	76.2	66.3
EMERY	95.4	95.9	93.0	107.9	147.6	115.0	87.7	83.1	74.0	68.8	52.3
GRAND	30.0	31.4	32.2	33.7	39.3	45.6	44.8	36.2	34.3	28.9	25.6
SAN JUAN	42.7	41.4	46.3	47.1	47.6	51.2	47.8	39.8	33.8	28.3	23.3

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p = preliminary

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGE IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1976 TO 1986

	1986p	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	$ 1,463	$ 1,440	$ 1,409	$ 1,352	$ 1,300	$ 1,232	$ 1,111	$ 1,004	$ 918	$ 851	$ 793
BEAR RIVER	1,473	1,399	1,334	1,262	1,184	1,103	987	890	804	748	703
BOX ELDER	1,965	1,844	1,721	1,623	1,491	1,343	1,184	1,059	943	896	835
CACHE	1,182	1,130	1,105	1,054	1,006	963	874	798	733	673	638
RICH	940	950	998	964	923	815	712	625	569	588	513
WASATCH FRONT	1,524	1,498	1,470	1,412	1,347	1,270	1,149	1,035	952	881	824
NORTH	1,453	1,435	1,376	1,325	1,279	1,208	1,103	1,008	938	866	822
DAVIS	1,600	1,590	1,507	1,459	1,411	1,330	1,217	1,114	1,048	965	929
MORGAN	1,449	1,386	1,329	1,331	1,263	1,123	1,067	979	876	815	770
WEBER	1,322	1,297	1,257	1,202	1,159	1,098	1,002	910	836	775	726
SOUTH	1,547	1,519	1,501	1,440	1,369	1,290	1,164	1,044	956	886	824
SALT LAKE	1,539	1,510	1,493	1,436	1,366	1,285	1,160	1,042	950	879	817
TOOELE	1,827	1,772	1,728	1,563	1,455	1,427	1,270	1,110	1,119	1,069	1,006
MOUNTAINLAND	1,211	1,199	1,167	1,115	1,093	1,098	990	908	816	763	705
SUMMIT	1,030	1,088	1,121	1,092	1,050	1,030	956	784	679	706	643
UTAH	1,233	1,213	1,175	1,120	1,092	1,101	992	917	826	769	711
WASATCH	983	1,001	1,034	1,020	1,212	1,159	970	842	713	662	604
CENTRAL	1,302	1,359	1,247	1,100	1,009	970	875	789	686	636	587
JUAB	903	973	943	917	927	1,154	919	820	634	569	553
MILLARD	1,726	1,848	1,587	1,355	1,025	898	821	765	655	588	548
PIUTE	948	962	968	876	965	1,093	951	667	753	651	541
SANPETE	992	969	952	843	850	770	721	677	614	563	521
SEVIER	1,282	1,224	1,267	1,179	1,139	1,057	985	861	761	728	675
WAYNE	1,145	1,243	1,068	1,128	1,036	1,024	923	898	750	707	585
SOUTHWESTERN	1,102	1,088	1,060	1,021	978	941	876	796	711	649	594
BEAVER	1,241	1,320	1,261	1,221	946	944	939	856	755	674	616
GARFIELD	1,094	1,036	1,047	1,091	1,108	1,051	922	775	659	618	572
IRON	1,098	1,087	1,071	1,014	997	978	919	838	773	697	630
KANE	968	939	887	842	856	776	726	634	569	533	484
WASHINGTON	1,106	1,080	1,044	1,005	958	907	841	774	677	624	579
UINTAH BASIN	1,466	1,503	1,544	1,447	1,437	1,372	1,197	1,070	948	844	778
DAGGETT	1,139	1,163	1,011	1,041	1,019	1,044	1,185	747	884	804	721
DUCHESNE	1,418	1,438	1,478	1,388	1,401	1,336	1,167	1,063	947	843	760
UINTAH	1,508	1,551	1,593	1,490	1,466	1,403	1,215	1,086	952	847	790
SOUTHEASTERN	1,597	1,566	1,517	1,536	1,627	1,473	1,292	1,173	1,077	1,022	930
CARBON	1,566	1,546	1,461	1,427	1,546	1,388	1,214	1,113	1,031	957	875
EMERY	2,157	2,089	1,998	2,039	2,089	1,872	1,623	1,488	1,412	1,406	1,246
GRAND	1,185	1,194	1,186	1,186	1,208	1,212	1,141	986	877	819	799
SAN JUAN	1,250	1,201	1,287	1,342	1,388	1,323	1,197	1,045	924	834	768

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p = preliminary

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

FIRST QUARTER REPORTING UNITS IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1976 TO 1986
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1986p	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	38,930	38,234	36,709	35,598	34,933	35,005	35,624	30,148	28,811	26,847	25,545
BEAR RIVER	1,959	1,935	1,887	1,893	1,841	1,887	1,933	1,742	1,675	1,557	1,462
BOX ELDER	641	646	629	634	613	645	658	591	572	527	527
CACHE	1,262	1,234	1,205	1,205	1,169	1,182	1,211	1,095	1,052	982	896
RICH	56	55	53	54	59	60	64	56	51	48	39
WASATCH FRONT	25,875	25,368	24,451	23,482	23,073	23,044	23,404	19,609	18,740	17,560	16,722
NORTH	5,944	5,825	5,539	5,332	5,238	5,338	5,436	4,604	4,325	4,024	3,792
DAVIS	2,534	2,454	2,310	2,217	2,141	2,133	2,131	1,858	1,710	1,550	1,390
MORGAN	89	90	90	79	79	87	92	85	84	74	71
WEBER	3,321	3,281	3,139	3,036	3,018	3,118	3,213	2,661	2,531	2,400	2,331
SOUTH	19,931	19,543	18,912	18,150	17,835	17,706	17,968	15,005	14,415	13,536	12,930
SALT LAKE	19,555	19,181	18,543	17,791	17,475	17,319	17,578	14,660	14,084	13,232	12,626
TOOELE	376	362	369	359	360	387	390	345	331	304	304
MOUNTAINLAND	5,053	4,965	4,645	4,507	4,383	4,434	4,579	3,795	3,558	3,262	3,018
SUMMIT	593	578	523	498	472	436	437	335	325	264	223
UTAH	4,215	4,142	3,883	3,769	3,670	3,758	3,893	3,232	3,011	2,796	2,598
WASATCH	245	245	239	240	241	240	249	228	222	202	197
CENTRAL	1,420	1,409	1,365	1,367	1,362	1,396	1,429	1,219	1,152	1,041	1,018
JUAB	152	158	161	167	164	167	162	152	149	137	136
MILLARD	357	348	305	310	308	308	287	221	207	187	193
PIUTE	40	39	38	35	40	45	46	38	42	33	39
SANPETE	341	334	332	333	330	347	353	301	288	256	248
SEVIER	456	454	447	449	447	455	491	436	403	370	346
WAYNE	74	76	82	73	73	74	90	71	63	58	56
SOUTHWESTERN	2,043	1,942	1,788	1,837	1,700	1,711	1,731	1,554	1,524	1,400	1,368
BEAVER	176	170	179	171	173	177	188	174	162	153	141
GARFIELD	155	155	155	146	150	155	156	128	133	125	122
IRON	595	597	563	564	557	547	551	502	484	467	462
KANE	151	144	145	149	144	146	153	140	159	136	137
WASHINGTON	966	876	746	707	676	686	683	610	586	519	506
UINTAH BASIN	1,206	1,223	1,208	1,216	1,176	1,110	1,095	933	907	877	878
DAGGETT	40	38	40	41	38	46	48	42	38	31	35
DUCHESNE	452	448	432	424	411	415	399	326	339	336	337
UINTAH	714	737	736	751	727	649	648	565	530	510	506
SOUTHEASTERN	1,374	1,392	1,365	1,396	1,398	1,423	1,453	1,296	1,255	1,150	1,079
CARBON	578	591	583	587	579	589	589	513	490	459	445
EMERY	240	238	239	247	237	237	235	203	185	158	147
GRAND	297	312	307	311	327	341	350	335	336	307	275
SAN JUAN	259	251	236	251	255	256	279	245	244	226	212

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p = preliminary

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

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UTAH'S LARGEST EMPLOYERS

FIRM NAME	BUSINESS	APPROXIMATE EMPLOYMENT DECEMBER 1986
Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	15,000
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	Higher Education	12,200
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	11,900
Morton Thiokol, Inc.	Aerospace	6,400
Granite School District	Public Education	6,400
Hercules, Inc.	Aerospace	5,500
Jordan School District	Public Education	5,200
Utah Power & Light Co.	Electricity	5,000
Utah State University	Higher Education	4,900
Salt Lake County	County Government	4,400
Internal Revenue Service Center	Federal Government	4,300
ZCMI	Department Store	4,300
Utah Department of Social Services	State Government	4,200
Tooele Army Depot	Military Installation	4,000
U.S. Post Office	Mail Distribution	3,900
Smith's Food King	Food Store	3,800
Davis School District	Public Education	3,700
Unisys Corporation	Computers	3,700
Mountain Bell	Communications	3,600
Alpine School District	Public Education	3,200
Salt Lake School District	Public Education	3,000
Western Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000
LDS Hospital	Hospital	2,500
Salt Lake City Corporation	City Government	2,500
K-Mart	Drug & Variety Store	2,400
Weber School District	Public Education	2,400
Weber State College	Higher Education	2,300
Albertson's, Inc.	Food Store	2,300
Nice Corporation	Telephone Respondent	2,200
Southland/7-11	Convenience Store	2,200
First Security Bank of Utah	Banking	2,100
Safeway Stores	Food Store	2,100
Skaggs Company	Drug & Variety Store	2,000
Grand Central/Fred Meyer	Drug & Variety Store	1,900
Defense Depot Ogden	Military Installation	1,900
Utah Department of Transportation	State Government	1,800
Mervyn's	Department Store	1,800
Union Pacific Railroad	Railroad Transportation	1,800
Signetics Corporation	Electronics	1,800
Deseret Co.	Medical Apparatus Mfg.	1,800
Utah Valley Hospital	Hospital	1,700
McKay Dee Hospital	Hospital	1,700
U.S. Forest Service	Federal Government	1,700
Veterans ADM. Hospital	Hospital	1,700
American Express	Traveler Check Processing	1,700
J.C. Penny Co.	Department Store	1,700
Nebo School District	Public Education	1,500
Provo School District	Public Education	1,500
Zions First National Bank	Banking	1,400
Kennecott Copper	Copper, Mining	1,400
Mountain Fuel Supply	Natural Gas	1,400
United Parcel Service	Mail Distribution	1,400

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1976 TO 1986
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1986p	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	$17,892.0	$17,259.0	$16,272.0	$14,594.4	$13,700.5	$12,703.2	$11,304.0	$10,062.6	$ 8,809.0	$ 7,661.8	$ 6,748.4
BEAR RIVER	1,060.8	974.6	906.3	814.6	755.3	701.8	625.0	552.9	477.5	429.5	393.0
BOX ELDER	449.7	413.2	366.7	328.8	304.0	278.3	248.4	219.9	190.5	177.8	165.0
CACHE	598.6	547.7	523.2	470.6	436.6	410.2	364.9	322.7	278.6	245.4	222.5
RICH	12.5	13.7	16.4	15.2	14.7	13.3	11.7	10.3	8.4	6.3	5.5
WASATCH FRONT	12,689.3	12,202.1	11,457.9	10,271.8	9,583.8	8,857.6	7,895.0	7,016.6	6,205.9	5,439.1	4,799.5
NORTH	3,971.1	3,775.5	3,422.5	3,078.6	2,864.4	2,638.6	2,339.3	2,077.0	1,825.4	1,617.9	1,438.3
DAVIS	1,916.8	1,839.4	1,663.1	1,487.1	1,370.0	1,252.3	1,108.4	972.6	848.2	745.7	644.8
MORGAN	58.5	59.4	55.5	50.6	48.9	45.8	41.6	37.6	32.3	26.3	24.1
WEBER	1,995.8	1,876.7	1,703.9	1,540.9	1,445.5	1,340.5	1,189.3	1,066.8	944.9	845.9	769.4
SOUTH	8,718.2	8,426.6	8,035.4	7,193.2	6,719.4	6,219.0	5,555.7	4,939.6	4,380.5	3,821.2	3,361.2
SALT LAKE	8,407.2	8,121.9	7,746.5	6,930.3	6,477.3	5,990.2	5,357.2	4,764.2	4,223.0	3,684.9	3,240.1
TOOELE	311.0	304.7	288.9	262.9	242.1	228.8	198.5	175.4	157.5	136.3	121.1
MOUNTAINLAND	2,212.4	2,112.4	2,011.5	1,796.4	1,693.7	1,637.0	1,461.2	1,321.0	1,124.9	958.6	822.3
SUMMIT	151.6	152.4	153.4	135.4	120.9	114.5	102.2	86.7	69.4	44.9	37.0
UTAH	1,988.5	1,888.0	1,778.0	1,587.7	1,498.7	1,451.4	1,299.6	1,181.4	1,011.5	876.7	753.6
WASATCH	72.2	72.0	80.1	73.3	74.1	71.1	59.4	52.9	44.0	37.0	31.7
CENTRAL	440.6	481.4	453.5	386.3	355.5	325.7	293.1	270.8	236.2	193.5	176.2
JUAB	42.1	45.3	44.4	40.9	38.7	39.7	33.3	29.2	24.9	21.4	18.7
MILLARD	114.1	153.5	111.6	82.3	68.6	60.2	52.5	50.0	42.9	35.6	34.0
PIUTE	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.0	9.0	9.4	8.4	6.8	6.2	5.1	4.7
SANPETE	111.6	111.8	116.7	102.5	97.2	84.1	78.2	74.2	67.0	53.5	50.9
SEVIER	146.1	142.7	156.1	137.9	129.8	120.6	109.3	99.4	85.9	70.5	61.5
WAYNE	17.5	18.3	14.6	13.7	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.2	9.3	7.4	6.4
SOUTHWESTERN	652.4	604.7	535.1	471.2	434.5	399.5	357.6	312.6	263.7	218.5	189.5
BEAVER	36.3	43.9	38.2	34.1	30.0	29.2	27.7	25.3	23.4	20.8	18.9
GARFIELD	35.3	32.1	31.8	30.9	29.9	28.6	27.0	21.9	19.1	16.7	15.1
IRON	157.7	160.5	157.4	139.2	127.7	118.6	108.8	99.8	86.0	73.7	64.2
KANE	56.0	50.0	42.3	37.9	36.8	31.9	28.2	24.0	20.6	16.9	14.4
WASHINGTON	367.1	318.2	265.4	229.1	210.1	191.2	165.9	141.6	114.6	90.4	76.9
UINTAH BASIN	320.5	368.2	399.5	359.0	356.3	317.0	264.8	227.6	190.0	158.1	139.9
DAGGETT	7.8	7.6	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.3	4.0	3.4	2.9
DUCHESNE	121.6	133.1	137.9	125.6	118.5	110.6	95.9	80.0	67.7	58.0	52.2
UINTAH	191.2	227.6	255.1	227.5	232.3	220.8	163.5	143.3	118.3	96.7	84.8
SOUTHEASTERN	516.1	515.6	508.2	494.8	521.7	464.6	407.2	360.8	310.6	264.5	228.0
CARBON	273.9	270.0	255.7	241.6	261.8	225.0	196.5	178.1	148.8	127.5	110.9
EMERY	106.9	107.3	104.2	110.7	115.6	95.4	78.3	70.0	60.2	50.8	40.5
GRAND	66.9	72.3	74.3	73.4	78.2	76.0	69.5	59.1	53.6	47.4	41.8
SAN JUAN	68.3	66.0	74.0	69.1	66.1	68.2	62.9	53.6	48.0	38.8	34.8

SOURCES: 1970-1984: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
1985 and 1986: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1976 TO 1986
(DOLLARS)

	1986p	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
STATE TOTAL	$10,746	$10,493	$10,024	$ 9,022	$ 8,718	$ 8,338	$ 7,678	$ 7,106	$ 6,457	$ 5,882	$ 5,305
BEAR RIVER	10,031	9,371	8,767	7,932	7,576	7,265	6,713	6,171	5,476	5,092	4,799
BOX ELDER	11,992	11,228	10,098	9,133	8,628	8,072	7,436	6,780	6,040	5,773	5,482
CACHE	9,079	8,447	8,098	7,338	7,040	6,844	6,340	5,844	5,179	4,747	4,441
RICH	5,391	5,815	6,686	5,905	5,798	5,996	5,505	5,271	4,540	3,405	3,235
WASATCH FRONT	11,823	11,521	10,987	9,809	9,511	9,032	8,333	7,675	7,009	6,390	5,805
NORTH	11,564	11,203	10,331	9,152	9,045	8,570	7,853	7,204	6,533	5,972	5,452
DAVIS	10,712	10,522	9,757	9,007	8,575	8,143	7,485	6,931	6,339	5,598	5,034
MORGAN	10,643	11,328	10,760	9,815	9,424	9,169	8,433	7,910	6,793	5,717	5,346
WEBER	12,556	11,957	10,946	9,874	9,521	8,989	8,209	7,449	6,710	6,355	5,864
SOUTH	11,945	11,670	11,293	10,120	9,724	9,243	8,554	7,892	7,229	6,585	5,971
SALT LAKE	11,993	11,719	11,340	10,155	9,769	9,278	8,594	7,938	7,269	6,628	6,007
TOOELE	10,783	10,493	10,146	9,264	8,641	8,423	7,594	6,817	6,308	5,621	5,142
MOUNTAINLAND	8,359	8,121	7,772	6,928	6,687	6,662	6,104	5,791	5,215	4,571	4,117
SUMMIT	11,476	11,801	12,391	11,281	10,503	10,677	9,821	9,204	8,057	5,314	4,713
UTAH	8,231	7,946	7,504	6,676	6,446	6,381	5,897	5,618	5,077	4,526	4,080
WASATCH	7,318	7,487	8,450	7,759	7,953	7,825	6,911	6,312	5,565	4,901	4,403
CENTRAL	8,040	8,481	8,203	7,261	6,943	6,647	6,200	5,913	5,430	4,548	4,256
JUAB	7,529	7,511	7,548	6,918	6,711	6,959	6,007	5,373	4,688	4,155	3,703
MILLARD	8,243	10,631	8,463	7,093	6,612	6,330	5,817	5,636	5,078	4,422	4,277
PIUTE	6,278	6,573	6,999	6,324	6,426	6,968	6,292	5,306	5,079	4,250	3,917
SANPETE	6,845	6,694	6,989	6,238	6,053	5,539	5,280	5,343	5,144	4,100	4,072
SEVIER	9,457	8,945	9,778	8,738	8,356	7,943	7,362	6,923	6,262	5,261	4,713
WAYNE	8,133	8,514	6,926	6,373	6,019	5,763	5,897	6,053	5,215	4,353	3,879
SOUTHWESTERN	8,977	8,742	8,175	7,386	7,111	6,864	6,374	5,932	5,253	4,477	4,075
BEAVER	7,169	8,501	7,599	6,915	6,239	6,454	6,298	5,959	5,579	5,012	4,725
GARFIELD	8,632	7,850	7,808	7,432	7,576	7,382	7,315	6,195	5,460	4,985	4,646
IRON	7,985	8,171	8,183	7,267	6,845	6,604	6,225	5,926	5,292	4,606	4,142
KANE	11,704	10,655	9,421	8,592	8,563	7,702	7,022	5,707	5,161	4,507	4,114
WASHINGTON	9,415	8,943	8,133	7,360	7,147	6,910	6,249	5,896	5,131	4,195	3,798
UINTAH BASIN	8,009	8,890	9,596	8,507	8,952	8,830	7,788	6,814	5,882	5,715	4,759
DAGGETT	10,390	10,072	8,238	6,991	6,345	6,433	6,978	5,691	5,750	4,857	3,867
DUCHESNE	8,153	8,694	9,089	8,351	8,430	8,443	7,669	6,262	5,286	5,088	4,682
UINTAH	7,847	8,973	9,938	8,984	9,369	9,183	7,895	7,243	6,277	5,241	4,846
SOUTHEASTERN	9,591	9,510	9,075	8,508	8,903	8,296	7,444	6,885	6,237	5,415	4,919
CARBON	12,086	11,706	10,828	9,948	10,809	9,833	8,821	8,073	7,027	6,328	5,702
EMERY	8,581	8,610	8,091	7,655	8,554	7,776	6,695	6,721	6,286	5,237	4,576
GRAND	9,462	9,934	9,565	9,136	9,348	9,017	8,358	7,318	7,036	6,196	5,726
SAN JUAN	5,881	5,785	6,304	6,000	5,296	5,494	5,097	4,552	4,209	3,419	3,237

Note: These estimates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates.

SOURCE: 1970-1984: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
1985 and 1986: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	May 1987(f)	May 1986	% Change	Apr. 1987(p)	Apr. 1986	% Change	Mar. 1987(r)	Mar. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**761,800**	752,200	1.3	757,900	748,500	1.3	761,600	745,000	2.2
Employed	**711,700**	709,000	0.4	707,200	702,800	0.6	705,700	698,100	1.1
Unemployed	**50,100**	43,300	15.7	50,800	45,700	11.2	55,900	47,000	18.9
Percent of Labor Force	**6.6**	5.8	—	6.7	6.1	—	7.3	6.3	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.8**	5.9	—	6.7	6.1	—	6.9	5.9	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

(Numbers in Thousands)

	May 1987(f)	May 1986	% Change	Apr. 1987(p)	Apr. 1986	% Change	Mar. 1987(r)	Mar. 1986	% Change
Total	**640.5**	632.9	1.2	638.3	630.6	1.2	635.7	629.6	1.0
Mining	**8.4**	7.8	7.7	8.3	7.9	5.1	8.3	8.3	0.0
Metal Mining	**3.0**	1.6	87.5	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.8	1.6	75.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.4**	2.9	−17.2	2.6	3.1	−16.1	2.6	3.2	−18.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.8**	3.3	−15.2	2.8	3.3	−15.2	2.9	3.6	−19.4
Contract Construction	**28.6**	32.8	−12.8	27.3	31.3	−12.8	26.3	30.0	−12.3
Manufacturing	**91.9**	92.7	−0.9	91.6	92.4	−0.9	90.7	92.7	−2.2
Durable Goods	**62.6**	64.1	−2.3	62.4	63.9	−2.3	61.5	64.3	−4.4
Primary Metals	**2.7**	4.3	−37.2	2.7	4.3	−37.2	2.6	4.2	−38.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.7**	19.5	−4.1	18.9	19.7	−4.1	18.7	19.8	−5.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.5**	8.3	2.4	8.4	8.2	2.4	8.4	8.2	2.4
Transportation Equipment	**15.6**	14.9	4.7	15.6	14.9	4.7	15.3	15.0	2.0
Other Durable Goods	**17.1**	17.1	0.0	16.8	16.8	0.0	16.6	17.0	−2.4
Non-Durable Goods	**29.4**	28.6	2.8	29.3	28.5	2.8	29.2	28.4	2.8
Food & Kindred Products	**10.1**	9.3	8.6	9.7	8.9	9.0	9.6	8.8	9.1
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.8**	5.6	3.6	6.0	5.8	3.4	5.9	5.9	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.6**	3.7	−2.7	3.5	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.7	−5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.1**	10.1	0.0	10.1	10.1	0.0	10.1	10.0	1.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.4**	37.5	−0.3	37.2	37.3	−0.3	37.3	37.5	−0.5
Railroad Transportation	**3.2**	3.7	−13.5	3.2	3.7	−13.5	3.2	3.7	−13.5
Other Transportation	**18.8**	17.7	6.2	18.7	17.6	6.2	18.8	17.8	5.6
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.4**	16.1	−4.3	15.3	16.0	−4.4	15.3	16.0	−4.4
Trade	**155.0**	150.5	3.0	153.5	149.0	3.0	152.5	148.0	3.0
Wholesale Trade	**36.3**	35.9	1.1	36.2	35.8	1.1	36.2	35.9	0.8
Retail Trade	**118.6**	114.5	3.6	117.3	113.2	3.6	116.3	112.1	3.7
Building Materials	**5.4**	5.4	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
Food Stores	**22.2**	20.8	6.7	22.0	20.6	6.8	21.9	20.5	6.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.8**	14.0	−1.4	13.7	13.9	−1.4	13.5	13.6	−0.7
Eating & Drinking Places	**39.5**	37.7	4.8	38.7	36.9	4.9	38.2	36.6	4.4
Other Retail	**37.7**	36.6	3.0	37.7	36.6	3.0	37.8	36.5	3.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**34.0**	32.9	3.3	33.8	32.7	3.4	33.5	32.4	3.4
Services	**139.3**	133.9	4.0	141.7	136.2	4.0	142.2	137.1	3.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.4**	9.5	−1.1	9.8	9.9	−1.0	10.1	10.1	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**50.0**	47.2	5.9	49.5	46.7	6.0	49.5	47.0	5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	**38.3**	36.0	6.4	38.0	35.7	6.4	38.0	35.8	6.1
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**29.1**	28.6	1.7	32.1	31.6	1.6	32.5	32.1	1.2
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**10.7**	10.6	0.9	10.6	10.5	1.0	10.7	10.7	0.0
Agricultural Services	**1.9**	2.0	−5.0	1.7	1.8	−5.6	1.5	1.5	0.0
Government	**145.9**	144.9	0.7	144.9	143.9	0.7	144.8	143.5	0.9
Federal Government	**40.4**	40.7	−0.7	40.4	40.7	−0.7	40.5	40.3	0.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.3**	23.5	−5.1	22.3	23.5	−5.1	22.6	23.5	−3.8
Other Federal Government	**18.1**	17.2	5.2	18.2	17.3	5.2	17.9	16.7	7.2
State Government	**37.5**	38.9	−3.6	37.6	38.5	−2.3	37.9	38.8	−2.3
State Education	**20.9**	21.5	−2.8	21.0	21.4	−1.9	21.3	21.8	−2.3
Other State Government	**16.6**	17.3	−4.0	16.6	17.1	−2.9	16.6	17.0	−2.4
Local Government	**67.4**	65.3	3.2	66.8	64.7	3.2	66.4	64.5	2.9
Local Education	**43.0**	41.5	3.6	42.8	41.3	3.6	42.7	41.5	2.9
Other Local Government	**24.5**	23.8	2.9	24.0	23.3	3.0	23.7	23.0	3.0
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	May '87 (f)	May '86	% Change	Apr. '87 (p)	Mar. '87 (r)	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,683.5	1,662.4	1.3	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0	1,673.2	1,671.4	1,669.6
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,087.0	1,073.3	1.3	1,085.8	1,084.7	1.083.5	1,082.4	1,081.3	1,080.1	1,079.0	1,077.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	764.8	755.0	1.3	765.2	771.4	772.7	775.9	752.7	748.8	753.3	755.4
Participation Rate	70.4	70.3	0.0	70.5	71.1	71.3	71.7	69.6	69.3	69.8	70.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	713.2	710.5	0.4	714.1	718.5	720.5	724.6	708.0	705.1	708.9	710.1
Employment Ratio[2]	65.6	66.2	0.0	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.9	65.5	65.3	65.7	65.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	51.7	44.6	15.9	51.1	53.0	52.2	51.2	44.7	43.7	44.5	45.3
Unemployment Rate	6.8	5.9	0.0	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	322.1	318.3	1.2	320.7	313.3	310.9	306.5	328.6	331.3	325.7	322.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.3	130.3	1.5	132.3	132.6	133.0	133.2	128.1	128.5	128.7	129.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	642.7	635.8	1.1	643.4	643.8	645.1	645.8	632.7	631.8	630.7	633.0
Mining	8.5	7.9	7.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.5
Contract Construction	28.7	32.9	—12.9	28.9	29.3	30.7	30.6	29.9	30.0	30.7	32.1
Manufacturing	92.6	93.1	—0.6	92.9	92.0	90.9	90.9	90.0	90.3	90.1	90.2
Durable Goods	63.0	64.3	—2.1	63.2	62.4	61.5	61.5	60.5	61.0	60.8	61.2
Nondurable Goods	29.6	28.8	2.7	29.7	29.6	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.0
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.4	37.5	—0.2	37.8	37.8	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.3	37.0	36.9
Trade	156.2	151.7	2.9	156.3	156.3	156.4	156.5	153.2	153.0	152.6	153.2
Wholesale	36.4	36.1	0.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.7	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.0
Retail	119.7	115.6	3.6	119.8	119.6	119.7	119.7	117.4	117.3	116.6	117.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.2	33.0	3.5	34.1	33.9	34.0	33.9	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.9
Services	142.7	137.3	4.0	142.3	143.1	143.5	143.7	138.7	138.9	138.7	137.9
Government	142.5	142.3	0.1	142.8	143.4	143.5	143.8	142.4	141.7	141.0	142.3
Federal	40.1	40.4	—0.8	40.1	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.4
State	36.7	38.3	—4.2	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.6	37.9	37.8	37.2	37.8
Local	65.7	63.6	3.4	65.7	65.6	64.9	64.9	63.9	63.7	63.7	64.0

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Apr. 1987(p)	% Change from Apr. '86	% Distribution	Apr. 1987(p)	% Change from Apr. '86	% Distribution	Apr. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	357.6	—0.5	100.0	280.8	3.5	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.7	5.5	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.1	73.5
Contract Construction	24.3	—12.6	6.8	3.0	—14.3	1.1	19.1	70.0
Manufacturing	62.9	—1.4	17.6	28.8	0.7	10.3	60.7	66.2
Durable Goods	44.9	—3.0	12.6	17.5	—0.6	6.2	40.5	64.9
Nondurable Goods	18.0	2.9	5.0	11.3	2.7	4.0	20.2	68.9
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util	26.5	1.9	7.4	10.7	—5.3	3.8	26.7	71.8
Total Trade	82.1	2.6	23.0	71.4	3.5	25.4	137.8	89.8
Wholesale Trade	26.1	—1.1	7.3	10.1	7.4	3.6	30.9	85.4
Retail Trade	56.0	4.5	15.7	61.3	2.9	21.8	106.9	91.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	—0.0	3.8	20.2	5.8	7.2	26.5	78.4
Services	65.7	1.4	18.4	76.0	6.4	27.1	107.2	75.7
Total Government	74.8	—1.8	20.9	70.1	3.5	25.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.3	—5.1	6.8	16.2	6.6	5.8	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.6	—6.0	4.4	6.7	—2.9	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.7	—3.3	2.4	9.5	14.5	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	18.1	0.0	5.1	19.5	—4.4	6.9	NA	NA
State Education	11.6	—3.3	3.2	9.4	0.0	3.3	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.5	6.6	1.8	10.1	—8.2	3.6	NA	NA
Local Government	32.4	—0.3	9.1	34.4	7.2	12.3	NA	NA
Local Education	16.4	—2.4	4.6	26.4	7.8	9.4	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.0	1.9	4.5	8.0	5.3	2.8	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	May '87(f)	May '86	% Chg.	Apr. '87(p)	Mar. '87(r)	May '87(f)	May '86	% Chg.	Apr. '87(p)	Mar. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	505.9	496.4	1.9	502.3	504.5	94.8	95.4	—0.6	98.0	98.8
Employed	476.6	470.6	1.3	472.7	472.4	87.6	90.1	—2.8	90.6	90.2
Unemployed	29.3	25.8	13.6	29.6	32.1	7.2	5.3	35.8	7.4	8.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	5.2	0.0	5.9	6.4	7.6	5.6	0.0	7.6	8.7
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	449.4	442.1	1.7	446.8	444.4	70.0	70.8	—1.1	72.5	72.3
Mining	2.7	1.6	68.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	20.8	23.5	—11.5	19.8	19.2	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.5	2.4
Manufacturing	62.9	61.9	1.6	62.6	62.0	9.6	11.6	—17.2	9.5	9.5
Durable Goods	44.3	44.1	0.5	44.2	43.6	6.3	8.5	—25.9	6.2	6.2
Nondurable Goods	18.6	17.8	4.5	18.4	18.4	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.3	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.0	29.0	0.0	28.8	28.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.4
Total Trade	113.4	110.3	2.8	112.5	111.7	15.7	15.2	3.3	15.7	15.6
Wholesale Trade	31.1	30.9	0.6	31.2	31.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	82.3	79.4	3.7	81.3	80.5	13.8	13.3	3.8	13.8	13.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.2	27.2	3.7	27.8	27.7	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.2
Services	97.0	93.4	3.9	96.9	96.6	23.5	22.6	4.0	26.5	26.5
Total Government	95.4	95.2	0.2	95.6	95.6	13.7	13.9	—1.4	13.6	13.7

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	May'87(f)	Apr.'87(p)	Mar.'87(r)	May'86	May'87(f)	May'86	% Change	May'87(f)	May'86	% Change
State Total	6.6	6.7	7.3	5.8	761,840	752,240	1.3	639,900	633,180	1.1
Bear River	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.0	47,530	46,380	2.5	38,660	37,860	2.1
Box Elder	4.4	4.3	4.9	3.5	17,350	16,480	5.3	14,630	13,850	5.6
Cache	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.2	29,360	29,090	0.9	23,690	23,670	0.1
Rich	6.5	6.6	5.6	4.5	820	810	1.2	340	340	0.0
Wasatch Front	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.2	519,630	510,110	1.9	460,620	453,530	1.6
North	5.9	6.0	6.8	5.0	153,160	149,810	2.2	115,560	114,190	1.2
Davis	5.2	5.3	5.9	4.1	76,580	74,950	2.2	53,830	53,450	0.7
Morgan	8.0	8.1	8.7	6.1	1,820	1,680	8.3	960	900	6.7
Weber	6.6	6.7	7.8	5.9	74,760	73,180	2.2	60,770	59,840	1.6
South	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.3	366,470	360,300	1.7	345,060	339,340	1.7
Salt Lake	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.3	354,530	348,280	1.8	334,740	328,770	1.8
Tooele	8.0	8.4	8.8	5.6	11,940	12,020	—0.7	10,320	10,570	—2.4
Mountainlands	8.4	8.2	8.8	6.4	105,980	106,230	—0.2	77,200	77,900	—0.9
Summit	12.0	11.3	6.8	13.5	6,690	6,580	1.7	5,360	5,220	2.7
Utah	7.6	7.6	8.7	5.6	94,800	95,440	—0.7	69,820	70,720	—1.3
Wasatch	20.5	17.0	16.3	14.4	4,490	4,210	6.7	2,020	1,960	3.1
Central	9.1	11.2	12.9	9.8	22,610	23,900	—5.4	14,500	15,160	—4.4
Juab	15.6	15.8	19.6	15.7	2,050	2,050	0.0	1,460	1,460	0.0
Millard	6.6	6.4	7.5	6.8	6,640	7,730	—14.1	4,010	4,690	—14.5
Piute	14.1	16.1	20.2	12.5	390	410	—4.9	170	180	—5.6
Sanpete	12.5	17.8	18.8	14.3	6,040	6,280	—3.8	3,540	3,590	—1.4
Sevier	6.3	8.1	9.9	7.2	6,460	6,450	0.2	4,830	4,780	1.0
Wayne	8.5	12.4	16.4	8.0	1,030	980	5.1	490	460	6.5
Southwestern	6.8	6.5	7.4	5.7	30,860	30,030	2.8	21,300	20,880	2.0
Beaver	6.3	7.0	6.5	7.2	2,160	2,150	0.5	1,250	1,240	0.8
Garfield	9.2	12.5	19.9	8.5	1,690	1,670	1.2	1,570	1,550	1.3
Iron	7.8	7.1	7.6	6.9	8,360	8,350	0.1	6,160	6,130	0.5
Kane	8.7	8.9	13.0	5.3	2,590	2,450	5.7	1,440	1,400	2.9
Washington	5.7	5.2	5.4	4.6	16,060	15,410	4.2	10,880	10,560	3.0
Uintah Basin	13.7	15.1	18.2	13.2	15,060	15,710	—4.1	11,060	11,300	—2.1
Daggett	3.3	3.6	4.1	9.4	440	440	0.0	290	280	3.6
Duchesne	14.9	17.6	22.0	14.9	5,930	5,990	—1.0	4,170	4,190	—0.5
Uintah	13.5	13.9	16.2	12.4	8,690	9,280	—6.4	6,600	6,830	—3.4
Southeastern	11.4	12.0	13.3	9.7	20,190	19,870	1.6	16,600	16,580	0.1
Carbon	10.7	11.4	12.6	10.1	9,090	8,860	1.5	7,630	7,530	1.3
Emery	15.0	16.6	17.3	9.3	4,200	4,200	0.0	3,810	4,020	—5.2
Grand	10.5	12.2	15.2	11.8	3,070	3,070	0.0	2,150	2,130	0.9
San Juan	9.6	8.4	9.2	7.6	3,830	3,640	5.2	3,010	2,900	3.8

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1987	Mar.(r) 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr.(p) 1987	Mar.(r) 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr.(p) 1987	Mar.(r) 1986	Apr. 1986
MINING	$530.02	$537.19	$540.17	42.3	42.6	42.3	$12.53	$12.61	$12.77
MANUFACTURING	394.42	391.20	393.56	39.8	40.0	40.2	9.91	9.78	9.79
Durable Goods	408.24	407.62	412.27	40.3	40.6	40.9	10.13	10.04	10.08
Nondurable Goods	358.82	349.97	348.43	38.5	38.5	38.5	9.32	9.09	9.05
TRADE	225.57	219.90	240.71	30.4	30.0	31.1	7.42	7.33	7.74
Wholesale Trade	372.28	367.79	376.53	38.3	37.8	38.5	9.72	9.73	9.78
Retail Trade	173.88	167.55	192.38	27.6	27.2	28.5	6.30	6.16	6.75
AVERAGE	297.82	294.20	313.16	33.5	33.7	34.3	8.89	8.73	9.13

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1987	Mar.(r) 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr.(p) 1987	Mar.(r) 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr.(p) 1987	Mar.(r) 1987	Apr. 1986
MINING	$594.70	$594.64	$555.70	42.6	41.7	39.3	$13.96	$14.26	$14.14
Metal Mining	555.02	580.77	570.57	42.4	43.7	39.9	13.09	13.29	14.30
Bituminous Coal Mining	648.57	659.65	590.47	39.0	40.1	35.4	16.63	16.45	16.68
MANUFACTURING	391.24	387.87	404.99	39.4	39.7	39.9	9.93	9.77	10.15
Durable Goods	410.04	406.22	433.01	40.2	40.3	41.2	10.20	10.08	10.51
Primary Metal Industries	522.78	547.23	639.10	40.4	41.3	41.5	12.94	13.25	15.40
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	415.59	405.57	393.38	42.8	43.1	40.1	9.71	9.41	9.81
Transportation Equipment	525.21	516.66	537.43	41.0	39.5	41.5	12.81	13.08	12.95
Nondurable Goods	352.87	350.59	347.26	37.7	38.4	37.3	9.36	9.13	9.31
Food & Kindred Products	324.94	323.25	326.50	36.8	37.5	37.4	8.83	8.62	8.73
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	561.74	509.53	584.73	42.3	40.6	43.8	13.28	12.55	13.35
TRADE	217.31	209.20	224.22	31.0	30.1	30.3	7.01	6.95	7.40
Wholesale Trade	382.00	371.63	387.06	38.2	37.2	38.9	10.00	9.99	9.95
Retail Trade	170.23	161.84	176.25	29.0	28.0	27.8	5.87	5.78	6.34
Food Stores	205.01	195.10	215.45	28.2	26.4	27.8	7.27	7.39	7.75
Other Retail	184.52	171.70	188.73	30.2	29.2	30.1	6.11	5.88	6.27
AVERAGE	300.08	293.25	312.92	34.1	34.4	34.5	8.80	8.78	9.07

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast May '87	Preliminary Apr. '87	Final Mar. '87	Final May '86	Final Apr. '86	Final Mar. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	6,562	7,951	6,663	7,694	9,322	7,812
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	16,782	14,080	10,889	7,279	6,107	4,723
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	23,344	22,031	17,552	14,973	15,429	12,535
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,349	9,027	7,669	8,657	9,360	7,952
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,546	7,322	5,446	5,649	7,458	5,547
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,448	1,275	1,383	1,940	2,470	1,951
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,507	14,627	19,257	13,640	14,278	16,886
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.13	2.51	3.32	2.40	2.52	2.99
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,424,000	$9,328,000	$13,319,237	$7,402,421	$9,192,164	$9,807,854

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

	Index					% Change				
Item	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Apr. '86	From Last Month	Apr. '86 to Apr. '87	Mar. '86 to Mar. '87	Feb. '86 to Feb. '87	Jan. '87 to Jan. '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**337.7**	335.9	334.4	333.1	325.3	**0.5**	3.8	3.0	2.1	1.4
Food and Beverages	**322.5**	321.6	321.6	320.5	308.5	**0.3**	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1
Food at Home	**316.9**	315.8	316.6	315.2	301.5	**0.3**	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.2
Housing	**367.7**	366.4	365.1	363.9	358.0	**0.4**	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.0
Rent Residential	**288.8**	288.3	288.0	287.1	277.9	**0.2**	3.9	4.8	5.2	5.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**374.2**	374.9	374.8	373.7	381.8	**—0.2**	—2.0	—2.7	—3.9	—5.3
Medical Care	**457.3**	455.0	452.4	449.6	428.0	**0.5**	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5
Apparel and Upkeep	**218.7**	215.2	208.4	207.1	207.3	**1.6**	5.5	4.3	2.1	—1.8
Transportation	**313.3**	310.6	310.0	308.5	303.3	**0.9**	3.3	0.3	—2.9	—4.8
Gasoline	**296.7**	289.4	287.5	275.1	278.6	**2.5**	6.5	—5.9	—18.0	—26.1
Energy[2]	**362.4**	360.0	359.2	352.2	361.8	**0.7**	0.2	—5.6	—12.2	—17.1
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**305.1**	302.8	302.7	300.9	297.9	**0.8**	2.4	0.8	—0.7	—2.6
Finished Goods	**295.0**	292.3	292.3	291.7	286.9	**0.9**	2.7	1.5	0.1	—1.5
Intermediate Materials	**310.9**	309.4	308.9	307.1	307.0	**0.5**	1.2	0.0	—1.5	—3.2
Crude Materials	**295.5**	287.7	288.8	284.0	272.6	**2.7**	8.0	2.3	—0.1	—5.6

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WHERE UTAH RANKS IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE - 1987

	Utah's Rank	Amount	High State	Low State
Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount	21	$197	$330 (Mass.)	$120 (Ala.)
Minimum Weekly Benefit Amount	21	35	60 (N.D.)	5 (Hawaii)
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	7	150.42	161.28 (Minn.)	90.44 (Tenn.)
Average Weekly Wage	31	$333.48	551.38 (AK.)	265.33 (S.D.)
Weekly Benefits as Percent of Wages	2	45.1%	49.5% (N.D.)	26.9% (I n d)
Maximum Tax Rate	18	8.00%	10.70% (N.D.)	5.40 (Ala.)
Minimum Tax Rate	27	0.50%	3.70% (W.V.)	0.00 (Iowa)
Average Tax Rate	33	1.89%	5.30% (Mich.)	0.80 (N.H.)
Average Tax Rate on Payroll	25	1.08%	2.36% (AK.)	0.30 (N.H.)
Taxable Wage Base	6	$12,900	$21,500 (AK.)	$7,000 (17 states)
Trust Fund Balance ($ mill)	25	$160.6	$3,640.1 (Cal.)	$0 (3 states)
Trust Fund Balance as Percent of Wage	17	1.64%	3.14% (Miss.)	0 (5 states)
Loans Outstanding ($ Bill)	—	0	$1.3 (Mich.)	0 (41 states *)

* includes Utah

Source: *Significant Unemployment Insurance Data*, Nevada Employment Security Research, 1987

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JUNE 1987 published July 1987

*In June 1987, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate registered 6.6 percent, down one-tenth of a percentage point from the revised May 1987 figure.

*The State's jobless rate appears to have peaked in March 1987.

*Nonfarm employment has grown 1.2 percent since June 1986 for a gain of 7,900 jobs.

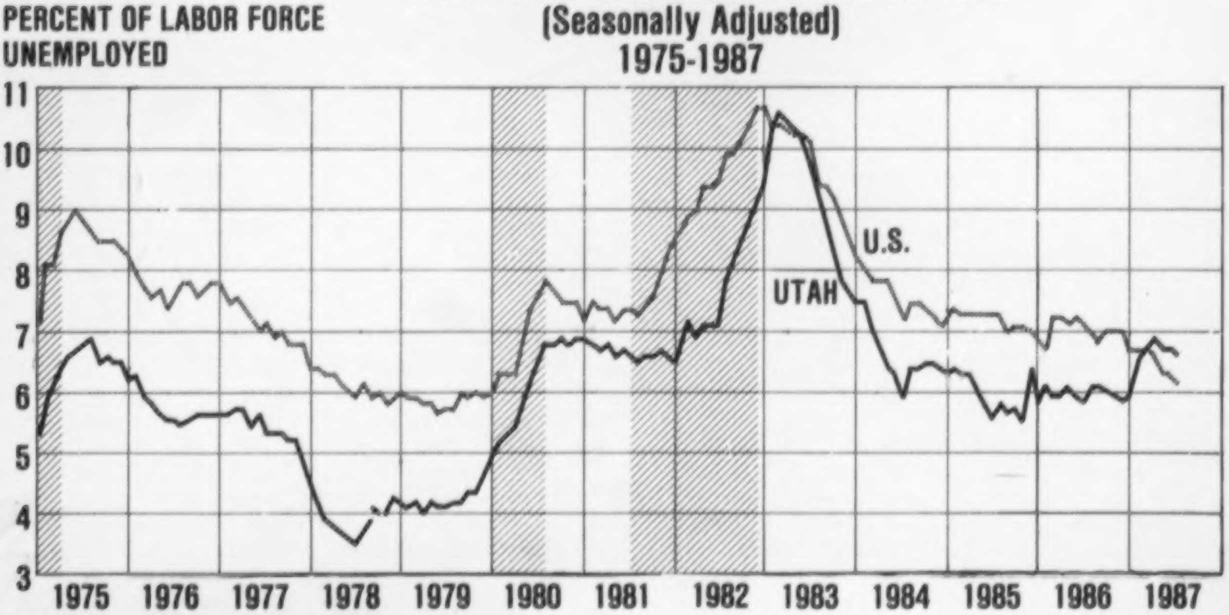
*While June expansion was hardly robust, the State seems to have passed a critical corner in job expansion. Year-over growth bottomed out at 0.7 percent in October 1986.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION?

In March 1987, Utah's unemployment reached 6.9 percent—the highest level of the past three years. Since then, the State's jobless rate has dropped three-tenths of a point to 6.6 percent—hardly a dramatic plunge. However, at the very least, unemployment in Utah appears to have stabilized. Most probably, it is on

Feature Articles:
- Industry Employment and Wage Comparisons, Utah & U.S., 1985
- Employers and the New Immigration Law
- Unemployment Rates by State, April 1987, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

the decline after peaking in March. The worst economic shocks seem to be behind Utah and upcoming layoffs should have little effect on the "rate."

However, the Utah unemployment is still running atypically above the national average (6.3 percent in May). In fact, June's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate represents 50,300 jobless Utahns—up 14 percent from last year. Still, even after adjusting for seasonality, the out-of-work group has dropped by 2,700 individuals just since March.

JOB EXPANSION TURNS A CORNER

So, unemployment is edging down. What about job creation? Utah also seems to be making som headway with respect to nonfarm employment. Final data indicate that year-over job growth bottomed out at 0.7 percent in October 1986. Although June's 1.2 percent increase is hardly cause for mass celebration, it marks a notable improvement when compared to the final quarter of 1986. During June, Utahns held a total 645,000 nonagricultural jobs—a 7,900 net increase from June 1986. Unfortunately, layoffs do loom over a number of industries. On the other hand, some glimmerings and outright gleams have appeared in the gloom of Utah's economic scene.

SOME PROMISING NEWS

The rejuvenation of Kennecott Minerals Corporation's Utah operations has pushed mining to a remarkable 18 percent year-over employment gain. Of course, at 3,100 positions, metal mining employment still remains far below the 7,000 to 9,000 job level established in the 1970s. On the energy scene, the rising price of oil may signal the beginning of some small relief for Utah's ailing oil industry—where employment has dropped 16 percent since last June. Also, the possibility that some unemployed steelworkers may regain jobs provides a note of optimism for the State's steel industry. Primary metals jobs have declined by one-third since June 1986 and any offset of this 1,400 job loss would be welcome.

SERVICES STILL THE PRIME JOB GENERATOR

While these developments provide some encouragement for the Utah economy, they are not likely to be the prime source of new employment in the State—nor have they been major job creators in the recent past. Service-producing industries continued to be the main generators of new jobs. The strong service industry has netted some 5,300 new positions in the year since June 1986—a 4 percent increase. In addition, retail trade employment advanced 3.6 percent for a 4,200 job gain. By adding 2,200 positions, local government also proved to be a major producer of new employment. And, finance/insurance/real estate rounded out the field with a 3 percent, 1,000 job gain. Nondurable goods manufacturing demonstrated that all is not bleak for the goods-production sector. Jobs here expanded by nearly 4 percent (1,100 new positions).

ON A SMALLER SCALE

But what about a more detailed frame of reference? Which smaller industrial breakouts are showing the strongest growth? Employment in food stores jumped almost 9 percent during the past year. Year-to-year expansion in food-related production measured a substantial 7 percent in June as did growth in transportation employment (exclusive of railroad jobs). Medical and health services demonstrated economic vitality with a 6 percent gain. Next in line came personal and business services with a forceful 5 percent year-over expansion. Manufacturing scored a strong 5 percent increase in transportation equipment production (basically space/defense-related employment). Eating and drinking places finished with a 4 percent employment addition.

WHERE DID THEY GO?

If so much job creation is going on, why did the State create only 7,900 net new jobs? Obviously, declines are lingering in several industries. The construction industry has seen its employment ranks drop by 4,500 jobs over the past year. While many of these jobs were eliminated as the result of the completion of the Intermountain Power Project, other losses have been sustained because of a slowdown in overall building. Durable goods manufacturing (which includes primary metals) is down 1,300 jobs. State government employment dropped almost 3 percent and declines in defense-related jobs knocked out 500 federal government positions. Moreover, several rounds of layoffs are in the offing. Notably, reductions in transportation equipment manufacturing, schools (local government), apparel manufacturing, coal mining, and utilities employment will influence Utah's job growth potential.

ON THE UPWARD TRACK?

However, Utah should still see improvement in job creation in upcoming months. As mentioned before, it looks like the State is back on the upward track. Nevertheless, even though the goods-producing sector may start to see some improvement after a long hard spell of economic affliction, most of the employment expansion will continue to come from the service-producing sector. Fortunately, the national economy seems to still be on fairly strong ground in spite of large trade and federal deficits—and slow improvement is even being made here. Therefore, Utah should begin to experience more moderate growth in the near future.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NON-AGRICULTURAL INSURED EMPLOYMENT & WAGE COMPARISON BY INDUSTRY UTAH & USA - 1985

This report provides comparisons of 1985 non-agricultural employment and average weekly wages of employers insured under State and Federal unemployment insurance programs, for the United States as a whole and for the state of Utah.

An illustration of these comparisons is available at the 2 digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and major industry detail on Table A. Accompanying charts also depict Utah's average weekly wage levels by industry and historical Utah wages as a percent of U.S. wages.

The data presented are based on quarterly reports submitted by employers subject to State Unemployment Insurance Laws, and Federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. The data are collected by individual State Departments of Employment Security and submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for aggregation to national totals. These reports cover about 98 percent of wage and salaried civilian employment and provide a virtual census of employees and their wages for nearly all sectors of the economy. Workers are reported in the state where their jobs are physically located. Covered non-agricultural employment includes most corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family members, farm and domestic workers.

Wages of non-agricultural insured workers include the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. Included are payments of any cash value: cash, bonuses, commissions, gifts and tips.

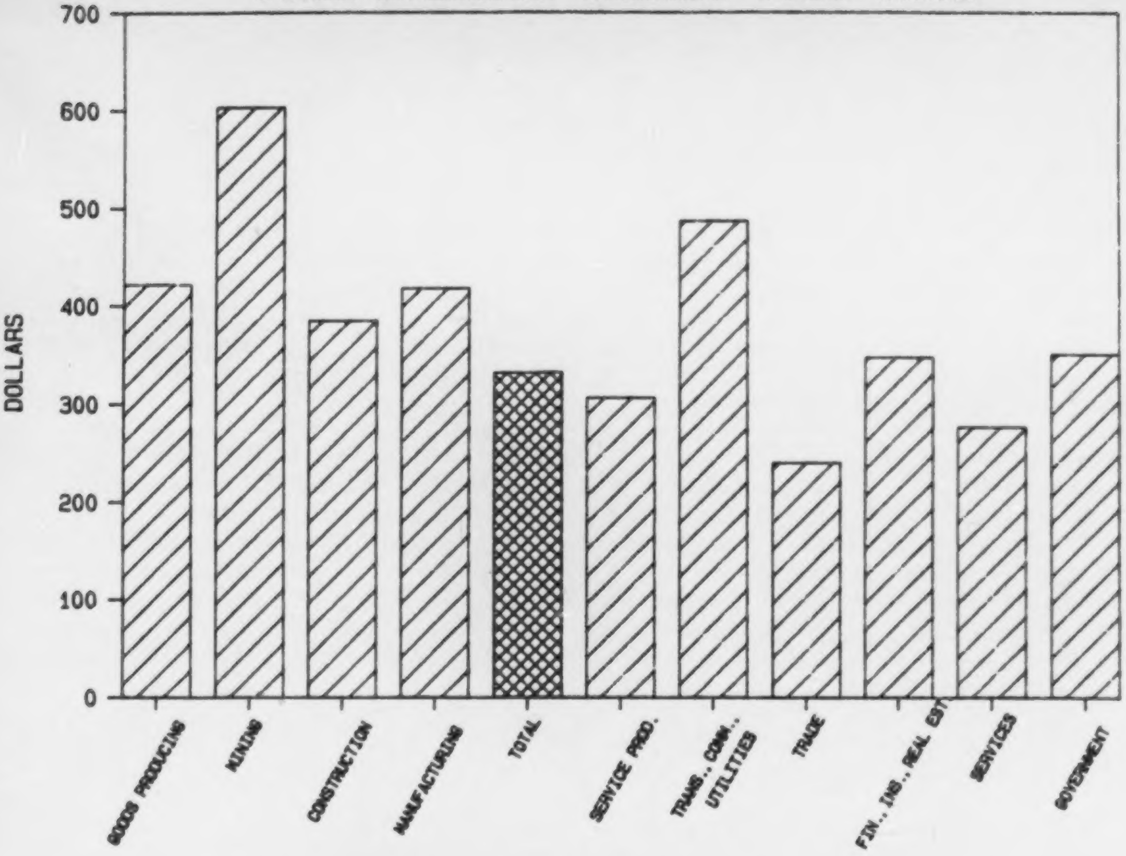
In reviewing average weekly wage data, the user should be cautious. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average weekly wage levels appreciably below the actual weekly earnings levels of regular full time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers. Average weekly wage data may also be influenced by overtime work, work stoppages, labor turnover, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonuses, etc.

Major industry employment as a percent of total employment varies somewhat in Utah as compared to the USA as a whole. Mining, for instance, has nearly twice as high an employment ratio in Utah than in the USA. This occurs in spite of the closure of Kennecott Copper and a sluggish oil and gas sector. Construction also is about one percentage point higher in Utah than in the USA, related to construction support for Utah's higher than national average population growth. Manufacturing employment on the other hand is considerably lower in Utah due to the influence of highly industrialized states in other sections of the United States. The Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities sector, and the Trade sector are about the same in Utah as the nation, while Finance and Services are somewhat lower. Government, on the other hand, has a considerably higher concentration of employment in Utah than does the U.S.A. as a whole. This large Utah government employment ratio is due mainly to the federal defense installations and numerous state and local educational facilities in Utah.

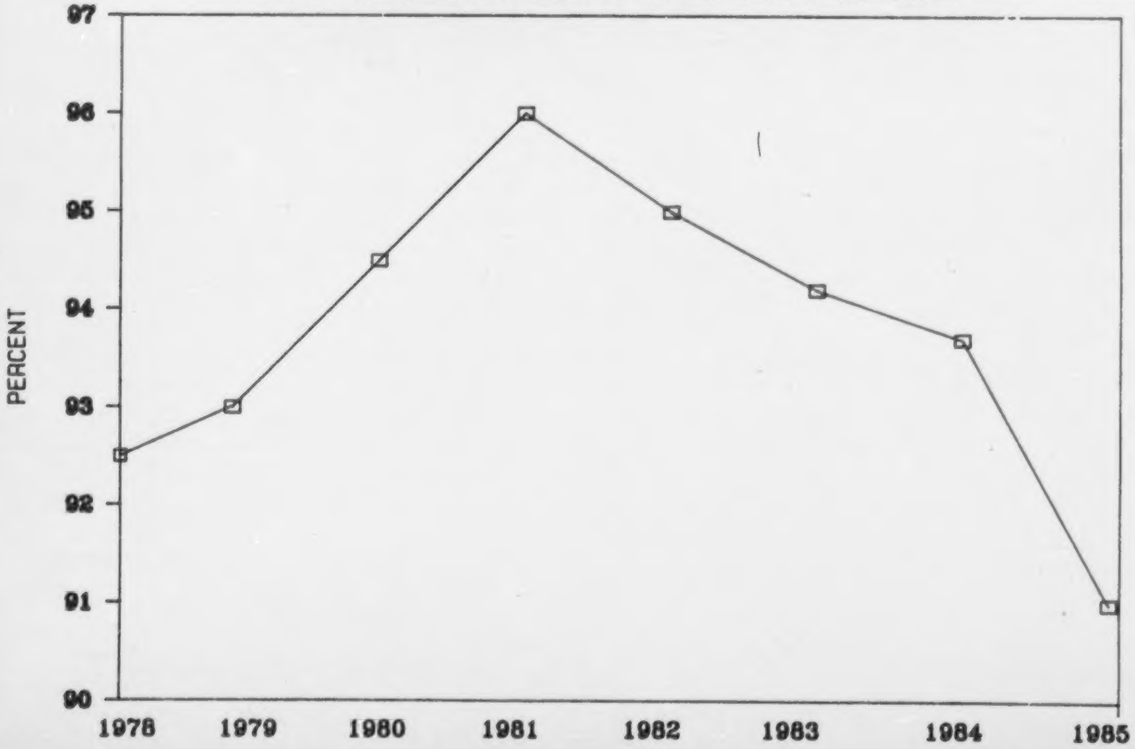
Overall, average weekly wages are lower in Utah than in the nation as a whole. 1985 total insured non-agricultural weekly wages in Utah were $338 and in the USA $371. Only a few industries had somewhat higher average weekly wage levels in Utah; these were coal and metal mining, primary metals manufacturing, legal and education services. Historically, Utah's overall average weekly wages have always been less than the nation as a whole. During the past four years, the gap between Utah's average wage level and the Nation's has actually been widening. The primary factors behind this trend are depressed natural resource prices, particularly oil and metals; low productivity growth; increased labor supply as more women and youth go to work, and low or negative employment growth in high paying Utah industries accompanied by high job growth in those industries paying lower wages and utilizing large numbers of part-time workers.

Richard W. Newman, Labor Market Economist

UTAH AVERAGE WEEKLY 1985 WAGE



UTAH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE AS A PERCENT OF U.S. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE 1978 TO 1985



INSURED NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT & WAGES — 1985
UTAH VS USA

	USA			UTAH			
INDUSTRY	EMPL	% TOTAL EMP	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	EMPL	% TOTAL EMP	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	WAGE RATIO UTAH/USA
TOTAL	**95,339,368**	**100.00%**	**$371**	**593,192**	**100.00%**	**$338**	**0.91**
MINING	923,143	0.97%	602	9,738	1.64%	603	1.00
10 Metal Mining	46,572	0.05%	612	2,145	0.36%	710	1.16
11 Anthracite Mining	2,518	0.00%	396	0	0.00%	0	0.00
12 Butuminous Coal	186,174	0.20%	634	2,878	0.49%	694	1.09
13 Oil & Gas Extraction	577,736	0.61%	617	3,850	0.65%	497	0.81
14 Nonmetallic Minerals	110,142	0.12%	472	865	0.15%	507	1.07
CONSTRUCTION	4,642,735	4.87%	411	35,510	5.99%	385	0.94
15 Building-General Contractor	1,243,985	1.30%	401	10,247	1.73%	358	0.89
16 Roads, Heavy Duty Construction	789,333	0.83%	478	5,721	0.96%	479	1.00
17 Special Trade Contractor	2,609,417	2.74%	395	19,542	3.29%	372	0.94
MANUFACTURING	19,273,364	20.22%	459	93,542	15.77%	418	0.91
20 Food Products	1,601,466	1.68%	400	9,010	1.52%	326	0.82
21 Tobacco Manufacturers	61,149	0.06%	551	1	0.00%	371	0.67
22 Textile Mill Products	700,705	0.73%	307	103	0.02%	168	0.55
23 Apparel Products	1,120,480	1.18%	242	5,315	0.90%	202	0.83
24 Lumber & Wood Products	696,033	0.73%	338	3,805	0.64%	284	0.84
25 Furniture & Fixtures	494,241	0.52%	322	2,901	0.49%	288	0.89
26 Paper & Allied Products	677,803	0.71%	518	1,114	0.19%	414	0.80
27 Printing & Publishing	1,425,114	1.49%	406	6,946	1.17%	315	0.78
28 Chemicals & Allied Products	1,044,190	1.10%	590	2,791	0.47%	504	0.85
29 Petroleum Refining	178,615	0.19%	716	839	0.14%	684	0.96
30 Rubber & Plastic Products	787,549	0.83%	399	1,428	0.24%	337	0.84
31 Leather Products	164,921	0.17%	262	51	0.01%	218	0.83
32 Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	587,891	0.62%	449	4,567	0.77%	414	0.92
33 Primary Metal Industries	810,590	0.85%	536	4,854	0.82%	653	1.22
34 Fabricated Metal Products	1,471,232	1.54%	448	6,232	1.05%	394	0.88
35 Machinery Exc. Electrical	2,187,912	2.29%	512	14,305	2.41%	485	0.95
36 Electrical Machinery	2,200,312	2.31%	487	8,487	1.43%	403	0.83
37 Transportation Equipment	1,978,880	2.08%	619	14,385	2.43%	561	0.91
38 Instruments, Optical, Clocks	716,883	0.75%	495	3,707	0.62%	363	0.73
39 Misc. Manufacturing	367,399	0.39%	350	2,701	0.46%	290	0.83
TRANS. COMM. & PUB. UTIL.	4,867,538	5.11%	494	33,126	5.58%	476	0.96
40 Railroads	418	0.00%	443	0	0.00%	0	0.00
41 Passenger Transportation	281,906	0.30%	242	816	0.14%	242	1.00
42 Motor Freight Trans.	1,367,879	1.43%	406	10,269	1.73%	410	1.01
44 Water Transportation	185,068	0.19%	524	12	0.00%	202	0.39
45 Air Transportation	517,502	0.54%	579	4,424	0.75%	455	0.79
46 Pipe Lines Exc. Natural Gas	18,546	0.02%	727	82	0.01%	724	1.00
47 Transportation Services	272,313	0.29%	357	1,402	0.24%	289	0.81
48 Communication	1,320,958	1.39%	553	8,236	1.39%	513	0.93
49 Electric, Gas & Sanitary	902,949	0.95%	598	7,885	1,33%	592	0.99

INSURED NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT & WAGES — 1985 (continued)
UTAH VS USA

	USA			UTAH			
INDUSTRY	EMPL	% TOTAL EMP	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	EMPL	% TOTAL EMP	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	WAGE RATIO UTAH/USA
TRADE	23,057,145	24.18%	$269	147,145	24,81%	$240	0.89
WHOLESALE	5,715,253	5.99%	457	35,555	5.99%	404	0.88
50 Wholesale, Durable Goods	3,385,996	3.55%	478	22,720	3.83%	422	0.88
51 Wholesale, Non-Durable	2,329,257	2.44%	427	12,835	2.16%	373	0.87
RETAIL	17,341,892	18.19%	206	111,590	18.81%	188	0.91
52 Building Materials	692,275	0.73%	286	5,353	0.90%	275	0.96
53 General Merchandise	2,313,946	2.43%	208	12,195	2.06%	181	0.87
54 Food Stores	2,779,180	2.92%	226	19,446	3.28%	222	0.98
55 Auto Dealers & Gas Station	1,889,636	1.98%	336	13,681	2.31%	291	0.87
56 Apparel Stores	1,044,515	1.10%	189	5,454	0.92%	163	0.86
57 Furniture & Equip. Stores	733,060	0.77%	279	4,859	0.82%	252	0.90
58 Eating & Drinking Places	5,693,841	5.97%	129	36,026	6.07%	105	0.81
59 Misc. Retail	2,195,438	2.30%	228	14,577	2.46%	215	0.94
FINANCE	5,846,839	6.13%	429	31,059	5.24%	347	0.81
60 Banking	1,702,064	1.79%	378	10,662	1.80%	319	0.84
61 Non-Bank Credit Agencies	752,875	0.79%	385	5,642	0.95%	343	0.89
62 Securities & Commodities	353,355	0.37%	950	1,202	0.20%	749	0.79
63 Insurance Carriers	1,204,481	1.26%	443	4,407	0.74%	390	0.88
64 Insurance Agents	549,169	0.58%	418	2,498	0.42%	332	0.79
65 Real Estate	1,128,254	1.18%	335	5,962	1.01%	274	0.82
66 Insurance & Real Estate	13,980	0.01%	366	7	0.00%	226	0.62
67 Holding & Inv. Offices	142,662	0.15%	658	679	0.11%	515	0.78
SERVICES	20,842,303	21.86%	324	114,283	19.27%	288	0.89
70 Hotels & Other Lodging	1,334,210	1.40%	198	9,451	1.59%	155	0.78
72 Personal Services	1,055,026	1.11%	194	5,551	0.94%	169	0.87
73 Business Services	4,443,401	4.66%	335	23,574	3.97%	266	0.79
75 Auto Repair	732,024	0.77%	293	5,393	0.91%	274	0.94
76 Misc. Repair	322,600	0.34%	354	2,476	0.42%	340	0.96
78 Motion Pictures	224,416	0.24%	410	1,730	0.29%	219	0.53
79 Amusement & Recreation	835,531	0.88%	232	6,178	1.04%	177	0.76
80 Health Services	6,249,823	6.56%	359	33,920	5.72%	325	0.91
81 Legal Services	693,419	0.73%	536	3,468	0.58%	562	1.05
82 Education Services	1,140,178	1.20%	312	5,521	0.93%	448	1.44
83 Social Services	1,207,586	1.27%	195	4,406	0.74%	170	0.87
84 Museums, Art Galleries, Zoos	41,674	0.04%	258	136	0.02%	189	0.73
86 Membership Organizations	741,376	0.78%	245	3,417	0.58%	195	0.80
89 Misc. Services	1,211,725	1.27%	513	7,052	1.19%	439	0.86
074, 5, 8 Ag Services	398,482	0.42%	238	2,008	0.34%	219	0.2
GOVERNMENT	15,886,301	16.66%	390	128,789	21.71%	366	0.94
Federal	3,040,602	3.19%	499	39,417	6.64%	458	0.92
State	3,518,253	3.69%	391	31,139	5.25%	350	0.90
Local	9,326,667	9.78%	353	58,233	9.82%	313	0.89

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYERS ABOUT THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) was signed into law on November 6, 1986 to establish America's policy regarding *employment of authorized workers*. The law affects all United States workers hired after November 6, 1986 and all United States employers. The basic intent of the law is to assure that only U. S. citizens and authorized aliens receive employment opportunites in the United States. This, along with increased border protection, is designed to control the influx of illegal immigrants.

General principles for all Employers:

*Commit to employ only U. S. citizens and aliens authorized to work in the United States.

*Follow the same procedures for *all* new hires.

*Do not discharge present employees or refuse to hire new employees based on foreign appearance or language.

Procedures for Employees Hired after June 1, 1987:

*Hire only U. S. citizens and aliens lawfully authorized to work in the United States.

*The employment eligibility verification section of the IRCA requires that employers verify the identity and employment eligibility of all employees hired on or after November 7, 1986. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) developed a form I-9 to document the verification of the worker's eligibility. Employers are required to complete an I-9 form for all employees hired on or after November 7, 1986 and to retain the I-9 for three years past the hire date or one year beyond the individual's termination date, whichever is longer. Employers have until September 1, 1987 to complete an I-9 form on employees hired on or after November 7, 1986 and who were still employed on May 31, 1987.

*Employers may contract with someone else to complete I-9's and verify employee's work eligibility for them. However, the employer is still responsible for the contractor's actions and could be liable for any violations for the new law.

***The Utah Department of Employment Security (Job Service) has elected to certify employees and will offer this service to employers who place job orders with the Department and desire to have the service. Only certifiable individuals will be referred to job openings placed with the Department by employers. An employer shall be considered to be in compliance with the citizenship or legal right to work requirements of IRCA and relieved of liability, if they hire an applicant referred by Job Service. A verification certificate issued by Job Service must be retained for the same time period established for the I-9 form.**

*If requested, present the form for inspection by INS or Department of Labor officers. No reporting is required.

Considerations Regarding Employees Hired before November 7, 1986:

*There is no requirement to verify status of employees hired before November 7, 1986.

*No employer sanctions penalties can be imposed against you for merely retaining an illegal alien in your work force, if hired before November 7, 1986.

Other considerations for employers:

*During the first year of implementation (June 1, 1987-May 31, 1988) INS will continue to assist employers in complying with the law. In addition, INS will only issue a citation for first violations. Beginning June 1, 1988, employers who violate the law may face civil and/or criminal penalties.

*An employer who hires or continues to employ unathorized employees may be fined as follows: First Violation—Not less than $250 and not more than $2,000 for *each* unauthorized employee. Second Violation—Not less than $2,000 and not more than $5,000 for *each* unauthorized employee. Subsequent violations—Not less than $3,000 and not more than $10,000 for *each* unauthorized employee.

*If a new employee is unable to provide the required documentation within three days he/she must at least produce a receipt showing that application for the document has been made. The employee must produce the document itself within 21 days of the hire.

*Employers who knowingly recruit unauthorized workers outside the United States to perform seasonal agricultural labor may face the same penalties as for hiring unauthorized workers, unless the workers recruited have been granted Special Agricultural Worker (SAW) status.

*An employer should advise an undocumented alien that legalization and SAW assistance is available from an INS designated entity.

For more information about how Job Service can assist in the verification process contact your local Job Service Office. For further employer information call toll-free 1-800-777-7700 or write to: Employer Relations Officer, 1787 Federal Building, 1961 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado 80202.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	June 1987(f)	June 1986	% Change	May 1987(p)	May 1986	% Change	Apr. 1987(r)	Apr. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**768,700**	762,200	0.9	758,500	752,200	0.8	758,000	748,500	1.3
Employed	**718,000**	717,600	0.1	708,700	709,000	0.0	707,300	702,800	0.6
Unemployed	**50,700**	44,500	13.9	49,700	43,300	14.8	50,600	45,700	10.7
Percent of Labor Force	**6.6**	5.8	—	6.6	5.8	—	6.7	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.6**	5.8	—	6.7	5.9	—	6.7	6.1	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	June 1987(f)	June 1986	% Change	May 1987(p)	May 1986	% Change	Apr. 1987(r)	Apr. 1986	% Change
Total	**645.0**	637.1	1.2	640.7	632.9	1.2	638.3	630.6	1.2
Mining	**8.6**	7.3	17.8	8.5	7.8	9.0	8.3	7.9	5.1
Metal Mining	**3.1**	1.7	82.4	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.3**	2.5	—8.0	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.6	3.1	—16.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.7**	3.2	—15.6	2.8	3.3	—15.2	2.8	3.3	—15.2
Contract Construction	**30.5**	35.0	—12.9	28.6	32.8	—12.8	27.3	31.3	—12.8
Manufacturing	**93.0**	93.2	—0.2	92.8	92.7	0.1	91.6	92.4	—0.9
Durable Goods	**63.0**	64.3	—2.0	63.0	64.1	—1.7	62.4	63.9	—2.3
Primary Metals	**2.8**	4.2	—33.3	2.9	4.3	—32.6	2.7	4.3	—37.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.8**	19.5	—3.6	19.0	19.5	—2.6	18.9	19.7	—4.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.6**	8.4	2.4	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.4	8.2	2.4
Transportation Equipment	**15.7**	14.9	5.4	15.7	14.9	5.4	15.6	14.9	4.7
Other Durable Goods	**17.1**	17.3	—1.2	16.9	17.1	—1.2	16.8	16.8	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	**30.0**	28.9	3.8	29.9	28.6	4.5	29.3	28.5	2.8
Food & Kindred Products	**10.2**	9.5	7.4	10.0	9.3	7.5	9.7	8.9	9.0
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.9**	5.7	3.5	6.1	5.6	8.9	6.0	5.8	3.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.4**	3.6	—5.6	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.6	—2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.2**	10.1	1.0	10.2	10.1	1.0	10.1	10.1	0.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.2**	37.4	—0.5	37.3	37.5	—0.5	37.2	37.3	—0.3
Railroad Transportation	**3.1**	3.6	—13.9	3.2	3.7	—13.5	3.2	3.7	—13.5
Other Transportation	**19.1**	17.9	6.7	18.9	17.7	6.8	18.7	17.6	6.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.9**	15.8	—5.7	15.2	16.1	—5.6	15.3	16.0	—4.4
Trade	**156.6**	152.3	3.0	154.9	150.5	2.9	153.5	149.0	3.0
Wholesale Trade	**36.6**	36.3	0.8	36.2	35.9	0.8	36.2	35.8	1.1
Retail Trade	**120.3**	116.1	3.6	118.6	114.5	3.6	117.3	113.2	3.6
Building Materials	**5.5**	5.6	—1.8	5.3	5.4	—1.9	5.2	5.2	0.0
Food Stores	**22.9**	21.1	8.5	22.6	20.8	8.7	22.0	20.6	6.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	14.3	—0.7	13.9	14.0	—0.7	13.7	13.9	—1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**39.9**	38.3	4.2	39.5	37.7	4.8	38.7	36.9	4.9
Other Retail	**37.8**	36.8	2.7	37.6	36.6	2.7	37.7	36.6	3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**34.3**	33.3	3.0	33.9	32.9	3.0	33.8	32.7	3.4
Services	**142.3**	137.0	3.9	139.1	133.9	3.9	141.7	136.2	4.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.8**	9.8	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.8	9.9	—1.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**51.7**	49.0	5.5	49.8	47.2	5.5	49.5	46.7	6.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**38.6**	36.4	6.0	38.2	36.0	6.1	38.0	35.7	6.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**29.4**	29.0	1.4	29.0	28.6	1.4	32.1	31.6	1.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.0**	10.8	1.9	10.8	10.6	1.9	10.6	10.5	1.0
Agricultural Services	**1.9**	2.1	—9.5	1.8	2.0	—10.0	1.7	1.8	—5.6
Government	**142.4**	141.7	0.5	145.6	144.9	0.5	144.9	143.9	0.7
Federal Government	**40.3**	40.8	—1.2	40.2	40.7	—1.2	40.4	40.7	—0.7
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.3**	23.6	—5.5	22.2	23.5	—5.5	22.3	23.5	—5.1
Other Federal Government	**17.9**	17.2	4.1	17.9	17.2	4.1	18.2	17.3	5.2
State Government	**36.4**	37.5	—2.9	37.9	38.9	—2.6	37.6	38.5	—2.3
State Education	**19.8**	20.2	—2.0	21.1	21.5	—1.9	21.0	21.4	—1.9
Other State Government	**16.6**	17.3	—4.0	16.8	17.3	—2.9	16.6	17.1	—2.9
Local Government	**65.5**	63.3	3.5	67.6	65.3	3.5	66.8	64.7	3.2
Local Education	**40.0**	38.5	3.9	43.1	41.5	3.9	42.8	41.3	3.6
Other Local Government	**25.5**	24.8	2.8	24.5	23.8	2.9	24.0	23.3	3.0
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	June '87 (f)	June '86	% Change	May '87 (p)	Apr. '87 (r)	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,685.2	1,664.2	1.3	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0	1,673.2	1,671.4
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,088.1	1,074.5	1.3	1,087.0	1,085.8	1.084.7	1,083.5	1,082.4	1,081.3	1,080.1	1,079.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	762.9	756.4	0.9	761.4	765.2	771.4	772.7	775.9	752.7	748.8	753.3
Participation Rate	70.1	70.4	0.0	70.1	70.5	71.1	71.3	71.7	69.6	69.3	69.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	712.6	712.2	0.1	710.2	714.3	718.5	720.5	724.6	708.0	705.1	708.9
Employment Ratio[2]	65.5	66.3	0.0	65.3	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.9	65.5	65.3	65.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	50.3	44.2	13.8	51.2	50.9	53.0	52.2	51.2	44.7	43.7	44.5
Unemployment Rate	6.6	5.8	0.0	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	325.2	318.0	2.3	325.5	320.6	313.3	310.9	306.5	328.6	331.3	325.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.4	130.2	1.7	132.3	132.3	132.6	133.0	133.2	128.1	128.5	128.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	643.9	636.1	1.2	643.5	643.4	643.8	645.1	645.8	632.7	631.8	630.7
Mining	8.6	7.3	17.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.7
Contract Construction	29.0	33.2	—12.8	28.7	28.9	29.3	30.7	30.6	29.9	30.0	30.7
Manufacturing	92.5	92.7	—0.1	93.5	92.9	92.0	90.9	90.9	90.0	90.3	90.1
Durable Goods	62.7	64.0	—1.9	63.4	63.2	62.4	61.5	61.5	60.5	61.0	60.8
Nondurable Goods	29.8	28.7	3.9	30.1	29.7	29.6	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.3	29.3
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.0	37.2	—0.5	37.3	37.8	37.8	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.3	37.0
Trade	156.8	152.3	3.0	156.0	156.3	156.3	156.4	156.5	153.2	153.0	152.6
Wholesale	36.4	36.1	0.8	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.7	35.8	35.8	36.0
Retail	120.4	116.2	3.6	119.7	119.8	119.6	119.7	119.7	117.4	117.3	116.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.1	33.1	3.1	34.1	34.1	33.9	34.0	33.9	32.8	32.7	32.9
Services	143.2	137.9	3.9	142.5	142.3	143.1	143.6	143.7	138.7	138.9	138.7
Government	142.6	142.4	0.1	142.9	142.8	143.4	143.5	143.8	142.4	141.7	141.0
Federal	39.7	40.2	—1.3	39.9	40.1	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.5	40.2	40.1
State	37.1	38.6	—3.8	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.6	37.9	37.8	37.2
Local	65.7	63.6	3.4	65.9	65.7	65.6	64.9	64.9	63.9	63.7	63.7

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	May 1987(p)	% Change from May '86	% Distribution	May 1987(p)	% Change from May '86	% Distribution	May 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	358.6	—0.6	100.0	281.7	3.6	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.9	9.7	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.3	74.1
Contract Construction	25.5	—12.7	7.1	3.1	—13.9	1.1	20.4	71.3
Manufacturing	63.7	—0.6	17.8	29.2	2.1	10.4	62.2	67.0
Durable Goods	45.4	—2.2	12.7	17.6	—0.6	6.2	41.4	65.7
Nondurable Goods	18.3	3.4	5.1	11.6	6.4	4.1	20.8	69.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.5	1.1	7.4	10.8	—4.4	3.8	26.9	72.1
Total Trade	82.5	2.4	23.0	71.9	3.0	25.5	138.9	90.0
Wholesale Trade	26.1	—1.1	7.3	10.1	6.3	3.6	31.0	85.6
Retail Trade	56.4	4.1	15.7	61.8	2.5	21.9	107.9	91.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	—0.7	3.8	20.3	5.7	7.2	26.6	78.5
Services	63.7	1.3	17.8	75.4	6.2	26.8	107.7	77.4
Total Government	75.2	—2.2	21.0	70.4	3.7	25.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.1	—5.5	6.7	16.0	5.3	5.7	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.5	—6.6	4.3	6.7	—2.9	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.6	—3.4	2.4	9.3	12.0	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	18.1	—0.5	5.0	19.8	—3.9	7.0	NA	NA
State Education	11.7	—3.3	3.3	9.4	0.0	3.3	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.4	4.9	1.8	10.4	—7.1	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	33.0	—0.6	9.2	34.6	7.8	12.3	NA	NA
Local Education	16.7	—1.8	4.7	26.4	7.8	9.4	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.3	0.6	4.5	8.2	7.9	2.9	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	June '87(f)	June '86	% Chg.	May '87(p)	Apr. '87(r)	June '87(f)	June '86	% Chg.	May '87(p)	Apr. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**509.6**	503.8	1.2	503.6	502.6	**96.7**	96.1	0.6	95.7	98.8
Employed	**479.6**	477.1	0.5	474.1	473.1	**89.5**	90.7	—1.3	88.6	91.4
Unemployed	**30.0**	26.7	12.4	29.5	29.5	**7.2**	5.4	33.3	7.1	7.4
Percent of Labor Force	**5.9**	5.3	0.0	5.9	5.9	**7.4**	5.6	0.0	7.4	7.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**453.6**	446.3	1.6	449.9	446.9	**71.0**	71.2	—0.3	70.8	73.2
Mining	**2.8**	1.6	75.0	2.7	2.7	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**22.0**	25.1	—12.4	20.6	19.9	**2.7**	3.0	—10.0	2.7	2.5
Manufacturing	**63.2**	62.1	1.8	63.3	62.6	**10.3**	11.7	—12.0	10.2	10.1
Durable Goods	**44.3**	44.1	0.5	44.3	44.0	**7.0**	8.6	—18.6	6.9	6.8
Nondurable Goods	**18.9**	18.0	5.0	19.0	18.6	**3.3**	3.1	6.5	3.3	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28.8**	28.8	0.0	28.8	28.7	**2.4**	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4
Total Trade	**115.0**	111.5	3.1	113.6	112.5	**15.8**	15.4	2.6	15.7	15.7
Wholesale Trade	**31.5**	31.1	1.3	31.2	31.2	**2.0**	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	**83.5**	80.4	3.9	82.4	81.3	**13.8**	13.4	3.0	13.8	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**28.5**	27.6	3.3	28.1	27.8	**2.4**	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	**99.2**	95.3	4.1	97.1	97.0	**23.9**	23.0	3.9	23.5	26.5
Total Government	**94.1**	94.3	—0.2	95.8	95.7	**13.5**	13.4	0.7	13.9	13.6

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	June'87(f)	May'87(p)	Apr.'87(r)	June'86	June'87(f)	June'86	% Change	June'87(f)	June'86	% Change
State Total	**6.6**	6.6	6.7	5.8	**768,660**	762,150	0.9	**645,000**	637,430	1.2
Bear River	**4.6**	5.0	4.6	4.2	**47,580**	47,030	1.2	**38,120**	37,710	1.1
Box Elder	**4.3**	4.6	4.3	3.7	**17,300**	16,920	2.2	**14,440**	14,130	2.2
Cache	**4.8**	5.1	4.7	4.5	**29,220**	29,070	0.5	**23,270**	23,180	0.4
Rich	**3.9**	5.6	6.9	4.0	**1,060**	1,040	1.9	**410**	400	2.5
Wasatch Front	**5.9**	5.9	5.9	5.3	**523,260**	517,740	1.1	**464,700**	457,780	1.5
North	**6.4**	6.4	6.3	5.5	**154,590**	152,680	1.3	**116,350**	115,070	1.1
Davis	**5.6**	5.6	5.5	4.5	**77,380**	76,260	1.5	**54,470**	54,070	0.7
Morgan	**8.6**	8.5	8.3	6.8	**1,810**	1,710	5.8	**950**	910	4.4
Weber	**7.1**	7.2	7.1	6.5	**75,400**	74,710	0.9	**60,930**	60,090	1.4
South	**5.7**	5.7	5.8	5.2	**368,670**	365,060	1.0	**348,350**	342,710	1.6
Salt Lake	**5.7**	5.6	5.7	5.2	**356,820**	352,840	1.1	**338,040**	331,990	1.8
Tooele	**7.5**	8.0	8.6	5.7	**11,850**	12,220	—3.0	**10,310**	10,720	—3.8
Mountainlands	**8.1**	8.2	8.1	6.2	**108,200**	107,170	1.0	**78,690**	78,570	0.2
Summit	**11.0**	13.7	11.3	11.6	**6,840**	6,730	1.6	**5,540**	5,370	3.2
Utah	**7.4**	7.4	7.5	5.6	**96,670**	96,090	0.6	**71,090**	71,180	—0.1
Wasatch	**18.5**	16.5	16.9	12.8	**4,690**	4,350	7.8	**2,060**	2,020	2.0
Central	**9.8**	9.4	8.1	9.5	**23,150**	24,120	—4.0	**14,420**	15,040	—4.1
Juab	**14.9**	14.0	15.8	13.7	**2,110**	2,090	1.0	**1,500**	1,500	0.0
Millard	**7.5**	6.7	6.6	6.8	**6,730**	7,740	—13.0	**3,960**	4,640	—14.7
Piute	**9.1**	15.9	16.1	11.1	**430**	430	0.0	**190**	190	—0.0
Sanpete	**13.7**	13.2	17.6	13.7	**6,400**	6,270	—2.1	**3,560**	3,470	—2.6
Sevier	**6.7**	6.4	8.1	7.6	**6,470**	6,590	—1.8	**4,750**	4,780	—0.6
Wayne	**9.4**	10.4	12.7	6.6	**1,010**	1,000	1.0	**460**	460	0.0
Southwestern	**6.4**	6.2	6.5	5.8	**31,150**	30,460	2.3	**21,310**	20,940	1.8
Beaver	**5.8**	6.2	7.0	6.8	**2,280**	2,280	0.0	**1,310**	1,300	0.8
Garfield	**7.3**	8.0	12.7	7.8	**1,750**	1,740	0.6	**1,650**	1,620	1.9
Iron	**7.4**	7.4	7.1	6.6	**8,330**	8,420	—1.1	**6,090**	6,170	—1.3
Kane	**7.0**	6.6	9.0	5.6	**2,730**	2,620	4.2	**1,520**	1,470	3.4
Washington	**5.8**	5.3	5.2	4.9	**16,060**	15,400	4.3	**10,740**	10,380	3.5
Uintah Basin	**13.2**	13.3	15.0	14.0	**15,220**	15,970	—4.7	**11,040**	11,220	—1.6
Daggett	**2.7**	3.7	3.5	7.7	**500**	520	—3.8	**320**	320	0.0
Duchesne	**14.1**	14.8	17.6	16.3	**5,820**	6,040	—3.6	**4,070**	4,100	—0.7
Uintah	**13.1**	12.7	13.8	12.9	**8,900**	9,410	—5.4	**6,650**	6,800	—2.2
Southeastern	**11.8**	10.7	12.1	10.3	**20,100**	19,690	2.1	**16,730**	16,170	3.5
Carbon	**11.1**	10.5	11.5	10.4	**9.230**	9,120	1.2	**7,660**	7,620	0.5
Emery	**15.0**	13.5	16.7	9.9	**3,710**	3,640	1.9	**3,710**	3,410	8.8
Grand	**9.6**	11.0	12.3	10.9	**3,250**	3,310	—1.8	**2,330**	2,330	0.0
San Juan	**12.1**	7.9	8.2	9.7	**3,910**	3.620	8.0	**3,030**	2,810	7.8

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1986	May 1986
MINING	$458.25	$530.04	$519.16	39.0	42.1	41.4	$11.75	$12.59	$12.54
MANUFACTURING	403.56	395.61	397.54	40.6	39.8	40.4	9.94	9.94	9.84
Durable Goods	420.02	409.24	417.54	41.3	40.2	41.3	10.17	10.18	10.11
Nondurable Goods	362.78	358.44	348.77	38.8	38.5	38.2	9.35	9.31	9.13
TRADE	227.42	230.25	243.35	30.9	30.7	31.0	7.36	7.50	7.85
Wholesale Trade	378.80	371.89	383.46	40.0	38.3	38.5	9.47	9.71	9.96
Retail Trade	175.14	178.28	193.01	27.8	27.9	28.3	6.30	6.39	6.82
AVERAGE	300.28	303.19	318.44	34.2	33.8	34.5	8.78	8.97	9.23

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986	May(p) 1987	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1986
MINING	$565.39	$579.63	$556.72	41.0	41.7	39.4	$13.79	$13.90	$14.13
Metal Mining	477.80	547.63	569.94	39.1	41.9	39.8	12.22	13.07	14.32
Bituminous Coal Mining	627.86	615.31	604.54	37.8	37.0	36.2	16.61	16.63	16.70
MANUFACTURING	394.02	389.83	402.96	39.6	39.1	39.7	9.95	9.97	10.15
Durable Goods	416.36	409.42	436.17	40.9	40.1	41.5	10.18	10.21	10.51
Primary Metal Industries	523.68	513.83	667.12	41.3	40.3	42.6	12.68	12.75	15.66
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	425.97	416.75	393.98	43.6	42.7	40.7	9.77	9.76	9.68
Transportation Equipment	527.05	525.21	545.65	41.5	41.0	42.2	12.70	12.81	12.93
Nondurable Goods	351.17	350.97	334.08	37.2	37.1	36.0	9.44	9.46	9.28
Food & Kindred Products	344.47	321.38	315.08	37.0	35.2	36.3	9.31	9.13	8.68
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	580.65	561.74	577.15	43.3	42.3	43.2	13.41	13.28	13.36
TRADE	217.08	217.70	226.20	31.1	31.1	30.2	6.98	7.00	7.49
Wholesale Trade	390.40	381.24	391.88	40.0	38.2	38.8	9.76	9.98	10.10
Retail Trade	167.60	170.23	177.83	28.6	29.0	27.7	5.86	5.87	6.42
Food Stores	196.67	205.01	227.15	27.7	28.2	28.9	7.10	7.27	7.86
Other Retail	178.80	184.53	186.00	29.8	30.3	30.0	6.00	6.09	6.20
AVERAGE	300.50	300.08	318.40	34.5	34.1	34.2	8.71	8.80	9.31

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast June '87	Preliminary May '87	Final Apr. '87	Final June '86	Final May '86	Final Apr. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,421	6,562	7,951	6,356	7,694	9,322
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	21,225	16,782	14,080	9,206	7,279	6,107
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	26,646	23,344	22,031	15,562	14,973	15,429
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,849	8,349	9,027	9,175	8,657	9,360
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	3,775	5,546	7,322	3,845	5,649	7,458
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,048	1,448	1,275	1,957	1,940	2,470
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,007	12,507	14,627	12,267	13,640	14,278
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.03	2.13	2.51	2.13	2.40	2.52
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,201,000	$6,973,246	$9,548,846	$6,825,082	$7,402,421	$9,192,164

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	May '86	% Change From Last Month	May '86 to May '87	Apr. '86 to Apr. '87	Mar. '86 to Mar. '87	Feb. '87 to Feb. '87
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	338.7	337.7	335.9	334.4	326.3	0.3	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.1
Food and Beverages	324.0	322.5	321.6	321.6	309.4	0.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Food at Home	318.8	316.9	315.8	316.6	302.1	0.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.0
Housing	368.9	367.7	366.4	365.1	358.5	0.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4
Rent Residential	289.4	288.8	288.3	288.0	278.4	0.2	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.2
Fuel and Other Util.	377.5	374.2	374.9	374.8	382.5	0.9	−1.3	−2.0	−2.7	−3.9
Medical Care	458.9	457.3	455.0	452.4	429.7	0.3	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1
Apparel and Upkeep	218.0	218.7	215.2	208.4	206.4	−0.3	5.6	5.5	4.3	2.1
Transportation	314.6	313.3	310.6	310.0	305.7	0.4	2.9	3.3	0.3	−2.9
Gasoline	299.3	296.7	289.4	287.5	288.7	0.9	3.7	6.5	−5.9	−18.0
Energy[2]	366.9	362.4	360.0	359.2	367.6	1.2	−0.2	0.2	−5.6	−12.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	307.3	305.1	302.8	302.7	299.2	0.7	2.7	2.4	0.8	−0.7
Finished Goods	296.3	295.0	292.3	292.3	289.0	0.4	2.6	2.7	1.5	0.1
Intermediate Materials	312.7	310.9	309.4	308.9	306.8	0.6	2.0	1.2	0.0	−1.5
Crude Materials	304.7	295.5	287.7	288.8	278.9	3.1	9.1	8.0	2.3	−0.1

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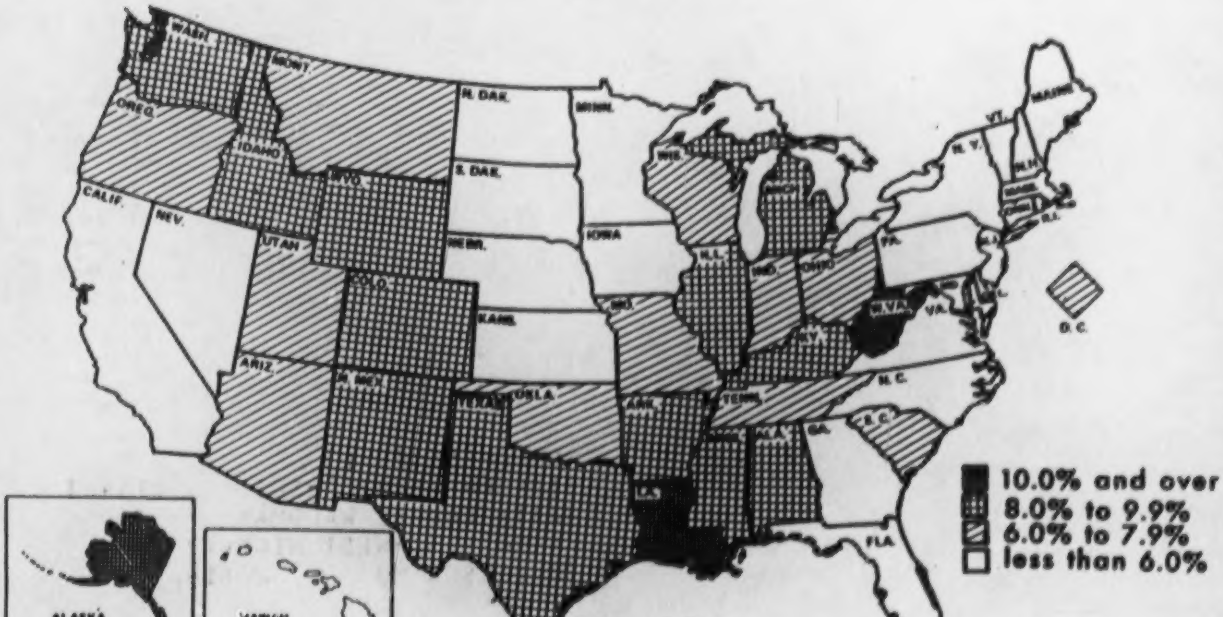
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1987



U.S. 6.3%
Utah 6.7%
Provo-Orem 7.5%
Salt Lake City-Ogden 5.9%
High State: Louisana 12.0%
Low State: New Hampshire 2.3%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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5/14/87 S 7220-3

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JULY 1987

published August 1987

- Utah's July 1987 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained fixed at 6.5 percent.
- Joblessness in the State has dropped nearly one-half of a percentage point since March 1987.
- Utah has generated 9,100 new nonfarm jobs in comparison to July 1986—a 1.4 percent increase.
- Job creation in the State seems to be slowly accelerating.
- Out of the major industrial sectors, two goods-producing industries—mining and nondurable goods manufacturing—maintained the highest year-over growth rates.

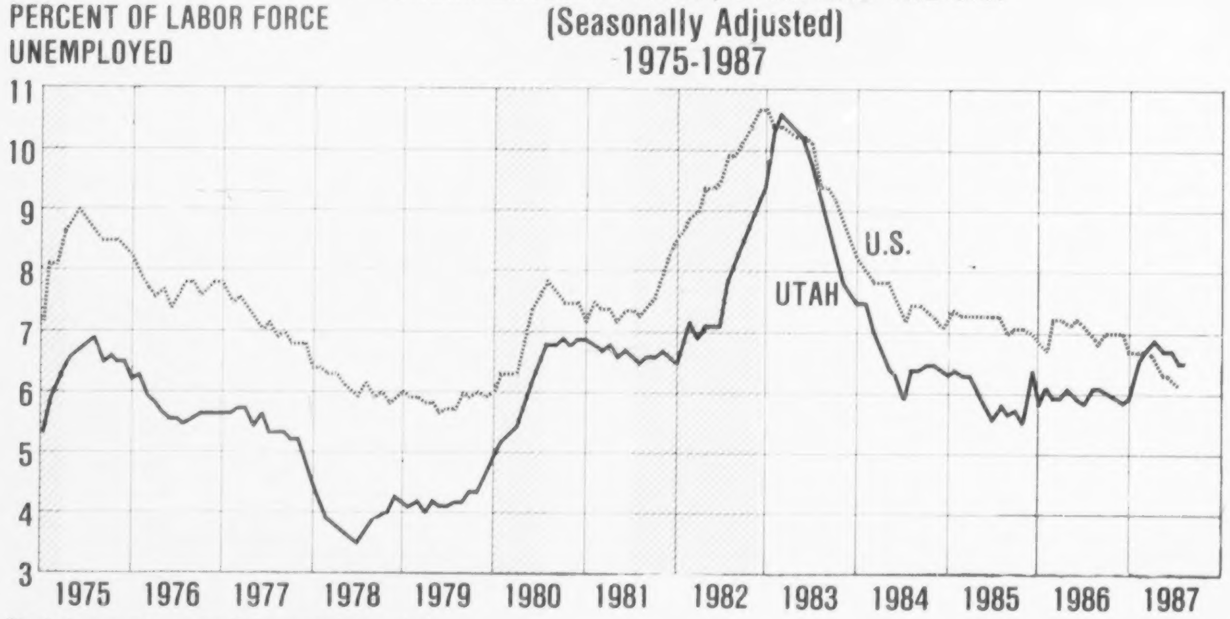
NO NEWS

Perhaps it comes down to a case of "no news is good news." Although the State's jobless rate didn't dive in July, it also did not climb. In fact, at that steady 6.5 percent, Utah's unemployment rate falls nearly one-half a percentage point below its 1987 high (6.9 percent in March). Has the State's unemployment situation

Feature Articles:

- Consumer Price Index by Month, Jan. '67 to June '87
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1st Quarter 1987
- Comparative Hourly Earning for Selected Industries, Utah and the United States, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

improved recently? It appears so. And given current national and State conditions, joblessness should continue to edge downward.

Of course, unemployment this July still registered four-tenths of a percentage point above last year's figure. In people terms, approximately 3,400 more Utahns could be categorized as "out-of-work" this July than last. What about Utah's relatively rare position in relationship to the rest of the nation? The State's unemployment rate still tops that of the U.S.(6.1 percent in June)—although the gap is significantly narrower than it once was.

NONFARM JOBS EDGING BACK

What about the other primary indicator of employment health—growth in nonagricultural jobs? Believe it or not, after a decidedly sluggish year, job creation seems to be picking up—albeit slightly. At 1.4 percent, year-over growth rates for May and July 1987 mark the highest level of Utah job creation in nearly a year. All-in-all, Utah generated approximately 9,100 more positions (net) since July of last year. Does this mean all of the State's industrial sectors have pulled out of the layoff quagmire? No. In fact, just when the State has gotten economically back on its feet in one industry, the rug has been pulled out in another. Even growth rates in service-producing industries have moderated. However, improved job creation should be the prevalent theme for the remainder of the year.

GOODS-PRODUCING ON TOP?

How did the various industries stack-up in July? Surprisingly, given the recent inclination towards service sector growth, two goods-producing industries yielded the highest July year-over growth rates. Mining employment increased almost 16 percent, while nondurable goods manufacturing jobs grew by almost 4 percent. Of course, re-employment at Kennecott Minerals Corporation's Utah operations has helped push mining to its 1,100 job gain. Employment in oil extraction remains down considerably—a coincidental 16 percent. Yet, the oil industry is beginning to show a few recuperative signs. A 6 percent expansion in food and kindred products manufacturing fueled the growth in the nondurable goods industry. However, none of the various categories of nondurables showed any employment contraction.

SERVICES STILL STRONG

Nevertheless, in absolute numbers, the service industry still won the big employment prize. Moreover, other service-producing industries fell in close behind. Services have contributed 4,900 jobs to the Utah economy since July 1986. That's a year-over increase of nearly 4 percent. Employment expansion in business and medical/health services was almost entirely responsible for this gain.

Government joined in with a 3,700 job gain—all in the local sector. Employment levels fell for both federal and state entities—1.0 and 1.7 percent respectively. Retail trade added 2,700 new jobs, essentially in food stores and eating/drinking establishments. Finally, finance/insurance/real estate rounded out the group of job gaining industries with a 900 job, 2.7 percent increase over July of last year.

CONSTRUCTION DESTRUCTION?

The most dramatic job loss of any major industrial sector was manifested by construction—both in percentage and absolute terms. Since July 1986, Utah has lost 4,400 construction jobs, a drop of 13 percent. While completion of the Intermountain Power Project accounted for a large portion of these lost jobs, overbuilding has also contributed to the current construction decline.

THE OTHER LOSERS

What other industries lost employment over the July 1986 to July 1987 time period? Durable goods manufacturing slipped slightly—1.1 percent. Primary metals manufacturing (basically the steel industry) proved to be the main source of the decline—hardly a surprise. However, the year-to-year loss of 1,200 primary metals jobs should be assuaged somewhat with the planned reopening of the Geneva steel works. In addition, transportation equipment manufacturing employment (space and defense related) is up 6.1 percent (900 jobs).

Transportation/communications/utilities employment edged down less than 1 percent. New motor freight and air transportation jobs were more than negated by losses in railroad and telephone employment. While a new AT&T facility should offset some of the communications declines, the railroad industry has already announced more layoffs.

THE WRAP-UP

Leading indicators suggest that the current U.S. recovery will probably extend to be the longest peace-time expansion on record. Although Utah's economy has deviated from the national norm recently, it usually follows the U.S. trend. That suggests an improved labor market. Moreover, the State has apparently worked its way through the worst of the recent economic distress, and job growth should begin to accelerate in upcoming months.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

# UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6
1987-U	333.1	334.4	335.9	337.7	338.7	340.1								
-W	327.7	329.0	330.5	332.3	333.4	334.9								

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FIRST QUARTER 1987

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.8**	**96.5**	**90.3**	**89.9**	**100.8**	**105.4**	**107.3**
Provo-Orem, Utah	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	105.1	101.4	108.5	93.1	101.6	130.5	104.7
Sacramento, California	105.6	100.9	110.0	83.1	109.0	131.6	105.6
San Diego, California	121.8	102.2	178.0	79.1	120.8	130.0	105.8
Denver, Colorado	102.9	95.6	116.0	88.3	108.3	114.5	97.7
Billings, Montana	100.8	103.9	101.8	92.6	94.1	102.4	103.9
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	108.8	101.9	118.0	94.1	108.3	119.6	109.0
Albuquerque, New Mexico	102.8	104.4	114.0	85.0	101.4	108.8	99.4
Salem, Oregon	98.2	102.0	86.2	79.0	96.9	127.7	105.6
Tacoma, Washington	101.7	106.1	101.8	65.7	91.2	142.9	107.4
Casper, Wyoming	95.2	96.1	83.3	96.1	91.8	102.3	102.8
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	111.9	99.5	132.0	127.9	97.0	113.6	104.4
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.8	93.9	96.9	97.2	110.6	97.9	95.2
St. Louis, Missouri	100.1	99.4	99.7	105.1	95.7	107.3	99.2
New York, New York	137.2	111.1	183.8	182.6	114.0	144.8	109.6
Houston, Texas	99.1	102.3	80.2	103.0	107.3	106.0	104.4
Highest City	152.2 Boston, MA	134.5 Anchorage, AK	271.3 Boston, MA	200.2 Suffalk Co., NY	123.3 Anchorage, AK	190.7 Anchorage, AK	135.0 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	87.9 Joplin, MO	83.1 Joplin, MO	72.8 Gadsen, AL	56.5 San Jose, CA	71.5 Loveland, CO	76.2 Fayetteville, AR	86.7 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	July 1987(f)	July 1986	% Change	June 1987(p)	June 1986	% Change	May 1987(r)	May 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**756,600**	755,900	0.1	763,500	762,200	0.2	759,800	752,200	1.0
Employed	**708,600**	711,200	—0.4	713,800	717,600	—0.5	709,900	709,000	0.1
Unemployed	**48,000**	44,600	7.6	49,700	44,500	11.7	49,900	43,300	15.2
Percent of Labor Force	**6.3**	5.9	—	6.5	5.8	—	6.6	5.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.5**	6.1	—	6.5	5.8	—	6.7	5.9	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	July 1987(f)	July 1986	% Change	June 1987(p)	June 1986	% Change	May 1987(r)	May 1986	% Change
Total	**639.0**	629.9	1.4	645.0	637.1	1.2	642.0	632.9	1.4
Mining	**8.0**	6.9	15.9	8.3	7.3	13.7	8.4	7.8	7.7
Metal Mining	**2.9**	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.7	70.6	2.9	1.6	81.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.5**	2.2	13.6	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.6**	3.1	—16.1	2.7	3.2	—15.6	2.8	3.3	—15.2
Contract Construction	**30.5**	34.9	—12.6	30.4	35.0	—13.1	28.6	32.8	—12.8
Manufacturing	**93.0**	92.7	0.3	93.4	93.2	0.2	92.9	92.7	—0.2
Durable Goods	**63.2**	63.9	—1.1	63.6	64.3	—1.1	63.1	64.1	—1.6
Primary Metals	**2.9**	4.1	—29.3	2.9	4.2	—31.0	2.9	4.3	—32.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.1**	19.5	—2.1	19.1	19.5	—2.1	19.1	19.5	—2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.6**	8.5	1.2	8.6	8.4	2.4	8.6	8.3	3.6
Transportation Equipment	**15.7**	14.8	6.1	15.9	14.9	6.7	15.7	14.9	5.4
Other Durable Goods	**16.9**	17.1	—1.2	17.1	17.3	—1.2	16.9	17.1	—1.2
Non-Durable Goods	**29.8**	28.7	3.8	29.8	28.9	3.1	29.8	28.6	4.2
Food & Kindred Products	**10.3**	9.7	6.2	10.2	9.5	7.4	10.0	9.3	7.5
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.8**	5.6	3.6	5.9	5.7	3.5	6.0	5.6	7.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.6	—2.8	3.5	3.7	—5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.2**	10.1	1.0	10.2	10.1	1.0	10.2	10.1	1.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.3**	37.6	—0.8	37.3	37.4	—0.3	37.2	37.5	—0.8
Railroad Transportation	**3.0**	3.6	—16.7	3.1	3.6	—13.9	3.2	3.7	—13.5
Other Transportation	**19.2**	18.1	6.1	19.1	17.9	6.7	18.9	17.7	6.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.1**	15.9	—5.0	15.1	15.8	—4.4	15.1	16.1	—6.2
Trade	**156.6**	153.7	1.9	156.6	152.3	2.8	155.2	150.5	3.1
Wholesale Trade	**36.8**	36.5	0.8	36.7	36.3	1.1	36.3	35.9	1.1
Retail Trade	**119.8**	117.1	2.3	119.8	116.1	3.2	118.9	114.5	3.8
Building Materials	**5.3**	5.6	—5.4	5.3	5.6	—5.4	5.3	5.4	—1.9
Food Stores	**22.7**	21.7	4.6	22.7	21.1	7.6	22.5	20.8	8.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.3**	14.4	—0.7	14.1	14.3	—1.4	14.0	14.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	**39.8**	38.0	4.7	40.0	38.3	4.4	39.5	37.7	4.8
Other Retail	**37.7**	37.5	0.5	37.7	36.8	2.4	37.7	36.6	3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**34.0**	33.1	2.7	34.1	33.3	2.4	33.9	32.9	3.0
Services	**142.5**	137.6	3.6	142.1	137.0	3.7	139.5	133.9	4.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.1**	10.3	—1.9	9.9	9.8	1.0	9.5	9.5	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**51.7**	49.0	5.5	51.5	49.0	5.1	50.0	47.2	5.9
Medical & Other Health Services	**38.6**	36.4	6.0	38.6	36.4	6.0	38.3	36.0	6.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**29.1**	29.1	0.0	29.1	29.0	0.3	29.1	28.6	1.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.0**	10.7	2.8	11.0	10.8	1.9	10.8	10.6	1.9
Agricultural Services	**2.0**	2.1	—4.8	2.0	2.1	—4.8	1.8	2.0	—10.0
Government	**137.1**	133.4	2.8	142.8	141.7	0.8	146.2	144.9	0.9
Federal Government	**40.4**	40.8	—1.0	40.3	40.8	—1.2	40.2	40.7	—1.2
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.3**	23.5	—5.1	22.4	23.6	—5.1	22.3	23.5	—5.1
Other Federal Government	**18.1**	17.3	4.6	18.0	17.2	4.7	17.9	17.2	4.1
State Government	**35.5**	36.1	—1.7	36.9	37.5	—1.6	38.4	38.9	—1.3
State Education	**18.3**	18.7	—2.1	19.8	20.2	—2.0	21.1	21.5	—1.9
Other State Government	**17.2**	17.4	—1.1	17.0	17.3	—1.7	17.2	17.3	—0.6
Local Government	**61.2**	56.6	8.1	65.6	63.3	3.6	67.6	65.3	3.5
Local Education	**35.3**	30.9	14.2	40.3	38.5	4.7	43.0	41.5	3.6
Other Local Government	**25.9**	25.6	1.2	25.3	24.8	2.0	24.5	23.8	2.9
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	July '87 (f)	July '86	% Change	June '87 (p)	May '87 (r)	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,686.8**	1,666.0	1.2	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0	1,673.2
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,089.3**	1,075.6	1.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7	1,083.5	1,082.4	1,081.3	1,080.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**754.4**	753.5	0.1	757.8	762.7	765.2	771.4	772.7	775.9	752.7	748.8
Participation Rate	**69.3**	70.1	0.0	69.6	70.2	70.5	71.1	71.3	71.7	69.6	69.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**705.0**	707.7	—0.4	708.4	711.3	714.3	718.5	720.5	724.6	708.0	705.1
Employment Ratio[2]	**64.7**	65.8	0.0	65.1	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.9	65.5	65.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**49.4**	45.8	7.6	49.4	51.4	50.9	53.0	52.2	51.2	44.7	43.7
Unemployment Rate	**6.5**	6.1	0.0	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**334.9**	322.1	4.0	330.4	324.2	320.6	313.3	310.9	306.5	328.6	331.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.1**	130.1	1.5	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.6	133.0	133.2	128.1	128.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**641.2**	633.3	1.3	643.9	644.8	643.4	643.8	645.1	645.8	632.7	631.8
Mining	**8.3**	7.3	14.2	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.2	7.9
Contract Construction	**28.6**	32.9	—13.1	28.9	28.7	28.9	29.3	30.7	30.6	29.9	30.0
Manufacturing	**92.7**	91.4	1.5	92.9	93.5	92.9	92.0	90.9	90.9	90.0	90.3
Durable Goods	**63.0**	62.2	1.2	63.3	63.5	63.2	62.4	61.5	61.5	60.5	61.0
Nondurable Goods	**29.7**	29.1	2.1	29.6	30.0	29.7	29.6	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.3
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.9**	37.4	—1.2	37.1	37.2	37.8	37.8	38.1	38.3	37.4	37.3
Trade	**156.5**	154.5	1.3	156.4	156.5	156.3	156.3	156.4	156.5	153.2	153.0
Wholesale	**36.5**	36.1	1.2	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.7	35.8	37.3
Retail	**120.0**	118.5	1.3	119.9	120.1	119.8	119.6	119.7	119.7	117.4	117.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.8**	33.2	1.9	33.9	34.1	34.1	33.9	34.0	33.9	32.8	32.7
Services	**142.7**	138.6	3.0	143.0	142.9	142.3	143.1	143.6	143.7	138.7	138.9
Government	**141.7**	138.0	2.6	143.2	143.4	142.8	143.4	143.5	143.8	142.4	141.7
Federal	**39.8**	40.3	—1.2	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.5	40.2
State	**37.2**	37.6	—1.1	37.7	37.6	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.6	37.9	37.8
Local	**64.6**	60.1	7.5	65.8	65.9	65.7	65.6	64.9	64.9	63.9	63.7

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	June 1987(p)	% Change from June '86	% Distribution	June 1987(p)	% Change from June '86	% Distribution	June 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**362.9**	—0.4	100.0	**282.0**	3.4	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.7**	14.9	2.1	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.4**	77.1
Contract Construction	**27.1**	—13.4	7.5	**3.3**	—10.8	1.2	**22.0**	72.4
Manufacturing	**64.2**	—0.5	17.7	**29.2**	1.7	10.4	**62.4**	66.8
Durable Goods	**45.9**	—1.5	12.6	**17.7**	0.0	6.3	**41.7**	65.6
Nondurable Goods	**18.3**	2.2	5.0	**11.5**	4.5	4.1	**20.7**	69.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.6**	1.5	7.3	**10.7**	—4.5	3.8	**27.4**	73.5
Total Trade	**83.7**	2.8	23.1	**72.8**	2.5	25.8	**140.4**	89.7
Wholesale Trade	**26.2**	—1.9	7.2	**10.5**	9.4	3.7	**31.5**	85.8
Retail Trade	**57.5**	5.1	15.8	**62.3**	1.5	22.1	**108.9**	90.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.7**	—0.7	3.8	**20.4**	4.6	7.2	**26.8**	78.6
Services	**66.1**	2.3	18.2	**76.0**	5.0	27.0	**110.3**	77.6
Total Government	**73.8**	—2.9	20.3	**69.0**	5.2	24.5	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.1**	—2.3	6.9	**15.3**	1.3	5.4	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.8**	—5.4	4.4	**6.6**	—4.3	2.3	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**9.3**	3.3	2.6	**8.7**	6.1	3.1	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.4**	—0.6	4.8	**19.4**	—3.0	6.9	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.1**	—2.6	3.1	**8.7**	—1.1	3.1	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.3**	3.3	1.7	**10.7**	—4.5	3.8	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.3**	—4.6	8.6	**34.3**	12.5	12.2	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**14.5**	—8.8	4.0	**25.8**	14.2	9.1	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**16.8**	—0.6	4.6	**8.5**	7.6	3.0	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	July '87(f)	July '86	% Chg.	June '87(p)	May '87(r)	July '87(f)	July '86	% Chg.	June '87(p)	May '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	501.4	500.3	0.2	506.2	504.4	96.0	95.8	0.2	97.0	95.9
Employed	472.7	473.4	—0.1	476.1	474.8	89.5	90.7	—1.3	90.0	88.8
Unemployed	28.7	26.9	6.7	30.1	29.6	6.5	5.1	27.5	7.0	7.1
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.4	0.0	5.9	5.9	6.8	5.3	0.0	7.2	7.4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	450.5	443.0	1.7	453.7	450.9	70.4	70.3	0.1	71.1	70.9
Mining	2.6	1.5	73.3	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	22.0	25.1	—12.4	21.9	20.6	2.7	3.1	—12.9	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	63.1	61.7	2.3	63.6	63.3	10.3	11.6	—11.2	10.4	10.2
Durable Goods	44.3	43.8	1.1	44.7	44.4	7.0	8.5	—17.6	7.1	6.9
Nondurable Goods	18.8	17.9	5.0	18.9	18.9	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.3	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.9	29.1	—0.7	28.9	28.8	2.4	2.5	—4.0	2.4	2.4
Total Trade	114.9	112.7	2.0	114.8	113.8	15.8	15.4	2.6	15.8	15.8
Wholesale Trade	31.6	31.0	1.9	31.6	31.2	2.0	2.1	—4.8	2.0	1.9
Retail Trade	83.3	81.7	2.0	83.2	82.6	13.8	13.3	3.8	13.8	13.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.2	27.5	2.5	28.3	28.0	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	99.0	95.6	3.6	99.0	97.5	24.0	23.2	3.4	23.9	23.5
Total Government	91.8	89.8	2.2	94.5	96.2	12.8	12.2	4.9	13.5	13.9

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U,S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	July'87(f)	June'87(p)	May '87(r)	July'86	July'87(f)	July'86	% Change	July'87(f)	July'86	% Change
State Total	6.3	6.5	6.6	5.9	756,610	755,870	0.1	639,000	629,860	1.5
Bear River	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.8	46,560	46,430	0.3	37,110	36,500	1.7
Box Elder	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.1	17,390	17,270	0.7	14,610	14,280	2.3
Cache	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.2	28,120	28,120	0.0	22,110	21,840	1.2
Rich	4.2	4.0	5.6	4.4	1,050	1,040	1.0	390	380	2.6
Wasatch Front	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.4	514,620	513,690	0.2	461,740	454,080	1.7
North	6.2	6.7	6.4	5.9	152,750	152,060	0.5	116,360	115,240	1.0
Davis	5.5	5.6	5.6	4.6	76,430	75,770	0.9	54,490	54,010	0.9
Morgan	8.2	8.8	8.6	7.1	1,690	1,660	1.8	900	880	2.3
Weber	7.0	7.7	7.2	7.2	74,630	74,630	0.0	60,970	60,350	1.0
South	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.2	361,870	361,630	0.1	345,380	338,840	1.9
Salt Lake	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	350,300	349,850	0.1	335,190	328,570	2.0
Tooele	7.3	7.6	8.0	6.9	11,570	11,780	—1.8	10,190	10,270	—0.8
Mountainlands	7.4	7.8	8.2	5.9	106,990	106,640	0.3	77,970	77,640	0.4
Summit	9.4	11.2	13.7	10.0	6,680	6,660	0.3	5,480	5,330	2.8
Utah	6.8	7.2	7.4	5.3	95,960	95,790	0.2	70,580	70,430	0.2
Wasatch	17.2	15.0	16.5	12.9	4,350	4,190	3.8	1,910	1,880	1.6
Central	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	23,290	24,270	—4.0	14,370	14,910	—3.6
Juab	12.6	14.5	14.0	13.3	2,090	2,090	0.0	1,510	1,500	0.7
Millard	6.8	7.2	6.7	5.9	6,660	7,640	—12.8	3,910	4,530	—13.7
Piute	10.8	12.4	15.9	12.6	410	410	0.0	170	170	0.0
Sanpete	13.2	12.7	13.2	14.7	6,460	6,460	0.0	3,500	3,430	2.0
Sevier	6.4	6.5	6.4	7.0	6,620	6,620	0.0	4,800	4,800	0.0
Wayne	9.1	7.9	10.4	5.3	1,050	1,050	0.0	480	480	0.0
Southwestern	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.2	30,900	30,420	1.6	21,290	20,860	2.1
Beaver	3.9	5.3	6.2	5.9	2,320	2,320	0.0	1,340	1,320	1.5
Garfield	6.8	6.6	8.0	7.3	1,780	1,770	0.6	1,690	1,630	3.7
Iron	7.9	7.2	7.4	5.9	8,490	8,360	1.6	6,150	6,080	1.2
Kane	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.6	2,660	2,610	1.9	1,500	1,450	3.4
Washington	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.5	15,650	15,360	1.9	10,610	10,380	2.2
Uintah Basin	12.9	12.7	13.1	13.5	14,630	15,280	—4.3	10,700	10,710	—0.1
Daggett	2.7	3.4	3.7	1.3	460	450	2.2	290	280	3.6
Duchesne	14.8	14.2	14.9	15.3	5,610	5,770	—2.8	3,900	3,910	—0.3
Uintah	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.9	8,560	9,060	—5.5	6,510	6,520	—0.2
Southeastern	13.0	11.0	10.8	12.6	19,650	19,150	2.6	15,820	15,180	4.2
Carbon	11.9	10.5	10.5	11.4	8,700	8,850	—1.7	7,150	7,200	—0.7
Emery	18.4	14.8	13.7	18.9	4,230	3,700	14.3	3,610	3,080	17.2
Grand	10.2	9.2	11.0	10.6	3,230	3,300	—2.1	2,300	2,310	—0.4
San Juan	11.8	9.3	7.9	10.6	3,490	3,300	5.8	2,760	2,590	6.6

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1987	May(r) 1987	June 1986	June(p) 1987	May(r) 1987	June 1986	June(p) 1987	May(r) 1986	June 1986
MINING	**$504.25**	$514.48	$543.46	**40.6**	40.1	43.2	**$12.42**	$12.83	$12.58
MANUFACTURING	**394.61**	401.76	398.19	**39.9**	40.5	40.1	**9.89**	9.92	9.93
Durable Goods	**412.08**	416.94	417.79	**40.8**	41.2	40.8	**10.10**	10.12	10.24
Nondurable Goods	**351.74**	362.07	350.59	**37.7**	38.6	38.4	**9.33**	9.38	9.13
TRADE	**230.42**	231.82	245.55	**30.6**	31.2	31.4	**7.53**	7.43	7.82
Wholesale Trade	**378.24**	378.65	385.44	**38.4**	39.9	37.9	**9.85**	9.49	10.77
Retail Trade	**177.36**	179.28	194.88	**27.8**	28.1	29.0	**6.38**	6.38	6.72
AVERAGE	**301.03**	304.78	316.12	**33.9**	34.4	34.7	**8.88**	8.86	9.11

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1987	May(r) 1987	June 1986	June(p) 1987	May(r) 1987	June 1986	June(p) 1987	May(r) 1987	June 1986
MINING	**$551.71**	$584.22	$543.59	**40.3**	41.7	38.8	**$13.69**	$14.01	$14.01
Metal Mining	**527.31**	543.02	587.52	**40.5**	41.2	40.8	**13.02**	13.18	14.40
Bituminous Coal Mining	**561.27**	628.61	591.08	**35.3**	37.8	35.5	**15.90**	16.63	16.65
MANUFACTURING	**388.88**	393.43	402.51	**39.4**	39.7	39.5	**9.87**	9.91	10.19
Durable Goods	**410.87**	417.58	432.72	**40.4**	41.1	40.9	**10.17**	10.16	10.58
Primary Metal Industries	**516.09**	514.56	660.45	**40.1**	40.2	42.5	**12.87**	12.80	15.54
Fabricated Metal Prod & Mach	**427.15**	420.74	397.13	**43.9**	43.6	40.4	**9.73**	9.65	9.83
Transportation Equipment	**507.87**	552.05	530.47	**41.8**	43.4	40.9	**12.15**	12.72	12.97
Nondurable Goods	**345.75**	345.58	339.09	**37.5**	37.0	36.5	**9.22**	9.34	9.29
Food & Kindred Products	**328.33**	343.92	332.76	**36.2**	37.1	37.9	**9.07**	9.27	8.78
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**532.18**	531.48	589.47	**41.0**	41.2	43.6	**12.98**	12.90	13.52
TRADE	**218.94**	218.16	225.57	**31.1**	31.3	30.4	**7.04**	6.97	7.42
Wholesale Trade	**388.16**	390.40	378.51	**38.7**	40.0	37.0	**10.03**	9.76	10.23
Retail Trade	**170.22**	168.18	181.26	**28.9**	28.7	28.5	**5.89**	5.86	6.36
Food Stores	**209.45**	196.39	231.43	**29.5**	27.7	29.9	**7.10**	7.09	7.74
Other Retail	**179.07**	182.41	193.41	**29.5**	30.2	30.7	**6.07**	6.04	6.30
AVERAGE	**303.32**	302.58	312.93	**34.3**	34.7	34.2	**8.84**	8.72	9.15

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast July '87	Preliminary June '87	Final May '87	Final July '86	Final June '86	Final May '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**5,816**	5,421	6,562	6,819	6,356	7,694
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**26,765**	21,225	16,782	11,609	9,206	7,279
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**32,581**	26,646	23,344	18,428	15,562	14,973
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**8,492**	8,849	8,349	8,805	9,175	8,657
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**4,488**	3,775	5,546	4,571	3,845	5,649
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**971**	1,048	1,448	2,005	1,957	1,940
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**10,939**	12,007	12,507	11,726	12,267	13,640
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.79**	2.03	2.13	2.01	2.13	2.40
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$6,317,000**	$7,375,116	$6,973,246	$7,251,012	$6,825,082	$7,402,421

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index June '87	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	June '86	From Last Month	% Change June '86 to June '87	May '86 to May '87	Apr. '86 to Apr. '87	Mar. '87 to Mar. '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**340.1**	338.7	337.7	335.9	327.9	**0.4**	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.0
Food and Beverages	**325.4**	324.0	322.5	321.6	309.5	**0.4**	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5
Food at Home	**320.4**	318.8	316.9	315.8	301.6	**0.5**	6.2	5.5	5.1	4.8
Housing	**371.3**	368.9	367.7	366.4	361.2	**0.7**	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6
Rent Residential	**289.6**	289.4	288.8	288.3	279.4	**0.1**	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.8
Fuel and Other Util.	**387.6**	377.5	374.2	374.9	393.8	**2.7**	−1.6	−1.3	−2.0	−2.7
Medical Care	**461.3**	458.9	457.3	455.0	432.0	**0.5**	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9
Apparel and Upkeep	**214.5**	218.0	218.7	215.2	204.5	**−1.6**	4.9	5.6	5.5	4.3
Transportation	**316.7**	314.6	313.3	310.6	308.6	**0.7**	2.6	2.9	3.3	0.3
Gasoline	**305.5**	299.3	296.7	289.4	299.1	**2.1**	2.1	3.7	6.5	−5.9
Energy[2]	**380.6**	366.9	362.4	360.0	380.6	**3.7**	0.0	−0.2	0.2	−5.6
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**308.5**	307.3	305.1	302.8	298.9	**0.4**	3.2	2.7	2.4	0.8
Finished Goods	**296.8**	296.3	295.0	292.3	288.9	**0.2**	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.5
Intermediate Materials	**314.8**	312.7	310.9	309.4	307.1	**0.7**	2.6	2.0	1.2	0.0
Crude Materials	**304.9**	304.7	295.5	287.7	274.9	**0.1**	10.1	9.1	8.0	2.3

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

COMPARATIVE HOURLY EARNINGS, UTAH AND UNITED STATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES, JUNE 1986 AND JUNE 1987

	Utah June '86	June '87	% Change	United States June '86	June '87	% Change
Mining	$14.01	$13.69	−2.3%	$12.49	$12.48	−0.1%
Manufactuuring	10.19	9.87	−3.1	9.71	9.88	1.8
Durable Goods	10.58	10.17	−3.9	10.26	10.42	1.6
Primary Metals	15.54	12.87	−17.2	11.89	11.93	0.3
Fab. Metals	9.83	9.73	−1.0	9.90	10.03	1.3
Transp. Equip.	12.97	12.15	−6.3	12.72	12.94	1.7
Non Durable Goods	9.29	9.22	−0.8	8.92	9.12	2.2
Food and Kind. Prod.	8.70	9.07	4.3	8.74	8.93	2.2
Chem. and Rel. Prod.	13.52	12.98	−4.0	11.95	12.24	2.4
Wholesale Trade	10.23	10.03	−2.0	9.33	9.56	2.5
Retail Trade	6.36	5.89	−7.4	6.00	6.07	1.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, (RLS8)

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

AUGUST 1987 published September 1987

- Utah's August 1987 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a point to 6.6 percent.
- The rise in unemployment appears to be part of a stabilizing process rather than a worsening of economic conditions.
- Utah generated 8,200 new nonfarm jobs between August 1986 and August 1987—a 1.3 percent increase.
- The goods-producing sector, with the exception of construction, appears to be rebounding from the economic difficulties of the past few years.
- Since August 1986, in a reversal of past trends, manufacturing has added more jobs to the Utah economy than has retail trade.

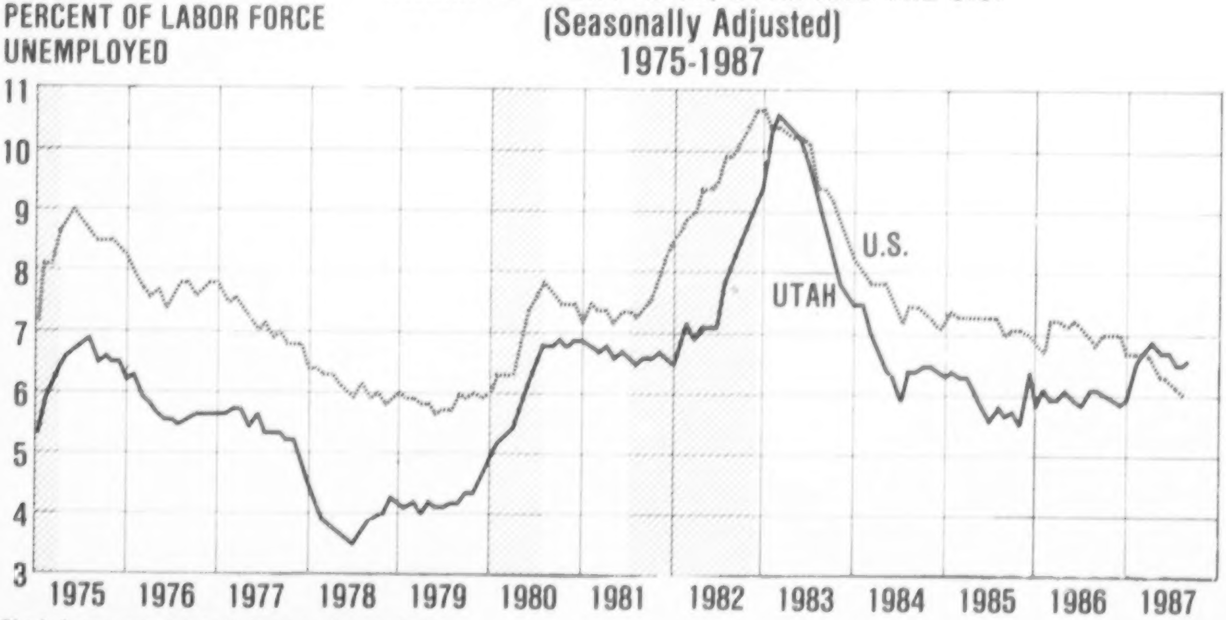
THE PAVLOVIAN RESPONSE

When the unemployment rate increases in any way, shape or form, a pavlovian response of dismay is often evoked. However, this month, the urge should be resisted. Utah's unemployment rate did edge up one-tenth of a point in August to 6.6 percent. Nevertheless, this slight, statistically insignificant increase seems to be part of the stabilization process rather than any major change in trend. In March 1987, Utah's jobless rate peaked at 6.9 percent and then proceeded to ease downward.

Feature Articles:

- Utah Non-farm Employment and Payrolls, by Industry and County, First Quarter 1987.
- A Look at Utah's Labor Market in 1986.
- Personal Income Trends - Utah & U.S., page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

Still, since August 1986 the State's unemployment rate has risen four-tenths of a point. Moreover, the number of out-of-work Utahns has increased 8 percent. From another point of view, an additional 3,500 Utah residents fell in the "unemployed" category in August 1987 than in August 1986. Recently, Utah's jobless rate has been running approximately one-half of a point above the national average. While this phenomenon is certainly unusual, it ought to be put in perspective. Last month, the U.S. rate dropped to the lowest level of the 1980s. In plain terms, Utah's overall labor market situation is just not all that bad. Of course, a number of industries and individuals have been severely impacted.

A BROKEN RECORD

At times, this report may seem like a broken record. Just how many times has it confirmed that nonfarm jobs in Utah grew just a little over 1 percent in comparison to the same month last year? Well, relief is not yet in sight. In August 1987, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased a year-over 1.3 percent for an 8,200 job gain. Only two major industrial sectors — construction and government—generated employment losses. However, these declines were sufficient to keep total growth to a minimum. At least this month, a few novelties have appeared among the industrial trends which seem promising. Perhaps most prominent of these patterns is the rebound in mining and manufacturing jobs.

GOOD GOODS-PRODUCING NEWS

It may seem like a turnaround—the 2 percent growth rate in durable goods. This year-to-year increase in durable goods employment represents the first positive change since April 1985. However, for right now, a substantial portion of the improvement is statistical—merely the reflection of year-over comparisons with lower employment figures due to the shutdown of USX operations in Utah County in August 1986. But, there's good news. Next month the employment gains should be "real." The resumption of operations at Geneva Steel under new ownership seems a harbinger of durable goods employment expansion. In addition, in August, space/defense related manufacturing generated 1,400 new jobs for a 9.5 percent gain over last year's figures.

In fact, manufacturing (in total) has added 2,800 new jobs to the Utah economy since August 1986—even more than retail trade. Of course, nondurable goods manufacturing contributed to this swell. This industry has accrued 1,300 new jobs over the past year (4.5 percent growth). With a 7 percent growth rate, food/kindred products manufacturing was (again) the driving force behind this expansion. However, all major groupings of nondurable goods industries manufacturing managed (at least) moderate employment additions.

Mining continued its staggering growth—up 14.5 percent since August of last year. Of course, most of the improvement is the result of the restaffing of Kennecott Mineral's Utah operations. However, coal mining is also rebounding—employment levels are up more than 8 percent since last August. On the other hand, oil/gas extraction employment is still contracting. Jobs in this industry are down by one-fifth from prior year figures.

SERVICES STILL AHEAD

In what seems to be an unending trend, the service industry again generated the largest number of jobs. The year-over 5 percent gain in service employment meant 6,700 new jobs for the State. Business and medical/health services proved to be the compelling factors behind this growth. Both exhibited August-to-August increases of approximately 7 percent.

OTHER WINNERS

Recently retail trade has been slipping. No, the industry hasn't actually lost jobs, but it certainly is not generating employment at the accelerated velocity of the past few years. Since August 1986, retail trade employment has increased only 2 percent. Still, this accretion amounted to 2,500 new Utah jobs. Transportation/communications/utilities and wholesale trade experienced even slower expansion—1.1 and 0.5 percent respectively. Finance/insurance/real estate produced 1,000 new jobs for a nice, moderate 3 percent addition.

THE LOSERS

Of the two major industries showing year-to-year employment losses, government manifested the smallest decline. Both federal and state government lost jobs—1,100 and 1,300 positions respectively. Local government added enough jobs to offset by one-half these declines. In total, government employment dropped almost 1 percent. Construction, still feeling the pangs of lost Intermountain Power Project jobs, overbuilding, and weak demand showed a substantial 5,100 job, 15 percent drop.

IN THE END . . .

The rebound in manufacturing and mining employment seems to be the most positive note of the past year. Goods-producing industries have been suffering their own downturn for the past few years. Fortunately, moderate growth in the majority of service-producing industries has kept Utah economically afloat. The fact that manufacturing and mining are on the road to recovery projects a favorable outlook for the Utah economy.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FIRST QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communication & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Qtr 1- 86
Total	7,605	24,670	89,121	37,115	150,048	33,489	142,708	143,767	628,523	0.49%	625,434
Bear River	9	1,202	13,660	787	6,737	828	4,402	10,003	37,628	1.52%	37,063
Box Elder	8	409	7,832	166	2,409	224	1,071	1,859	13,978	1.28%	13,801
Cache	0	789	5,812	610	4,294	599	3,316	7,953	23,373	1.82%	22,955
Rich	1	4	16	11	34	5	15	191	277	-9.77%	307
Wasatch Front	2,604	18,108	61,677	28,672	111,904	27,482	97,624	101,482	449,553	0.90%	445,550
North	103	4,546	16,194	3,674	24,212	3,553	20,704	39,280	112,266	0.98%	111,173
Davis	46	2,583	6,354	1,352	10,948	1,164	7,135	21,710	51,292	-1.13%	51,880
Morgan	0	47	202	4	322	15	37	257	884	-4.23%	923
Weber	57	1,916	9,638	2,318	12,942	2,374	13,532	17,313	60,090	2.95%	58,370
South	2,501	13,562	45,483	24,998	87,692	23,929	76,920	62,202	337,287	0.87%	334,377
Salt Lake	2,257	13,320	44,723	24,849	86,559	23,772	76,048	56,024	327,552	1.08%	324,059
Tooele	244	242	760	149	1,133	157	872	6,178	9,735	-5.65%	10,318
Mountainland	82	2,444	10,131	2,879	17,723	3,364	30,586	15,040	82,249	1.34%	81,161
Summit	68	118	123	247	1,963	994	3,171	925	7,609	5.59%	7,206
Utah	14	2,244	9,945	2,597	15,160	2,321	26,896	13,487	72,664	0.69%	72,166
Wasatch	0	82	63	35	600	49	519	628	1,976	10.45%	1,789
Central	4,480	9,030	14,200	12,230	30,520	3,880	17,850	43,870	13,606	-6.62%	14,570
Juab	31	31	166	12	401	32	231	437	1,341	-6.22%	1,430
Millard	128	498	242	657	763	88	463	800	3,639	-22.80%	4,714
Piute	0	3	37	7	11	1	21	109	189	11.83%	169
Sanpete	9	95	517	95	707	92	370	1,523	3,408	4.76%	3,253
Sevier	276	228	414	450	1,141	169	686	1,280	4,644	1.20%	4,589
Wayne	4	48	44	2	29	6	14	238	385	-7.23%	415
Southwestern	238	1,061	1,461	1,076	5,679	845	4,488	5,439	20,287	2.67%	19,760
Beaver	2	35	25	203	284	30	222	421	1,222	3.04%	1,186
Garfield	18	14	204	63	112	22	183	458	1,074	-4.70%	1,127
Iron	136	266	257	276	1,831	263	1,296	1,986	6,311	1.17%	6,238
Kane	8	6	50	20	362	29	309	364	1,148	5.81%	1,085
Washington	74	740	925	514	3,090	501	2,478	2,210	10,532	4.03%	10,124
Uintah Basin	1,338	362	304	957	2,041	228	1,556	3,113	9,899	-12.08%	11,259
Daggett	0	0	7	24	48	0	19	156	254	11.40%	228
Duchesne	376	126	106	321	731	91	337	1,372	3,460	-15.13%	4,077
Uintah	962	236	191	612	1,262	137	1,200	1,585	6,185	-11.06%	6,954
Southeastern	2,886	590	468	1,521	2,912	354	2,267	4,303	15,301	-4.79%	16,071
Carbon	1,447	171	230	407	1,671	189	1,215	1,959	7,289	-2.76%	7,496
Emery	893	256	8	893	285	49	215	851	3,450	-12.50%	3,943
Grand	146	49	52	114	514	81	327	491	1,774	-2.63%	1,822
San Juan	400	114	178	107	442	35	510	1,002	2,788	-0.78%	2,810
Year-over %	-12.91%	-19.55%	-3.70%	-1.03%	1.66%	4.12%	5.06%	1.03%	0.49%		
Total 1-86	8587	29493	92422	37496	147550	32108	135492	142286	625,434		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FIRST QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communication & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Qtr 1- 86
State Total	$ 60,861,526	$115,599,824	$493,661,124	$232,462,358	$466,536,997	$164,311,823	$558,121,904	$666,525,308	$2,758,080,864	0.51%	$2,743,973,107
Bear River	39,755	5,048,762	95,659,785	3,665,625	15,599,462	3,197,669	13,184,008	35,003,387	171,398,453	0.73%	170,152,755
Box Elder	29,700	1,605,909	66,564,519	835,793	6,550,359	760,928	2,868,206	6,924,981	86,140,395	-4.73%	90,417,261
Cache	0	3,438,237	29,041,796	2,774,026	8,962,828	2,421,787	10,293,016	27,497,079	84,428,769	7.07%	78,854,002
Rich	10,055	4,616	53,470	55,806	86,275	14,954	22,786	581,327	829,289	-5.92%	881,492
Wasatch Front	22,236,569	86,625,331	339,734,312	183,378,253	378,548,048	141,629,644	413,068,093	506,751,405	2,071,971,655	1.68%	2,037,796,080
North	500,578	19,755,591	82,806,284	19,857,072	66,016,480	14,867,216	76,504,265	202,311,527	482,619,013	-0.29%	484,044,454
Davis	217,806	11,385,496	31,848,049	7,204,157	31,088,391	4,525,825	27,600,193	131,122,434	244,992,351	-2.04%	250,091,006
Morgan	0	178,647	1,234,586	27,365	1,214,732	64,965	81,496	887,515	3,689,306	-8.88%	4,048,675
Weber	282,772	8,191,448	49,723,649	12,625,550	33,713,357	10,276,426	48,822,576	70,301,578	233,937,356	1.75%	229,904,773
South	21,735,991	66,869,740	256,928,028	163,521,181	312,531,568	126,762,428	336,563,828	304,439,878	1,589,352,642	2.29%	1,553,751,626
Salt Lake	19,794,992	65,641,738	251,362,888	162,698,153	310,035,606	126,233,801	333,963,294	265,428,698	1,535,159,170	2.56%	1,496,888,982
Tooele	1,940,999	1,228,002	5,565,140	823,028	2,495,962	528,627	2,600,534	39,011,180	54,193,472	-4.69%	56,862,644
Mountainland	550,784	10,069,536	44,875,839	14,128,844	41,699,802	13,102,362	102,079,958	62,461,608	288,968,733	0.34%	287,979,537
Summit	491,588	483,598	499,898	1,157,702	4,503,117	3,307,509	9,504,735	3,692,328	23,640,475	6.16%	22,269,186
Utah	59,196	9,328,661	44,191,126	12,777,708	35,733,182	9,619,761	91,369,657	56,463,521	259,542,812	-0.31%	260,347,154
Wasatch	0	257,277	184,815	193,434	1,463,503	175,092	1,205,566	2,305,759	5,785,446	7.87%	5,363,197
Central	1,095,710	3,764,837	1,455,527	5,357,615	2,044,038	414,641	2,065,175	4,547,244	20,744,787	-28.86%	29,160,859
Juab	155,388	83,675	569,103	29,760	767,930	116,060	546,199	1,367,665	3,635,780	-6.33%	3,881,372
Millard	940,322	3,676,434	824,327	5,291,454	1,265,037	297,831	1,481,077	2,818,186	16,594,668	-33.00%	24,767,419
Piute	0	4,728	62,097	36,401	11,071	750	37,899	361,393	514,339	0.44%	512,068
Sanpete	28,720	368,459	1,601,326	431,010	1,072,051	324,573	990,766	4,306,749	9,123,654	1.29%	9,007,242
Sevier	2,294,640	1,063,723	1,780,240	2,536,500	2,315,000	676,353	1,762,777	4,766,620	17,195,853	1.30%	16,975,479
Wayne	12,062	254,693	86,157	10,156	26,218	16,204	41,151	835,063	1,281,704	-14.60%	1,500,747
Southwestern	816,447	1,109,683	1,793,394	3,341,203	4,630,038	1,000,911	4,528,617	10,031,810	27,252,103	-3.69%	28,295,362
Beaver	7,692	128,416	59,565	1,453,045	503,534	107,228	445,384	1,324,996	4,029,860	-4.41%	4,215,913
Garfield	120,926	52,684	825,370	304,167	160,904	64,644	487,186	1,472,786	3,488,667	-12.88%	4,004,508
Iron	687,829	928,583	908,459	1,583,991	3,965,600	829,039	3,596,047	7,234,028	19,733,576	-1.70%	20,074,941
Kane	13,816	12,269	105,545	109,835	600,895	98,991	944,295	1,318,584	3,204,230	5.30%	3,042,830
Washington	338,545	2,616,597	3,627,729	2,497,615	7,605,047	1,870,494	8,257,665	8,616,662	35,430,354	10.15%	32,164,547
Uintah Basin	8,927,224	1,649,873	1,457,354	5,987,260	5,333,011	809,358	4,603,397	11,617,350	40,384,827	-20.29%	50,664,561
Daggett	0	0	50,076	141,462	77,649	0	43,479	547,984	860,650	7.73%	798,915
Duchesne	2,251,711	732,721	531,782	1,953,516	1,724,146	294,656	1,020,710	4,649,825	13,159,067	-22.74%	17,031,621
Uintah	6,675,513	917,152	875,496	3,892,282	3,531,216	514,702	3,539,208	6,419,541	26,365,110	-19.70%	32,834,025
Southeastern	22,064,749	2,445,230	1,040,245	10,614,200	6,158,845	1,061,048	5,053,004	12,358,578	60,795,899	-9.15%	66,915,626
Carbon	13,130,034	905,510	859,345	2,584,421	4,558,379	689,669	3,719,768	7,108,960	33,556,086	-3.76%	34,866,625
Emery	8,043,466	1,411,369	31,186	7,340,124	505,568	130,010	644,331	2,987,942	21,093,996	16.42%	25,237,661
Grand	891,249	128,351	149,714	689,655	1,094,898	241,369	688,905	2,261,676	6,145,817	-9.77%	6,811,340
San Juan	2,442,505	570,831	443,671	404,242	904,542	109,575	1,542,998	3,910,248	10,328,612	0.11%	10,317,482
Year-over %	-15.36%	-17.13%	-5.81%	-1.00%	1.64%	9.43%	11.20%	0.60%	0.51%		
Total Wages 1-86	71,908,184	139,495,450	524,131,429	234,806,897	459,002,817	150,154,747	501,894,594	662,578,989	2,743,973,107		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

A LOOK AT UTAH'S LABOR MARKET IN 1986

In general economic terms, Utah's economic performance in 1986 seemed rather unexciting. Although various industries did sustain a few economic shocks, in the aggregate, unemployment changed only slightly. Utah's 1986 jobless rate of 6.0 evidenced little statistical difference from the 1985 figure of 5.9 percent. While the number of unemployed Utahns did increase by 2,000 (to total 45,000) between the two years, expansion in the employed portion of the labor force almost offset this rise.

On a monthly basis, the monotonous unemployment theme continued. When figures are seasonally adjusted, jobless rates varied in a narrow three-tenths of a point range. On the positive side, Utah's unemployment rate registered roughly a percentage point below the national average throughout the entire year. (Unfortunately, this trend ended in 1987.)

COUNTY BY COUNTY

Although total State unemployment increased only marginally from 1985, 19 of Utah's 30 counties encountered higher unemployment rates during 1986. In addition, the number of counties experiencing joblessness above 10 percent increased from nine to ten. As in the recent past, rural areas generally experienced higher unemployment—particularly those in the "mining belt." Other high unemployment counties were generally heavily dependent on a contracting manufacturing industry. However, two urban counties—Utah and Weber—did exhibit joblessness above the State average.

NONFARM GROWTH STILL STIFLED

Nonagricultural employment grew a rather insipid 1.6 percent in 1986. The State gained less than 9,800 jobs between 1985 and 1986. Utah added 23,000 new jobs to its economy in 1985—up almost 4 percent from 1984. In 1986, a definite monthly year-over growth pattern emerged. (This type of scrutiny reduces the effects of seasonality.) Nonfarm employment expansion degenerated through most of the year to apparently bottom out in the final quarter of the year. In the past, this type of decline in nonagricultural employment growth has signaled an economic downturn. Fortunately, preliminary data for 1987 suggest a probable turn-around in the trend.

But, what about employment expansion on an industry-by-industry basis? In broad terms, goods=producing industries (mining, manufacturing, and construction) lost employment while service-producing industries grew at a moderate rate. In fact, if not for the growth in service-producing industries, Utah would have been in serious economic trouble during 1986.

CONTINUED MINING CASUALTIES

Between 1985 and 1986, mining industry employment dropped by almost 20 percent. Although metal and coal mining jobs declined during the year, the big plunge occurred in oil/gas extraction. The 1986 dive in oil prices spurred the 37 percent decrease in oil/gas extraction jobs. In fact, this segment accounted for almost three-fourths of the total 1,900 positions lost by mining during 1986. Of course, as mentioned before, the metal and coal sectors also sustained employment casualties. The 18 percent decline in metal mining employment just continued a long trend of job erosion. In 1970, metal mining accounted for more than 9,000 Utah jobs. By 1986, less than 1,800 Utah positions could be classified in this category. The current metal mining reduction resulted primarily from the temporary shutdown and renovation of Kennecott Minerals Corporation's Utah operations. As of this writing (August 1987), modernization has been basically completed and Kennecott has already recalled a substantial number of workers.

CONSTRUCTION DESTRUCTION?

The Utah construction industry claimed 32,000 jobs during 1986. That number measured 9 percent below Utah's peak 1985 construction employment figure of nearly 36,000 jobs. The completion of the Intermountain Power Project at mid-year engendered the main part of this loss. However, over-building in other nonresidential areas as well as in certain types of residential building also contributed to the overall slowdown. All in all, Utah's construction industry lost 3,300 positions during 1986.

MANUFACTURING EDGES DOWN

After holding steady between 1984 and 1985, manufacturing employment in Utah edged down 1,900 positions (2 percent) during 1986. A 2,800 job decline in durable goods accounted for the entire drop. Nondurable goods manufacturing actually added 900 jobs.

DURABLES ANYTHING BUT DURABLE

Durable goods manufacturing withstood a 4 percent employment loss during 1986. The mid-year labor dispute and shutdown of the USX Geneva Steel Works meant primary metals sustained the largest employment loss (almost 1,400 jobs). A victim of foreign competition and numerous other problems, primary metals accounted for one-half of the job decline in durable goods manufacturing.

In addition, lumber products, furniture, fabricated metals and machinery (exclusive of electrical) all tolerated employment losses ranging from 5 to 8 percent during 1986. Transportation equipment manufacturing—primarily space and defense-related production—proved to be the only major durable goods sector to show any kind of significant growth. This sector added 400 jobs for a three percent increase.

NONDURABLES FUELED BY FOOD

In 1986, nondurable goods managed a moderate 3 percent growth rate. Food and kindred products manufacturing fueled most of the growth by contributing 500 of the total 900 jobs gained by nondurable goods. In fact, food/kindred products manufacturing increased by a substantial 6 percent as did printing and publishing. On the downside, both apparel and petroleum/chemical manufacturing lost jobs.

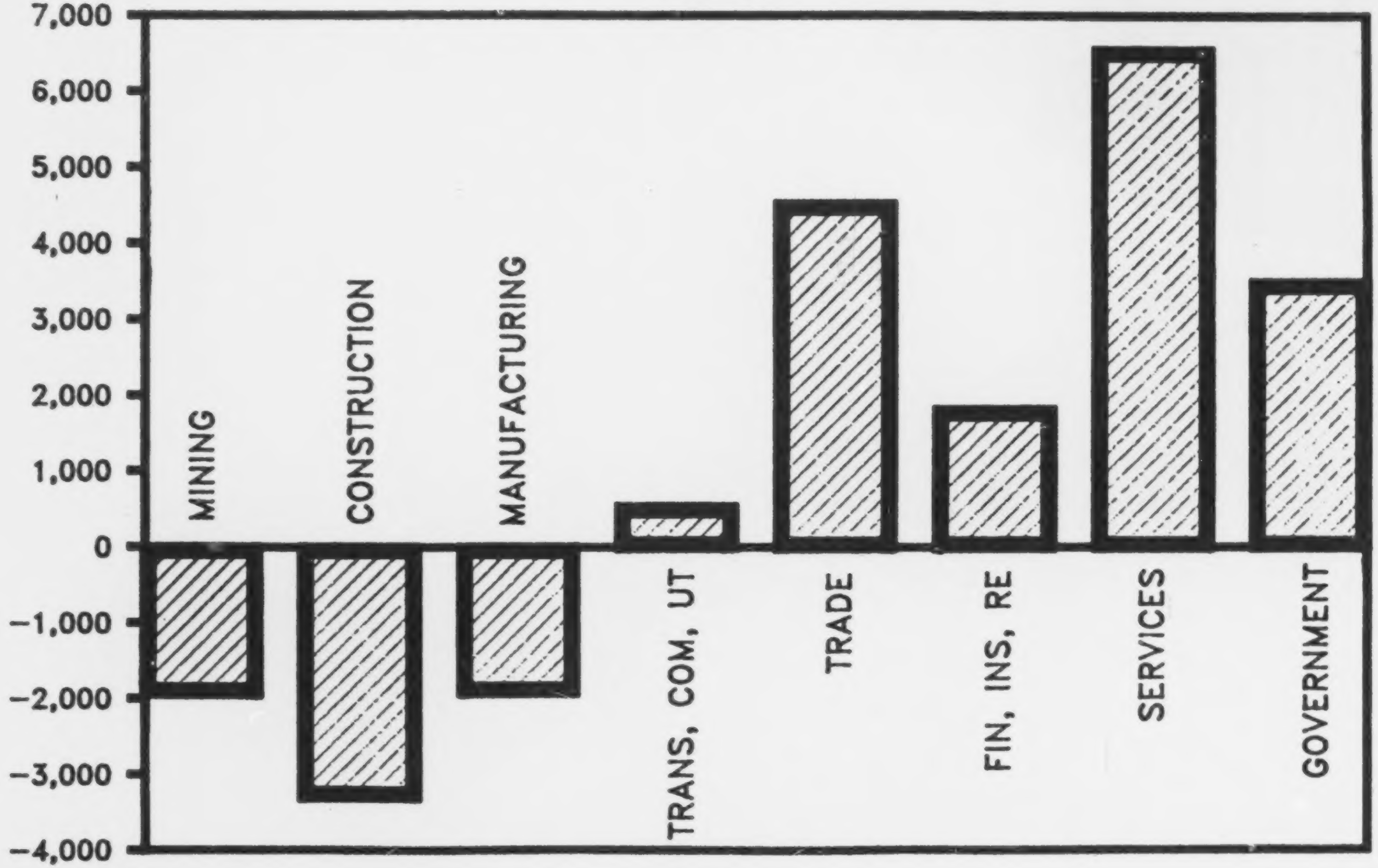
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES

In contrast to most service industries, transportation, communications and public utilities exhibited only marginal growth during 1986. Expansion here resulted in a net gain of 500 Utah jobs—an increase of just over 1 percent. Basically, expansion in local passenger transit (up 10 percent), trucking/warehousing (up 4 percent), air transportation (up 16 percent) was negated by declining employment in railroad transportation and the telephone industry. Losses in these two sectors equaled nearly 900 jobs. While a new AT & T facility will help the deregulated telephone communications industry in Utah, railroad employment is scheduled for even further reductions.

COMMERCE AND EXCHANGE

The trade sector demonstrated one of the better employment performances of 1986. Between wholesale and retail trade, the industry added 4,500 net new jobs for a 3 percent growth rate. However, wholesale trade contributed only a modicum of the new jobs. This increase amounted to only 500 positions—less than a 2 percent gain.

UTAH GROWTH IN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY
1986



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

On the other hand, retail trade's 4,000 new jobs furnished a nearly 4 percent increase over 1985 figures. A thriving food store industry energized retail trade by growing almost 10 percent. The 1,800 jobs added by food stores were seconded by the 1,500 position gain spawned by eating and drinking places. With 6 percent expansion during 1986, apparel stores also made a strong showing. However, the creation of the "super store"—one-stop shopping—seems to have produced a decline of 800 jobs in drug stores.

FINANCE A WINNER

The best 1986 growth rate of any major industrial sector belonged to finance, insurance and real estate. The 6 percent increase for this industry reflected 1,800 new Utah jobs. With a 12 percent growth rate, insurance carriers and brokers added 800 of the new positions. In addition, deregulation of the banking industry seems to have spurred the 10 percent, 500-plus job rise in nonbank institution employment.

SERVICES, FIRST OR SECOND?

The service industry has ranked as the top employment winner of the last few years. However, in 1986, services took second place to finance, insurance and real estate with a 5 percent growth rate. Nevertheless, services still came out on top in absolute terms by adding nearly 6,600 new jobs to Utah's economy.

Where was the growth? Employment in business services was up more than 10 percent in 1986. Personnel supply services, data processing services and miscellaneous business services were the primary job gainers in this particular subcategory. Health services also maintained a vigorous growth rate of almost 8 percent. Almost half of these 2,500 new health industry positions were located in hospitals.

GOVERNING MODERATION

The public sector saw moderate growth in 1986. Government added approximately 3,500 new jobs for an increase of 3 percent. However, there was quite a variation among the various civil sectors. State government showed the largest gain—up 4 percent and 1,500 jobs. An almost even split occurred between education and the remaining state employment. Local and federal government added roughly 1,000 new jobs each.

HOW DID UTAH COMPARE?

In 1986, Utah fell behind the nation in terms of job creation. As mentioned before, Utah nonfarm employment grew only 1.6 percent during the year. The United States as a whole performed one-half of a point better—2.1 percent. The most striking disparity between the two occurred for the construction industry. Construction jobs for the nation increased by almost 5 percent. In Utah, employment in the construction trades decreased by 9 percent. Of course, much of this decline can be traced to the completion of the Intermountain Power Project. Utah also lost a slightly higher percentage of mining and manufacturing positions than did the nation as a whole. On the positive side, Utah employment expansion outpaced the U.S. in government, transportation/communications/utilities, and trade sectors. And, Utah growth in finance/insurance/real estate and services almost exactly mirrored that of the rest of the nation.

COMPARISON OF INDUSTRY GROWTH RATES FOR UTAH AND THE UNITED STATES
1986

	Utah	U.S.
TOTAL	1.6%	2.1%
Mining	—19.8	—15.5
Construction	—9.3	4.9
Manufacturing	—2.0	—1.4
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	1.4	0.1
Trade	3.1	2.2
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	5.8	5.7
Services	5.0	5.0
Government	2.5	1.9

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information Services.

WHAT ABOUT WAGES

Total nonagricultural wages totaled $11.1 billion in 1986—up 3 percent from 1985. This increase seems respectable, but it measures only one-half of the 1985 growth rate. Utah's average monthly nonfarm wage rose slightly from $1,440 to $1,463 in 1986. Nevertheless, when the average wage is adjusted to constant 1982 dollars (using the consumer price index), a slight decline becomes apparent. Two industries—construction and transportation/communications/utilities—actually demonstrated a declining average monthly wage during 1986.

CHARACTERIZING THE LABOR FORCE

During 1986, an average of 70 percent of the State's civilian, noninstitutional population were members of the labor force. This figure, termed by economists as a "participation rate," registered almost 5 percentage points above the national average. Not surprisingly, the share of men and women working or looking for work varied significantly. Men in the Beehive State showed an overall participation rate of 81 percent, while the female rate registered almost 59 percent. Both sexes in Utah manifested rates higher than the national average (5 and 4 percentage points respectively). Moreover, Utah female participation is up almost 2.5 points just since last year.

While Utah's devotion to the work ethic is partially responsible for the State's higher rate, the high participation of Utah youth accounts for the majority of the variance. The participation rate for Utah teenagers (16 to 19 years old) measures 70 percent compared to the national average of only 55 percent.

WHO IS UNEMPLOYED?

As far as unemployment goes, Utah women and teenagers suffer higher rates of joblessness than do their older male counterparts. In 1986, the unemployment rate for 16 to 19 year-olds measured 11.9 percent, almost 6 points higher than the State average. The unemployment rate for females in Utah registered 6.8 percent compared to only 5.4 percent for Utah males. Which age group encountered the lowest unemployment? Those in the 55 to 64 category exhibited a jobless rate of only 3.2 percent. In fact, unemployment declined quite steadily as age increased.

While the jobless rate is important in defining Utah's economic well-being, the duration of individual spells of joblessness also sheds light on the total labor force picture. In 1986, 46 percent of the individuals experiencing a spell of joblessness were unemployed for less than five weeks. In addition, only 6 percent of the unemployed experienced jobless bouts greater than one year.

WHY ARE THEY UNEMPLOYED?

Of course, individuals find themselves unemployed for a variety of reasons. In 1986, an average of 61 percent of the male unemployed were job losers. Re-entrants to the labor force accounted for the largest share of the female unemployed—41 percent, although an additional 35 percent were job losers. New entrants and job leavers accounted for the remaining one-fifth to one-fourth of the male/female jobless.

HOW LONG DO WORKERS WORK?

What about the amount of time spent at work? Utah women were much more likely to work part-time during 1986 than were their male counterparts. About 31 percent of the female labor force were part-timers compared to only 13 percent of the males. Utah women were also more apt to work part-time than were females in the U.S. generally—part-timers made up only 23 percent of the U.S. female labor force. Even when Utah women worked full-time, they spent less time at work than men, on average. Women on full-time schedules worked an average of 43 hours a week compared to men who averaged 47 hours.

A FINAL WORD

In general, Utah's 1986 economy, as manifested by the labor market indicators, was marked by rather sluggish behavior. A slightly higher unemployment rate and low growth in nonagricultural employment did not point to a flourishing business situation. Most goods-producing industries were hit by one kind of economic distress or another. Fortunately, service-producing industries provided what, for the most part, could be called moderate growth. However, early figures for 1987 seem to indicate that Utah has weathered the economic storm of 1986 and should begin to see improved job growth.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Aug. 1987(f)	Aug. 1986	% Change	July 1987(p)	July 1986	% Change	June 1987(r)	June 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**756,400**	758,700	—0.3	753,500	755,900	—0.3	761,600	762,200	—0.1
Employed	**709,700**	715,500	—0.8	706,100	711,200	—0.7	712,300	717,600	—0.1
Unemployed	**46,700**	43,200	8.1	47,400	44,600	6.3	49,300	44,500	10.8
Percent of Labor Force	**6.2**	5.7	—	6.3	5.9	—	6.5	5.8	
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.6**	6.1	—	6.5	6.1	—	6.5	5.8	

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Aug. 1987(f)	Aug. 1986	% Change	July 1987(p)	July 1986	% Change	June 1987(r)	June 1986	% Change
Total	**639.6**	631.4	1.3	636.6	629.9	1.1	643.2	637.1	1.0
Mining	**7.9**	6.9	14.5	7.8	6.9	13.0	8.1	7.3	11.0
Metal Mining	**2.9**	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.7	70.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	2.4	8.3	2.4	2.2	9.1	2.6	2.5	4.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.4**	3.0	—20.0	2.5	3.1	—19.4	2.6	3.2	—18.8
Contract Construction	**30.0**	35.1	—14.5	29.8	34.9	—14.6	29.6	35.0	—15.4
Manufacturing	**94.5**	91.7	3.1	94.0	92.7	1.4	93.6	93.2	0.4
Durable Goods	**64.0**	62.5	2.4	63.8	63.9	—0.2	63.6	64.3	—1.1
Primary Metals	**2.8**	2.5	12.0	2.9	4.1	—29.3	2.9	4.2	—31.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.0**	19.4	—2.1	19.1	19.5	—2.1	19.1	19.5	—2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.7**	8.7	0.0	8.5	8.5	0.0	8.4	8.4	0.0
Transportation Equipment	**16.2**	14.8	9.5	16.2	14.8	9.5	16.1	14.9	8.1
Other Durable Goods	**17.3**	17.3	0.0	17.1	17.1	0.0	17.1	17.3	—1.2
Non-Durable Goods	**30.5**	29.2	4.5	30.1	28.7	4.9	30.0	28.9	3.8
Food & Kindred Products	**10.5**	9.8	7.1	10.4	9.7	7.2	10.3	9.5	8.4
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.0**	5.8	3.4	5.8	5.6	3.6	5.9	5.7	3.5
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.6	—2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.5**	10.2	2.9	10.4	10.1	3.0	10.3	10.1	2.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**38.1**	37.7	1.1	38.0	37.6	1.1	37.9	37.4	1.3
Railroad Transportation	**3.0**	3.5	—14.3	3.1	3.6	—13.9	3.1	3.6	—13.9
Other Transportation	**19.9**	18.3	8.7	19.7	18.1	8.8	19.6	17.9	9.5
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.2**	15.9	—4.4	15.2	15.9	—4.4	15.3	15.8	—3.2
Trade	**157.3**	154.7	1.7	156.3	153.7	1.7	156.0	152.3	2.4
Wholesale Trade	**36.6**	36.4	0.5	36.7	36.5	0.5	36.5	36.3	0.6
Retail Trade	**120.7**	118.2	2.1	119.6	117.1	2.1	119.5	116.1	2.9
Building Materials	**5.3**	5.5	—3.6	2.4	5.6	—57.1	5.5	5.6	—1.8
Food Stores	**22.4**	21.6	3.7	22.5	21.7	3.7	22.3	21.1	5.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	14.4	—1.4	14.2	14.4	—1.4	14.1	14.3	—1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**40.1**	38.7	3.6	39.4	38.0	3.7	39.5	38.3	3.1
Other Retail	**38.7**	38.0	1.8	38.2	37.5	1.9	38.0	36.8	3.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**34.4**	33.4	3.0	34.1	33.1	3.0	34.2	33.3	2.7
Services	**144.8**	138.1	4.9	144.2	137.6	4.8	143.2	137.0	4.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.7**	10.3	3.9	10.7	10.3	3.9	10.4	9.8	6.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**52.6**	49.3	6.7	52.3	49.0	6.7	51.9	49.0	5.9
Medical & Other Health Services	**39.4**	36.8	7.1	39.1	36.4	7.4	38.7	36.4	6.3
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**29.1**	29.0	0.3	29.2	29.1	0.3	29.2	29.0	0.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.1**	10.7	3.7	11.1	10.7	3.7	11.1	10.8	2.8
Agricultural Services	**1.9**	2.1	—9.5	1.9	2.1	—9.5	1.9	2.1	—9.5
Government	**132.6**	133.8	—0.9	132.4	133.4	—0.7	140.7	141.7	—0.7
Federal Government	**39.8**	40.9	—2.7	39.7	40.8	—2.7	39.8	40.8	—2.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.3**	23.4	—4.7	22.4	23.5	—4.7	22.3	23.6	—5.5
Other Federal Government	**17.5**	17.5	0.0	17.3	17.3	0.0	17.5	17.2	1.7
State Government	**34.6**	35.9	—3.6	35.0	36.1	—3.0	36.5	37.5	—2.7
State Education	**17.4**	18.2	—4.4	17.9	18.7	—4.3	19.5	20.2	—3.5
Other State Government	**17.2**	17.6	—2.3	17.1	17.4	—1.7	17.1	17.3	—1.2
Local Government	**58.2**	57.0	2.1	57.7	56.6	1.9	64.4	63.3	1.7
Local Education	**31.6**	31.0	1.9	31.5	30.9	1.9	39.1	38.5	1.6
Other Local Government	**26.6**	26.0	2.3	26.2	25.6	2.3	25.3	24.8	2.0
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. '87 (f)	Aug. '86	% Change	July '87 (p)	June '87 (r)	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,688.4**	1,667.8	1.2	1,686.8	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,090.4**	1,076.7	1.3	1,089.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7	1,083.5	1,082.4	1,081.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**751.3**	753.3	−0.3	751.3	755.9	762.7	765.2	771.4	772.7	775.9	752.7
Participation Rate	**68.9**	70.0	0.0	69.0	69.5	70.2	70.5	71.1	71.3	71.7	69.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**701.6**	707.3	−0.8	702.5	706.9	711.3	714.3	718.5	720.5	724.6	708.0
Employment Ratio[2]	**64.3**	65.7	0.0	64.5	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.9	65.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**49.7**	46.0	8.1	48.7	49.0	51.4	50.9	53.0	52.2	51.2	44.7
Unemployment Rate	**6.6**	6.1	0.0	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	5.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**339.1**	323.4	4.8	338.0	332.2	324.2	320.6	313.3	310.9	306.5	328.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.0**	130.8	0.9	132.1	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.6	133.0	133.2	128.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**638.4**	630.1	1.3	638.6	642.2	644.8	643.4	643.8	645.1	645.8	632.7
Mining	**8.1**	7.2	12.7	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.2
Contract Construction	**27.5**	32.2	−14.5	27.9	28.1	28.7	28.9	29.3	30.7	30.6	29.9
Manufacturing	**93.8**	91.0	3.1	93.7	93.1	93.5	92.9	92.0	90.9	90.9	90.0
Durable Goods	**63.7**	62.1	2.5	63.6	63.3	63.5	63.2	62.4	61.5	61.5	60.5
Nondurable Goods	**30.2**	28.9	4.5	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.7	29.6	29.4	29.4	29.5
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.8**	37.5	0.9	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.8	38.1	38.3	37.4
Trade	**155.8**	153.2	1.7	156.2	155.9	156.5	156.3	156.3	156.4	156.5	153.2
Wholesale	**36.2**	36.0	0.6	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.7	35.8
Retail	**119.6**	117.2	2.1	119.8	119.6	120.1	119.8	119.6	119.7	119.7	117.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**34.0**	33.0	3.1	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.1	33.9	34.0	33.9	32.8
Services	**144.1**	137.7	4.6	144.4	144.1	142.9	142.3	143.1	143.6	143.7	138.7
Government	**137.2**	138.2	−0.8	136.7	141.0	143.4	142.8	143.4	143.5	143.8	142.4
Federal	**39.4**	40.4	−2.7	39.1	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.5
State	**36.3**	37.7	−3.6	36.7	37.2	37.6	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.6	37.9
Local	**61.5**	60.1	2.2	60.9	64.6	65.9	65.7	65.6	64.9	64.9	63.9

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	July 1987(p)	% Change from July '86	% Distribution	July 1987(p)	% Change from July '86	% Distribution	July 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**360.5**	−0.8	100.0	**276.0**	3.6	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.3**	15.9	2.0	**0.5**	−16.7	0.2	**6.0**	76.9
Contract Construction	**26.7**	−15.0	7.4	**3.1**	−11.4	1.1	**22.0**	73.8
Manufacturing	**64.6**	0.8	17.9	**29.3**	2.8	10.6	**63.0**	67.1
Durable Goods	**45.9**	−1.1	12.7	**17.9**	2.3	6.5	**42.0**	65.8
Nondurable Goods	**18.7**	5.6	5.2	**11.4**	3.6	4.1	**21.0**	69.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**27.0**	1.9	7.5	**11.0**	−0.9	4.0	**27.7**	72.9
Total Trade	**83.6**	1.8	23.2	**72.7**	1.7	26.3	**139.8**	89.4
Wholesale Trade	**26.4**	−1.5	7.3	**10.3**	6.2	3.7	**31.4**	85.6
Retail Trade	**57.2**	3.4	15.9	**62.4**	1.0	22.6	**108.4**	90.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.8**	2.2	3.8	**20.3**	3.6	7.4	**26.8**	78.6
Services	**67.7**	5.0	18.8	**76.5**	4.7	27.7	**112.5**	78.0
Total Government	**69.8**	−6.9	19.4	**62.6**	7.2	22.7	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.7**	−7.4	6.6	**16.0**	5.3	5.8	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.7**	−5.4	4.4	**6.7**	−2.9	2.4	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.0**	−11.1	2.2	**9.3**	12.0	3.4	**NA**	NA
State Government	**16.3**	−3.0	4.5	**18.7**	−3.1	6.8	**NA**	NA
State Education	**10.1**	−5.6	2.8	**7.8**	−2.5	2.8	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.2**	1.6	1.7	**10.9**	−3.5	3.9	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**29.8**	−8.6	8.3	**27.9**	16.7	10.1	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**12.2**	−18.7	3.4	**19.3**	21.4	7.0	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**17.6**	0.0	4.9	**8.6**	7.5	3.1	**NA**	NA

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p preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Aug. '87(f)	Aug. '86	% Chg.	July '87(p)	June '87(r)	Aug. '87(f)	Aug. '86	% Chg.	July '87(p)	June '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	502.0	502.8	—0.2	500.9	504.7	96.5	95.7	0.8	95.8	96.6
Employed	474.1	478.1	—0.8	472.1	474.8	89.8	89.1	0.8	89.3	89.7
Unemployed	27.9	24.7	13.0	28.8	29.9	6.7	6.6	1.5	6.5	6.9
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	4.9	0.0	5.7	5.9	7.0	6.9	0.0	6.8	7.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	451.0	444.9	1.4	448.8	452.4	70.8	69.8	1.4	70.5	71.1
Mining	2.5	1.5	66.7	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	21.6	25.2	—14.3	21.5	21.4	2.7	3.2	—15.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing	64.2	62.0	3.5	63.9	63.7	10.4	10.2	2.0	10.4	10.4
Durable Goods	44.9	43.9	2.3	44.9	44.7	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.1	7.1
Nondurable Goods	19.3	18.1	6.6	19.0	19.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.4	29.2	0.7	29.4	29.2	2.6	2.5	4.0	2.5	2.5
Total Trade	115.6	113.6	1.8	114.6	114.3	15.7	15.4	1.9	15.8	15.8
Wholesale Trade	31.5	31.3	0.6	31.5	31.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	84.1	82.3	2.2	83.1	82.9	13.8	13.5	2.2	13.8	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.4	27.6	2.9	28.3	28.3	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	100.7	96.1	4.8	100.4	99.9	24.3	23.4	3.8	24.1	24.0
Total Government	88.6	89.7	—1.2	88.2	92.9	12.7	12.8	—0.8	12.7	13.4

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Aug.'87(f)	July'87(p)	June '87(r)	Aug.'86	Aug.'87(f)	Aug.'86	% Change	Aug.'87(f)	Aug.'86	% Change
State Total	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.7	756,390	758,690	—0.3	639,570	631,630	1.3
Bear River	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	45,900	46,230	—0.7	36,760	36,280	1.3
Box Elder	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.5	17,250	17,320	—0.4	14,570	14,150	3.0
Cache	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	27,580	27,870	—1.0	21,800	21,750	0.2
Rich	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	1,070	1,040	2.9	390	380	2.6
Wasatch Front	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.0	515,460	516,280	—0.2	462,230	456,000	1.4
North	6.2	6.6	6.6	5.1	152,860	152,340	0.3	116,430	115,600	0.7
Davis	5.2	5.5	5.6	4.4	76,340	76,330	0.0	54,150	53,820	0.6
Morgan	8.0	7.7	8.7	7.4	1,710	1,720	—0.6	920	920	0.0
Weber	7.2	7.8	7.7	5.8	74,810	74,290	0.7	61,360	60,860	0.8
South	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.9	362,600	363,940	—0.4	345,800	340,400	1.6
Salt Lake	5.3	5.4	5.6	4.8	350,860	352,200	—0.4	335,540	330,060	1.7
Tooele	7.2	7.2	7.6	5.9	11,740	11,740	0.0	10,260	10,340	—0.8
Mountainlands	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.2	107,770	106,770	0.9	78,480	77,390	1.4
Summit	8.9	9.9	11.1	8.5	6,910	6,860	0.7	5,720	5,580	2.5
Utah	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.9	96,500	95,710	0.8	70,820	69,880	1.3
Wasatch	14.8	14.3	14.9	11.9	4,360	4,200	3.8	1,940	1,930	0.5
Central	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	22,920	24,190	—5.3	14,300	14,740	—3.0
Juab	14.0	14.2	14.4	13.8	2,040	2,120	—3.8	1,470	1,500	—2.0
Millard	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.6	6,650	7,580	—12.3	3,950	4,410	—10.4
Piute	13.5	10.8	12.3	15.1	400	410	—2.4	160	160	0.0
Sanpete	12.7	12.1	12.5	12.4	6,390	6,390	0.0	3,540	3,450	2.6
Sevier	7.2	7.2	6.4	7.4	6,390	6,660	—4.1	4,700	4,760	—1.3
Wayne	6.4	7.2	7.8	5.3	1,050	1,030	1.9	480	460	4.3
Southwestern	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.2	30,820	30,630	0.6	21,300	20,980	1.5
Beaver	5.6	6.1	5.4	5.5	2,300	2,310	—0.4	1,330	1,340	—0.7
Garfield	7.0	5.9	6.6	6.3	1,790	1,770	1.1	1,690	1,640	3.0
Iron	6.4	7.8	7.1	5.9	8,220	8,080	1.7	6,000	5,910	1.5
Kane	5.2	4.8	5.7	4.0	2,670	2,600	2.7	1,530	1,470	4.1
Washington	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	15,840	15,870	—0.2	10,750	10,620	1.2
Uintah Basin	11.9	11.7	12.5	12.1	14,320	15,060	—4.9	10,680	10,680	0.0
Daggett	2.7	2.7	3.3	1.3	470	460	2.2	290	290	0.0
Duchesne	13.8	14.1	14.1	13.0	5,570	5,670	—1.8	3,910	3,940	—0.8
Uintah	11.1	10.6	11.9	12.2	8,280	8,930	—7.3	6,480	6,450	0.5
Southeastern	11.3	11.3	10.9	12.3	19,200	19,570	—1.9	15,820	15,570	1.6
Carbon	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	8,570	8,910	—3.8	7,190	7,320	—1.8
Emery	16.4	16.1	14.7	21.8	4,050	4,050	0.0	3,570	3,240	10.2
Grand	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0	3,180	3,190	—0.3	2,300	2,300	0.0
San Juan	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.2	3,400	3,420	—0.6	2,760	2,710	1.8

Note f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1987	**June(r) 1987**	**July 1986**	**July(p) 1987**	**June(r) 1987**	**July 1986**	**July(p) 1987**	**June(r) 1986**	**July 1986**
MINING	**$510.30**	$517.09	$515.84	**42.0**	41.6	41.6	**$12.15**	$12.43	$12.40
MANUFACTURING	**400.00**	393.02	397.13	**40.9**	39.9	40.4	**9.78**	9.85	9.83
Durable Goods	**418.42**	412.68	413.69	**41.8**	40.9	41.0	**10.01**	10.09	10.09
Nondurable Goods	**353.96**	345.38	356.71	**38.6**	37.5	38.9	**9.17**	9.21	9.17
TRADE	**239.48**	230.58	248.18	**30.9**	30.5	31.9	**7.75**	7.56	7.78
Wholesale Trade	**395.22**	380.54	390.10	**38.9**	38.4	37.8	**10.16**	9.91	10.32
Retail Trade	**183.12**	177.00	197.87	**28.0**	27.7	29.8	**6.54**	6.39	6.64
AVERAGE	**302.51**	311.22	316.60	**33.8**	34.2	35.1	**8.95**	9.10	9.02

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1987	**June(r) 1987**	**July 1986**	**July(p) 1987**	**June(r) 1987**	**July 1986**	**July(p) 1987**	**June(r) 1987**	**July 1986**
MINING	**$547.46**	$552.80	$568.62	**39.7**	40.0	40.1	**$13.79**	$13.82	$14.18
Metal Mining	**562.10**	548.63	589.92	**42.2**	41.5	40.6	**13.32**	13.22	14.53
Bituminous Coal Mining	**546.16**	563.74	677.44	**35.1**	35.5	40.3	**15.56**	15.88	16.81
MANUFACTURING	**395.34**	391.23	403.39	**40.3**	39.8	39.9	**9.81**	9.83	10.11
Durable Goods	**415.75**	412.50	431.14	**40.8**	40.6	41.1	**10.19**	10.16	10.49
Primary Metal Industries	**590.94**	578.09	660.97	**47.2**	46.1	42.1	**12.52**	12.54	15.70
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**418.35**	417.53	390.17	**42.3**	43.0	40.1	**9.89**	9.71	9.73
Transportation Equipment	**522.33**	508.29	526.38	**42.5**	41.8	40.9	**12.29**	12.16	12.87
Nondurable Goods	**353.19**	350.06	342.61	**39.2**	38.3	37.2	**9.01**	9.14	9.21
Food & Kindred Products	**353.28**	351.01	341.73	**38.4**	38.7	39.1	**9.20**	9.07	8.74
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**519.50**	483.99	589.51	**41.1**	38.2	43.7	**12.64**	12.67	13.49
TRADE	**226.39**	219.88	226.87	**31.4**	31.1	30.7	**7.21**	7.07	7.39
Wholesale Trade	**403.61**	390.33	381.92	**39.3**	38.8	36.9	**10.27**	10.06	10.35
Retail Trade	**174.89**	170.50	181.78	**29.1**	28.8	28.9	**6.01**	5.92	6.29
Food Stores	**209.90**	209.16	232.32	**29.9**	29.5	29.9	**7.02**	7.09	7.77
Other Retail	**184.78**	179.66	188.80	**29.9**	29.5	30.8	**6.18**	6.09	6.13
AVERAGE	**304.32**	300.31	312.35	**34.7**	34.4	34.4	**8.77**	8.73	9.08

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Aug. '87	**Preliminary July '87**	**Final June '87**	**Final Aug. '86**	**Final July '86**	**Final June '86**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**7,241**	7,759	5,421	6,364	6,819	6,356
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**16,250**	14,743	21,225	12,796	11,609	9,206
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**23,491**	22,502	26,646	19,160	18,428	15,562
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**8,642**	9,437	8,849	8,063	8,805	9,175
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**6,330**	5,821	3,775	4,945	4,571	3,845
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,243**	971	1,048	1,537	2,005	1,957
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**10,721**	10,939	12,007	13,937	11,726	12,267
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.76**	1.79	2.03	2.42	2.01	2.13
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$5,493,600**	$6,317,000	$7,375,116	$6,267,352	$7,251,012	$6,825,082

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	July '87	**June '87**	**May '87**	**Apr. '87**	**July '86**	**From Last Month**	**July '86 to July '87**	**June '86 to June '87**	**May '86 to May '87**	**Apr. '87 to Apr. '87**
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**340.8**	340.1	338.7	337.7	328.0	**0.2**	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8
Food and Beverages	**325.1**	325.4	324.0	322.5	312.2	**—0.1**	4.1	5.1	4.7	4.5
Food at Home	**319.1**	320.4	318.8	316.9	305.5	**—0.4**	4.5	6.2	5.5	5.1
Housing	**372.5**	371.3	368.9	367.7	361.5	**0.3**	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7
Rent Residential	**291.2**	289.6	289.4	288.8	281.2	**0.6**	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9
Fuel and Other Util.	**388.1**	387.6	377.5	374.2	389.4	**0.1**	—0.3	−1.6	−1.3	−2.0
Medical Care	**464.1**	461.3	458.9	457.3	434.8	**0.6**	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8
Apparel and Upkeep	**210.5**	214.5	218.0	218.7	203.2	**—1.9**	3.6	4.9	5.6	5.5
Transportation	**318.5**	316.7	314.6	313.3	304.7	**0.6**	4.5	2.6	2.9	3.3
Gasoline	**310.8**	305.5	299.3	296.7	279.8	**1.7**	11.1	2.1	3.7	6.5
Energy[2]	**382.4**	380.6	366.9	362.4	366.5	**0.5**	4.3	0.0	—0.2	0.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**310.2**	308.5	307.3	305.1	297.7	**0.6**	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.4
Finished Goods	**297.8**	296.8	296.3	295.0	288.0	**0.3**	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.7
Intermediate Materials	**317.1**	314.8	312.7	310.9	305.0	**0.7**	4.0	2.6	2.0	1.2
Crude Materials	**307.8**	304.9	304.7	295.5	278.0	**1.0**	10.7	10.1	9.1	8.0

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PERSONAL INCOME TRENDS - UTAH & U.S.

	1979	1986	Ave. Annual % Change	Percent of U.S. 1979	Percent of U.S. 1986
			Population (Thousands)		
U.S.	224,569	241,078	1.0	100.0	100.0
Utah	1,416	1,665	2.3	0.6	0.7
			Total Personal Income (Billions)		
U.S.	$2,028.5	$3,529.5	8.2	100.0	100.0
Utah	10.5	18.3	8.3	0.5	0.5
			Per Capita Personal Income		
U.S.	$9,033	$14,641	7.1	100.0	100.0
Utah	7,408	10,981	5.8	82.0	75.0

Per Capita Personal Income for a state can change relative to the U.S. because its total personal income, its population (or both) may grow at a faster or slower rate than the U.S. average. In Utah, a below average gain in per capita income, 5.8 percent compared to U.S.'s 7.1 percent, reflects more rapid growth in population, 2.3 percent compared to 1.0 percent for the U.S. This more than offset the similar 8.3 percent and 8.2 percent growth, respectively, in total personal income from 1979 to 1986. This effectively accounts for Utah dropping from **41st** in 1979 to **48th** in 1986, among the states in per capita income rankings.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Commerce News*, August 20, 1987.

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84409-0820 399-2181

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84759-0061 676-8893

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84060-0697
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1987

published October 1987

- At 6.5 percent, Utah's unemployment rate held steady during September 1987 marking the fourth straight month of joblessness at this level.
- Utah generated 8,500 new nonfarm jobs between September 1986 and September 1987—a 1.3 percent increase.
- Combined employment losses of 5,400 jobs in government and construction offset the strong to moderate growth in most other industrial sectors.

UNEMPLOYMENT MONOTONY

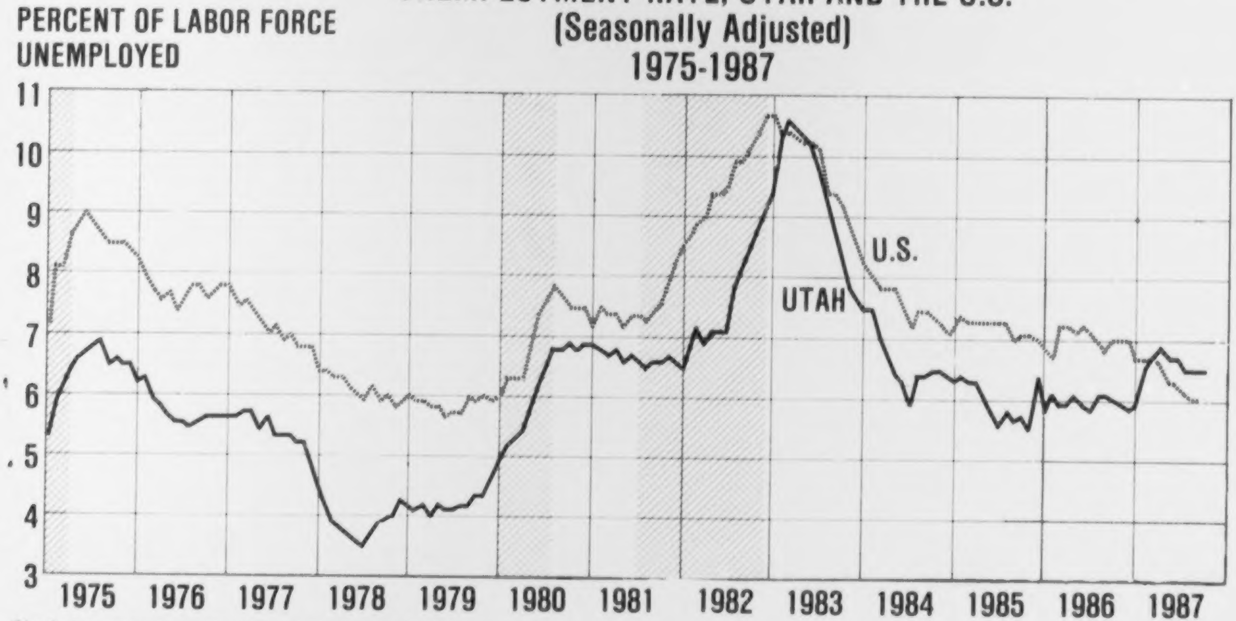
How monotonous. For the past four months, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has held steady at 6.5 percent. (The August rate, previously announced as 6.6 percent was revised downward.) Apart from the fact that it makes finding something new to say difficult, the uniformity of Utah's joblessness appears to be good news of a sort. Even though unemployment hasn't dropped, neither has it increased.

The State's recent labor market difficulties appear to have culminated in March 1987 when unemployment

Feature Articles:

- Utah's Labor Surplus Areas - FY 1988
- New Labor Market Information Publications, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

reached 6.9 percent. Of course, although the jobless rate currently falls four-tenths of a percentage point below the March peak, September's rate still measured one-half of a percentage point above the national average (August 1987). In fact, unemployment in Utah also registers one-half a point above last year's rate. In people terms, approximately 44,900 Utahns were out of work. That's an increase of more than 6 percent from a year ago.

SAME OLD STORY

Year-over growth in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs remained in the same territory. In September 1987, nonfarm employment totaled 651,100 jobs—up 1.3 percent (sound vaguely familiar?) from last year. That growth translates into a net increase of 8,500 new positions for the State's economy. Employment growth remains slow in spite of strong-to-moderate expansion in services, manufacturing, and mining. Why? Losses in construction and government have been sufficient to offset somewhat the rise in other areas.

GROWTH SECTORS

Here's a brief rundown of those major sectors showing job growth in comparison to September 1986. In absolute terms, the service industry still holds the job growth lead. Strikingly, this industry has generated 7,100 new jobs since last year. Mining employment is up 7 percent since last year—pushed by resumption of copper mining in the State (coal/oil/gas extraction employment is still in the negative range). In past months a job loser, manufacturing showed an overall gain of 2,800 jobs—more than retail trade. With space/defense-related employment up substantially from last year and steel manufacturing making a comeback in the State, even durable goods manufacturing generated a 2.4 percent year-to-year gain. Both finance/insurance/real estate and total trade showed growth in the 2 percent range when compared with September 1986 (2,900 and 700 jobs respectively).

JOB DETERIORATION

What about those industries with employment declines? Construction maintains the dubious distinction of having lost the most jobs on a year-to-year basis. Between September 1986 and September 1987, construction employment declined by 5,100 jobs—almost 15 percent. Overbuilding (residential and nonresidential) completion of the Intermountain Power Project, and weak demand dovetailed to produce this drop. Government lost 300 jobs in comparison to last year. Overall, substantial losses (900 a piece) in federal and state government were mitigated by a 1,500 job gain in local (primarily school) employment. Transportation/communications/utilities rounded out the losing field with a marginal 100 job decline.

DATA AMBIGUITIES?

Some seeming ambiguities have appeared in this report's published data. It would be easy to just ignore them. But, it seems better to clarify the issue. Where are these discrepancies? Data currently show that the employed portion of the labor force has declined since September 1986, while nonfarm jobs increased over the same time period.

To begin with, some definitions. There exists a conceptual difference between the employed part of the civilian labor force (Table 1) and employees on nonagricultural payrolls (Table 2). First, "employed" data represent people; employees on nonagricultural payrolls represent jobs. For example, a moonlighter would be counted once in employed data but twice in nonfarm jobs. In addition, the "employed" includes persons with a job, but not at work. Differences also occur because nonfarm job information is gathered from an "establishment" or employer survey, while employed person counts ultimately result from a survey of households. Geographical location also comes into play. Employed data are grouped on the location of the residence of the person. Nonfarm jobs are classified by the location of the employing establishment. In addition, the "employed" include agricultural workers, the self-employed, domestics and unpaid family workers. In other words, a number of definitional differences exist between these figures. Even so, experienced persons working in nonagricultural industries make up approximately 90 percent of the labor force. It would be expected that the two figures would track each other.

However, in the past few months, nonfarm jobs and the employed part of the civilian labor force have been moving in opposite directions. The year-over change in the employed has been negative while the change in nonfarm jobs has been positive. This situation could be possible—particularly given the out-migration and labor force "drop-outs." In addition, those parts of the labor force not counted in nonfarm jobs could actually be declining. However, given past and current trends, it would seem highly unlikely that such a dramatic divergence should occur.

So, what is happening? First of all, remember both of these figures are presently estimates. Both are subject to revision. (For a review of how labor force components are determined, see the February 1987 issue of this Report.) When the numbers are finalized, both figures should show movement in a positive direction.

A FINAL WORD . . .

Utah seems to have turned an economic corner. Even though the unemployment rate has not changed much recently, it seems destined to fall in upcoming months. Growth in both manufacturing and mining together with continued expansion in service-producing sectors also seem to presage a brighter outlook for Utah—as does optimism for more growth on the national economic scene.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UTAH'S LABOR SURPLUS AREAS - FY 1988

Twelve of Utah's counties were classified as Labor Surplus Areas (LSA's) on October 1, 1987 by the U.S. Department of Labor. Employers in these areas can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the U.S. government's procurement dollars into areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

The new listing of Utah's LSA's includes Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Juab, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Uintah, Wasatch and Wayne counties. Unemployment in each of these areas averaged at least 8.6 percent of the labor force during 1985 and 1986. This cutoff, set by Congress, is 20 percent higher than the 1985-86 average unemployment rate (7.2 percent) for the United States (including Puerto Rico). This new designation will be in effect through September 30, 1988. It will be published, along with the LSA listings for all other states, in **Area Trends**, a monthly report by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The following excerpt from **Area Trends** describes another feature of the LSA program:

> "The classification procedures also provided for the designation of labor surplus areas under exceptional circumstance criteria. These procedures permit the regular classification criteria to be waived when an area experiences a significant increase in unemployment which is neither temporary nor seasonal and which was not adequately reflected in the data for the 2-year reference period. In order for an area to be classified as a labor surplus area under the exceptional circumstance criteria, the State employment security agency must submit a petition requesting such classification to the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration."

When major layoffs occur in a non-LSA county, the Utah Department of Employment Security closely monitors the area's economy. If appropriate, a petition is submitted. During the past few years, several such petitions have resulted in LSA classifications for deserving Utah counties.

To assist Utah firms in learning of and bidding on Federal contracts, the State of Utah has organized the Federal Procurement Assistance Program. This year-old program, operated by the Division of Business and Economic Development, has already helped Utah companies obtain additional Federal contracts worth several million dollars. The Association of Governments offices in Utah's multi-county planning districts also assist local firms in these efforts.

As shown by the map on the following page, Labor Surplus Areas are concentrated in southcentral and eastern Utah. In six (Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah) of these twelve counties, economic difficulties can be tied directly to energy-related employment declines. Juab County lost a major manufacturing plant. The remaining counties' plights may be loosely described as "rural Utah stagnation."

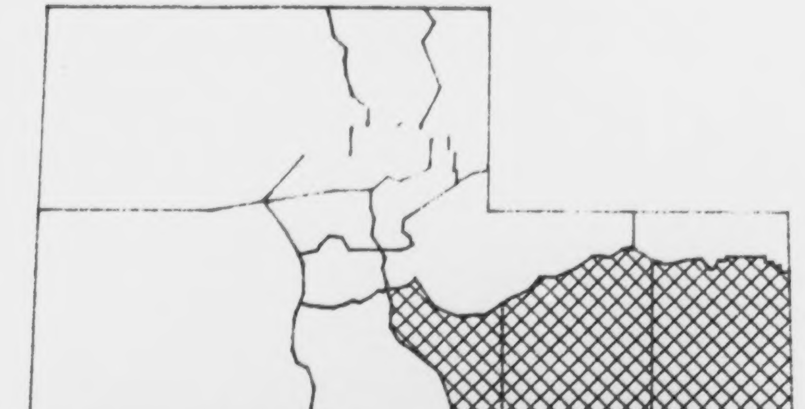
The following table presents the 1985-1986 average labor force and unemployment estimates for these areas. Questions about this program or other area labor force statistics may be directed to Ken Jensen (801) 533-2372.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF UTAH'S LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
1985 - 1986 AVERAGES

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
CARBON	8839	888	10.0
DUCHESNE	5799	743	12.8
EMERY	4060	514	12.7
GARFIELD	1542	198	12.8
GRAND	3099	396	12.8
JUAB	2027	316	15.6
PIUTE	385	54	14.0
SAN JUAN	3549	305	8.6
SANPETE	6070	855	14.1
UINTAH	9419	959	10.2
WASATCH	3991	488	12.2
WAYNE	923	80	8.7
STATE	743000	44000	5.9

UTAH'S LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
FY 1988



Graphic prepared by Utah Department of Employment Securty, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Sept. 1987(f)	Sept. 1986	% Change	Aug. 1987(p)	Aug. 1986	% Change	July 1987(r)	July 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**755,900**	767,300	−1.5	756,300	758,700	−0.3	754,600	755,900	−0.2
Employed	**711,000**	725,200	−2.0	710,400	715,500	−0.7	707,200	711,200	−0.6
Unemployed	**44,900**	42,200	6.4	45,800	43,200	6.0	47,400	44,600	6.3
Percent of Labor Force	**5.9**	5.5	—	6.1	5.7	—	6.3	5.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.5**	6.0	—	6.5	6.1	—	6.5	6.1	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Sept. 1987(f)	Sept. 1986	% Change	Aug. 1987(p)	Aug. 1986	% Change	July 1987(r)	July 1986	% Change
Total	**651.1**	642.6	1.3	640.8	631.4	1.5	637.9	629.9	1.3
Mining	**7.9**	7.4	6.8	7.9	6.9	14.5	7.9	6.9	14.5
Metal Mining	**2.9**	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.5**	2.7	−7.4	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.4	2.2	9.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.5**	3.1	−19.4	2.6	3.0	−13.3	2.5	3.1	−19.4
Contract Construction	**29.9**	35.0	−14.6	30.0	35.1	−14.5	29.8	34.9	−14.6
Manufacturing	**94.4**	91.6	3.1	94.6	91.7	3.2	94.1	92.7	1.5
Durable Goods	**63.7**	62.2	2.4	64.1	62.5	2.6	23.9	63.9	−62.6
Primary Metals	**3.2**	2.4	33.3	3.1	2.5	24.0	2.9	4.1	−29.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.9**	19.2	−1.6	19.1	19.4	−1.5	19.1	19.5	−2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.4**	8.6	−2.3	8.5	8.7	−2.3	8.5	8.5	0.0
Transportation Equipment	**16.2**	14.7	10.2	16.3	14.8	10.1	16.2	14.8	9.5
Other Durable Goods	**17.0**	17.2	−1.2	17.1	17.3	−1.2	17.1	17.1	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	**30.7**	29.4	4.4	30.5	29.2	4.5	30.2	28.7	5.2
Food & Kindred Products	**10.7**	10.0	7.0	10.5	9.8	7.1	10.4	9.7	7.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.0**	5.8	3.4	6.0	5.8	3.4	5.8	5.6	3.6
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.6**	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.4**	10.1	3.0	10.5	10.2	2.9	10.4	10.1	3.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.3**	37.4	−0.3	6.0	37.7	−0.3	37.9	37.6	0.8
Railroad Transportation	**3.0**	3.4	−11.8	3.6	3.5	−11.4	3.1	3.6	−13.9
Other Transportation	**19.4**	18.1	7.2	10.5	18.3	7.1	19.6	18.1	8.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.9**	15.8	−5.7	37.6	15.9	−5.7	15.2	15.9	−4.4
Trade	**158.3**	155.4	1.9	157.8	154.7	2.0	156.3	153.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	**36.7**	36.5	0.5	36.7	36.4	0.8	36.7	36.5	0.5
Retail Trade	**121.6**	118.9	2.3	121.1	118.2	2.5	119.6	117.1	2.1
Building Materials	**5.3**	5.4	−1.9	5.4	5.5	−1.8	5.4	5.6	−3.6
Food Stores	**23.0**	21.7	6.0	22.9	21.6	6.0	22.5	21.7	3.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.1**	14.3	−1.4	14.2	14.4	−1.4	14.2	14.4	−1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**40.4**	39.2	3.1	39.9	38.7	3.1	39.4	38.0	3.7
Other Retail	**38.8**	38.2	1.6	38.6	38.0	1.6	38.2	37.5	1.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**34.0**	33.3	2.1	34.1	33.4	2.1	34.2	33.1	3.3
Services	**148.0**	140.9	5.0	145.1	138.1	5.1	144.6	137.6	5.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.4**	10.0	4.0	10.7	10.3	3.9	10.6	10.3	2.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**52.8**	49.3	7.1	52.8	49.3	7.1	52.3	49.0	6.7
Medical & Other Health Services	**39.6**	37.1	6.7	39.3	36.8	6.8	39.2	36.4	7.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.3**	31.9	1.3	29.4	29.0	1.4	29.5	29.1	1.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.1**	10.6	4.7	11.2	10.7	4.7	11.1	10.7	3.7
Agricultural Services	**1.8**	2.0	−10.0	1.9	2.1	−9.5	1.9	2.1	−9.5
Government	**141.3**	141.6	−0.2	133.6	133.8	−0.1	133.2	133.4	−0.1
Federal Government	**39.9**	40.8	−2.2	39.9	40.9	−2.4	39.7	40.8	−2.7
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.3**	23.3	−4.3	22.4	23.4	−4.3	22.4	23.5	−4.7
Other Federal Government	**17.6**	17.5	0.6	17.6	17.5	0.6	17.3	17.3	0.0
State Government	**35.5**	36.4	−2.5	35.2	35.9	−1.9	34.9	36.1	−3.3
State Education	**18.5**	18.5	−0.0	18.2	18.2	0.0	17.9	18.7	−4.3
Other State Government	**17.0**	17.8	−4.5	17.0	17.6	−3.4	17.0	17.4	−2.3
Local Government	**66.0**	64.5	2.3	58.5	57.0	2.6	58.5	56.6	3.4
Local Education	**40.7**	39.2	3.8	32.5	31.0	4.8	32.4	30.9	4.9
Other Local Government	**25.3**	25.3	0.0	26.0	26.0	0.0	26.2	25.6	2.3
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. '87 (f)	Sept. '86	% Change	Aug. '87 (p)	July '87 (r)	June '87	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,690.0**	1,669.6	1.2	1,688.4	1,686.8	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,091.5**	1,077.9	1.3	1,090.4	1,089.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7	1,083.5	1,082.4
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**744.5**	755.4	—1.4	751.1	752.3	755.9	762.7	765.2	771.4	772.7	775.9
Participation Rate	**68.2**	70.1	0.0	68.9	69.1	69.5	70.2	70.5	71.1	71.3	71.7
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**696.2**	710.1	—2.0	702.3	703.7	706.9	711.3	714.3	718.5	720.5	724.6
Employment Ratio[2]	**63.8**	65.9	0.0	64.4	64.6	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**48.3**	45.3	6.5	48.8	48.7	49.0	51.4	50.9	53.0	52.2	51.2
Unemployment Rate	**6.5**	6.0	0.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**347.0**	322.4	7.6	339.3	337.0	332.2	324.2	320.6	313.3	310.9	306.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.4**	129.0	2.6	132.1	132.2	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.6	133.0	133.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**641.5**	633.0	1.3	639.7	639.9	642.2	644.8	643.4	640.6	640.4	639.7
Mining	**8.0**	7.5	6.4	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.3	7.2	7.4
Contract Construction	**27.4**	32.1	—14.6	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.7	28.9	27.8	27.7	28.4
Manufacturing	**93.0**	90.2	3.1	94.0	93.8	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.1	90.4	90.4
Durable Goods	**62.7**	61.2	2.5	63.8	63.7	63.3	63.5	63.2	61.8	61.1	61.3
Nondurable Goods	**30.2**	29.0	4.4	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.7	29.3	29.3	29.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.8**	36.9	—0.4	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.7
Trade	**156.1**	153.2	1.9	156.3	156.2	155.9	156.5	156.3	154.0	154.3	154.0
Wholesale	**36.3**	36.0	0.8	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	35.2	35.3	35.2
Retail	**119.8**	117.2	2.2	120.0	119.8	119.6	120.1	119.8	118.7	119.1	118.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.6**	32.9	2.1	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.0
Services	**144.7**	137.9	4.9	144.4	144.8	144.1	142.9	142.3	145.1	145.0	144.7
Government	**142.0**	142.3	—0.2	138.2	137.5	141.0	143.4	142.8	143.3	143.7	143.1
Federal	**39.6**	40.4	—2.0	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.7	40.9	40.6
State	**37.0**	37.8	—2.3	36.9	36.6	37.2	37.6	37.0	38.1	38.4	38.1
Local	**65.5**	64.0	2.3	61.8	61.8	64.6	65.9	65.7	64.5	64.3	64.4

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Aug. 1987(p)	% Change from Aug. '86	% Distribution	Aug. 1987(p)	% Change from Aug. '86	% Distribution	Aug. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**364.9**	1.3	100.0	**275.9**	1.8	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.3**	15.9	2.0	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.0**	75.9
Contract Construction	**26.8**	—14.9	7.3	**3.2**	—11.1	1.2	**22.4**	74.7
Manufacturing	**65.2**	3.7	17.9	**29.4**	2.1	10.7	**63.0**	66.6
Durable Goods	**46.4**	3.6	12.7	**17.7**	0.0	6.4	**41.7**	65.1
Nondurable Goods	**18.8**	3.9	5.2	**11.7**	5.4	4.2	**21.3**	69.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.6**	0.4	7.3	**11.0**	—1.8	4.0	**27.5**	73.1
Total Trade	**84.1**	2.3	23.0	**73.7**	1.8	26.7	**141.6**	89.7
Wholesale Trade	**26.2**	—1.5	7.2	**10.5**	7.1	3.8	**31.5**	85.8
Retail Trade	**57.9**	4.1	15.9	**63.2**	1.0	22.9	**110.1**	90.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.8**	0.7	3.8	**20.3**	3.0	7.4	**26.8**	78.6
Services	**68.5**	6.9	18.8	**76.6**	3.5	27.8	**112.9**	77.8
Total Government	**72.6**	—0.5	19.9	**61.1**	0.7	22.1	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**24.2**	—5.5	6.6	**15.8**	3.3	5.7	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.8**	—4.8	4.3	**6.6**	—2.9	2.4	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.4**	—6.7	2.3	**9.2**	8.2	3.3	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.3**	6.1	4.7	**17.9**	—8.2	6.5	**NA**	NA
State Education	**10.1**	—1.9	2.8	**8.1**	2.5	2.9	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**7.2**	20.0	2.0	**9.8**	—15.5	3.6	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.1**	0.0	8.5	**27.4**	5.8	9.9	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**13.9**	3.7	3.8	**18.6**	5.7	6.7	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**17.2**	—2.8	4.7	**8.8**	6.0	3.2	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Sept. '87(f)	Sept. '86	% Chg.	Aug. '87(p)	July '87(r)	Sept. '87(f)	Sept. '86	% Chg.	Aug. '87(p)	July '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**494.9**	505.2	—2.0	500.8	500.9	**101.8**	100.1	1.7	97.2	95.9
Employed	**468.3**	480.7	—2.6	473.4	472.1	**95.0**	93.1	2.0	90.5	89.5
Unemployed	**26.6**	24.5	8.6	27.4	28.8	**6.8**	7.0	—2.9	6.7	6.4
Percent of Labor Force	**5.4**	4.8	0.0	5.5	5.7	**6.7**	7.0	0.0	6.9	6.7
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**454.9**	449.0	1.3	451.6	449.7	**75.4**	73.5	2.6	70.9	70.6
Mining	**2.7**	1.6	68.8	2.8	2.8	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**21.5**	25.2	—14.7	21.5	21.4	**2.6**	3.0	—13.3	2.7	2.6
Manufacturing	**64.0**	62.1	3.1	64.3	64.1	**10.7**	10.1	5.9	10.5	10.4
Durable Goods	**44.7**	43.8	2.1	45.0	45.0	**7.2**	6.9	4.3	7.1	7.1
Nondurable Goods	**19.3**	18.3	5.5	19.3	19.1	**3.5**	3.2	9.4	3.4	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28.7**	28.9	—0.7	29.1	29.3	**2.5**	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Total Trade	**116.2**	114.0	1.9	115.9	114.7	**16.1**	15.8	1.9	15.9	15.8
Wholesale Trade	**31.6**	31.3	1.0	31.6	31.6	**2.0**	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	**84.6**	82.7	2.3	84.3	83.1	**14.1**	13.8	2.2	13.9	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**28.0**	27.5	1.8	28.1	28.2	**2.4**	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.4
Services	**100.6**	95.9	4.9	100.9	100.7	**27.6**	26.3	4.9	24.3	24.1
Total Government	**73.2**	93.8	—0.6	89.0	88.5	**13.5**	13.4	0.7	12.7	12.8

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Sept.'87(f)	Aug.'87(p)	July '87(r)	Sept.'86	Sept.'87(f)	Sept.'86	% Change	Sept.'87(f)	Sept.'86	% Change
State Total	**5.9**	6.1	6.3	5.5	**755,900**	767,330	—1.5	**651,100**	642,720	1.3
Bear River	**4.8**	4.7	4.6	3.6	**46,740**	46,920	—0.4	**38,060**	37,350	1.9
Box Elder	**4.5**	4.4	4.9	3.4	**17,130**	17,070	0.4	**14,580**	14,080	3.6
Cache	**4.9**	5.0	4.5	3.6	**28,620**	28,860	—0.8	**23,110**	22,900	0.9
Rich	**4.3**	3.9	4.1	3.6	**990**	990	0.0	**370**	370	0.0
Wasatch Front	**5.4**	5.5	5.8	4.9	**508,200**	518,780	—2.0	**466,100**	460,270	1.3
North	**6.2**	6.0	6.6	5.0	**151,020**	153,050	—1.3	**115,470**	114,970	0.4
Davis	**5.2**	5.2	5.5	4.2	**75,370**	76,610	—1.6	**53,750**	53,640	0.2
Morgan	**5.6**	6.7	7.6	6.5	**1,720**	1,750	—1.7	**950**	930	2.2
Weber	**7.3**	6.9	7.8	5.8	**73,930**	74,690	—1.0	**60,770**	60,400	0.6
South	**5.1**	5.3	5.4	4.8	**357,180**	365,730	—2.3	**350,630**	345,300	1.5
Salt Lake	**5.0**	5.2	5.4	4.8	**345,590**	353,950	—2.4	**340,360**	334,890	1.6
Tooele	**6.6**	6.6	7.1	5.7	**11,590**	11,780	—1.6	**10,270**	10,410	—1.3
Mountainlands	**7.0**	7.3	7.2	7.2	**113,570**	111,440	1.9	**83,540**	81,340	2.7
Summit	**8.1**	8.7	9.8	7.9	**6,920**	6,940	—0.3	**5,890**	5,710	3.2
Utah	**6.7**	6.9	6.7	7.0	**101,760**	100,110	1.6	**75,370**	73,550	2.5
Wasatch	**13.1**	12.9	13.3	11.8	**4,890**	4,390	11.4	**2,280**	2,080	9.6
Central	**8.1**	8.7	9.3	8.1	**22,710**	24,300	—6.5	**14,680**	15,150	—3.1
Juab	**12.4**	13.4	14.8	12.6	**1,990**	2,150	—7.4	**1,480**	1,550	—4.5
Millard	**6.1**	7.1	7.2	5.5	**6,480**	7,350	—11.8	**3,900**	4,340	—10.1
Piute	**11.2**	11.8	10.2	12.7	**430**	390	10.3	**180**	160	12.5
Sanpete	**11.2**	11.0	12.3	11.1	**6,270**	6,610	—5.1	**3,690**	3,720	—0.8
Sevier	**5.8**	6.8	7.2	6.6	**6,520**	6,760	—3.6	**4,950**	4,910	0.8
Wayne	**6.0**	5.9	6.7	5.8	**1,020**	1,040	—1.9	**480**	470	2.1
Southwestern	**6.1**	6.1	6.2	5.1	**31,140**	30,690	1.5	**21,690**	21,220	2.2
Beaver	**5.5**	5.9	6.1	5.2	**2,350**	2,310	1.7	**1,360**	1,350	0.7
Garfield	**5.4**	8.7	5.5	6.6	**1,700**	1,770	—4.0	**1,650**	1,640	0.6
Iron	**7.1**	6.6	7.7	5.8	**8,220**	8,110	1.4	**5,990**	5,990	0.0
Kane	**4.7**	4.5	4.8	4.5	**2,540**	2,560	—0.8	**1,510**	1,470	2.7
Washington	**6.0**	5.9	5.7	4.6	**16,330**	15,940	2.4	**11,180**	10,770	3.8
Uintah Basin	**10.7**	10.9	11.6	11.2	**14,070**	15,280	—7.9	**10,540**	10,970	—3.9
Daggett	**2.3**	2.3	2.9	2.5	**480**	470	2.1	**310**	310	0.0
Duchesne	**13.0**	13.6	14.5	12.5	**5,210**	5,710	—8.8	**3,740**	3,990	—6.3
Uintah	**9.7**	9.7	10.4	10.8	**8,380**	9,100	—7.9	**6,490**	6,670	—2.7
Southeastern	**10.1**	10.7	11.2	9.6	**19,500**	19,930	—2.2	**16,490**	16,460	0.2
Carbon	**9.8**	10.3	10.4	8.9	**8,650**	8,980	—3.7	**7,470**	7,570	—1.3
Emery	**14.4**	15.3	15.9	13.4	**4,060**	4,130	—1.7	**3,710**	3,690	0.5
Grand	**7.7**	7.6	9.1	8.7	**3,060**	3,030	1.0	**2,240**	2,200	1.8
San Juan	**8.0**	9.1	9.3	7.7	**3,730**	3,790	—1.6	**3,070**	3,000	2.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1987	**July(r) 1987**	**Aug. 1986**	**Aug.(p) 1987**	**July(r) 1987**	**Aug. 1986**	**Aug.(p) 1987**	**July(r) 1986**	**Aug. 1986**
MINING	**$538.25**	$537.47	$494.46	**44.3**	44.2	40.2	**$12.15**	$12.16	$12.30
MANUFACTURING	**405.49**	400.41	403.03	**41.0**	40.9	41.0	**9.89**	9.79	9.83
Durable Goods	**425.11**	418.84	420.16	**41.8**	41.8	41.6	**10.17**	10.02	10.10
Nondurable Goods	**355.02**	354.35	359.72	**38.8**	38.6	39.4	**9.15**	9.18	9.13
TRADE	**231.95**	238.70	245.18	**30.4**	30.8	31.8	**7.63**	7.75	7.71
Wholesale Trade	**378.26**	395.61	396.54	**37.6**	38.9	38.8	**10.06**	10.17	10.22
Retail Trade	**179.59**	181.91	192.57	**27.8**	27.9	29.4	**6.46**	6.52	6.55
AVERAGE	**302.96**	311.22	315.94	**33.7**	34.2	35.3	**8.99**	9.10	8.95

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1987	**July(r) 1987**	**Aug. 1986**	**Aug.(p) 1987**	**July(r) 1987**	**Aug. 1986**	**Aug.(p) 1987**	**July(r) 1987**	**Aug. 1986**
MINING	**$573.95**	$566.50	$539.37	**41.5**	41.2	39.0	**$13.83**	$13.75	$13.83
Metal Mining	**552.12**	589.09	546.58	**42.9**	44.9	38.6	**12.87**	13.12	14.16
Bituminous Coal Mining	**648.43**	552.87	603.47	**40.3**	35.6	37.0	**16.09**	15.53	16.31
MANUFACTURING	**400.32**	397.36	400.36	**40.6**	40.3	40.4	**9.86**	9.86	9.91
Durable Goods	**422.10**	417.79	422.09	**41.1**	41.0	41.3	**10.27**	10.19	10.22
Primary Metal Industries	**548.42**	622.50	589.03	**45.1**	49.8	40.4	**12.16**	12.50	14.58
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**423.55**	418.35	402.78	**43.0**	42.3	41.1	**9.85**	9.89	9.80
Transportation Equipment	**533.78**	522.33	523.30	**42.6**	42.5	41.4	**12.53**	12.29	12.64
Nondurable Goods	**359.00**	357.24	358.36	**39.8**	39.0	38.7	**9.02**	9.16	9.26
Food & Kindred Products	**346.49**	362.70	345.45	**36.9**	37.9	39.3	**9.39**	9.57	8.79
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**500.15**	519.50	575.29	**40.4**	41.1	42.9	**12.38**	12.64	13.41
TRADE	**220.90**	225.67	227.42	**31.2**	31.3	30.9	**7.08**	7.21	7.36
Wholesale Trade	**390.25**	404.00	390.37	**38.6**	39.3	37.9	**10.11**	10.28	10.30
Retail Trade	**171.97**	174.29	180.63	**29.0**	29.0	28.9	**5.93**	6.01	6.25
Food Stores	**208.09**	209.90	226.78	**29.6**	29.9	29.8	**7.03**	7.02	7.61
Other Retail	**181.43**	184.78	189.73	**29.5**	29.9	30.7	**6.15**	6.18	6.18
AVERAGE	**301.53**	306.40	310.22	**34.5**	34.7	34.7	**8.74**	8.83	8.94

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Sept. '87	**Preliminary Aug. '87**	**Final July '87**	**Final Sept. '86**	**Final Aug. '86**	**Final July '86**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**7,363**	7,241	7,759	6,744	6,364	6,819
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**18,707**	16,250	14,743	14,731	12,796	11,609
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**26,380**	23,491	22,502	21,475	19,160	18,428
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**9,959**	8,642	9,437	9,292	8,063	8,805
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**6,362**	6,330	5,821	4,970	4,945	4,571
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,132**	1,243	971	1,261	1,537	2,005
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**9,495**	10,721	10,939	13,288	13,937	11,726
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.58**	1.76	1.79	2.30	2.42	2.01
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$5,594,000**	$5,654,181	$6,282,365	$6,619,865	$6,267,352	$7,251,012

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

	Index					% Change				
Item	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87	May '87	Aug. '86	From Last Month	Aug. '86 to Aug. '87	July '86 to July '87	June '86 to June '87	May '87 to May '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**342.7**	340.8	340.1	338.7	328.6	**0.6**	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.8
Food and Beverages	**325.4**	325.1	325.4	324.0	314.6	**0.1**	3.4	4.1	5.1	4.7
Food at Home	**319.0**	319.1	320.4	318.8	308.9	**0.0**	3.3	4.5	6.2	5.5
Housing	**374.9**	372.5	371.3	368.9	362.4	**0.6**	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9
Rent Residential	**293.1**	291.2	289.6	289.4	281.7	**0.7**	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**391.1**	388.1	387.6	377.5	389.5	**0.8**	0.4	—0.3	—1.6	—1.3
Medical Care	**466.1**	464.1	461.3	458.9	437.5	**0.4**	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8
Apparel and Upkeep	**214.7**	210.5	214.5	218.0	207.0	**2.0**	3.9	3.6	4.9	5.6
Transportation	**320.2**	318.5	316.7	314.6	334.7	**0.5**	6.3	4.5	2.6	2.9
Gasoline	**319.1**	310.8	305.5	299.3	265.3	**2.7**	20.3	11.1	2.1	3.7
Energy[2]	**388.9**	382.4	380.6	366.9	358.6	**1.7**	8.4	4.3	0.0	—0.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**310.5**	310.2	308.5	307.3	297.2	**0.1**	4.5	4.2	3.2	2.7
Finished Goods	**297.2**	297.8	296.8	296.3	288.3	**—0.2**	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.6
Intermediate Materials	**318.2**	317.1	314.8	312.7	304.5	**0.3**	4.5	4.0	2.6	2.0
Crude Materials	**307.7**	307.8	304.9	304.7	275.5	**0.0**	11.4	10.7	10.1	9.1

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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  and
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